



Attachment 1: Testing Scenarios

Below are several scenarios developed by the Department of Community Health with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services responses.

1. A child is 48 months old and has never had Medicaid before. This child goes to a provider for the EPSDT 4-year-old screening.

- ◆ The child has no risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Even though there is no evidence the 48-month-old child ever received a BLL test screen, nor is there any evidence the child is at risk, the provider should perform a BLL test the day the child sees the provider for the EPSDT visit unless the child is sick. See the statement below regarding a sick-child visit.

- ◆ The child is at risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the provider should do the BLL test the same day given the fact the BLL screening tool indicates the child is at risk for lead exposure. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

2. A child is 48 months old and began receiving Medicaid at 24 months old. This child goes to a provider for the EPSDT 4-year-old screening. The child has no history of a previous BLL test.

- ◆ The child has no risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the child should have a BLL test the day he or she presents to the provider since there is no evidence showing the child received a BLL screen test. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

- ◆ The child is at risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the provider should perform the BLL screen test that day, given the fact the screening tool indicates the child has been exposed to lead. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

3. A child is 48 months old and began receiving Medicaid at birth. This child goes to a provider for his or her EPSDT 4-year-old screening. The child does have a record showing a BLL test at 12 months of age. There is no record of the child receiving a BLL test at 24 months of age.

- ◆ The child has no risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the child should have a BLL test the day he sees the provider since there is no record/evidence the child received a test at 24 months of age. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

- ◆ The child is at risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the child should have a BLL test the day he or she sees the provider, especially given the fact that the screening tool indicates the child is at risk for lead exposure. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

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4. A child is 48 months old and began receiving Medicaid at birth. This child goes to a provider for the EPSDT 4-year-old screening. The child has no record of receiving a BLL test at 12 months of age. The child did receive a BLL test at 24 months of age.

- ◆ The child has no risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: If the child's living circumstances have not changed from when he or she received a BLL test at 24 months of age, it is not necessary for the child to receive a BLL test on that day. However, if the provider determines the living circumstances have changed or there are indicators the child has been exposed to lead, then a BLL test should be performed that day. The only exception should be for a sick-child visit as mentioned below.

- ◆ The child is at risk for lead exposure according to the screening tool. Does the provider do a BLL test that day?

Answer: Yes, the child should have a BLL test the same day he or she presents to the provider, especially given the fact that the screening tool indicates the child is at risk for lead exposure. The only exception should be for a sick child's visit as mentioned below.

NOTES:

1. There is no CMS requirement or federal regulation requiring all EPSDT elements (which include BLL) to be performed the same day the child presents for medical services. However, providers must perform the BLL test to receive credit/payment for a full EPSDT screen.
2. If a child has not been screened for EPSDT and presents for a sick visit, you may consider this as an opportunity to do an EPSDT screen. However, due to illness, you can feel free to establish another appointment to complete the immunization and lab portions of the exam. Established office procedures should be in place for the child to return and receive all age-appropriate EPSDT services.