Overview
The purpose of this document is to describe the guidelines Neighborhood Health Plan (NHP) utilizes to determine medical appropriateness for the limited circumstances under which NHP authorizes coverage for enteral nutritional formulas and supplements. This document does not pertain to supplies related to enteral products. For supplies related to enteral products, please reference the DME Prior Authorization list. The treating provider must include information supporting the diagnosis, condition, and medical necessity in the request for prior authorization of enteral nutritional formulas and supplements.

Coverage Guidelines
NHP covers enteral nutrition formulas and supplements administered orally or via enteral tube when the member meets one of the conditions listed under the coverage criteria and when prescribed by the treating physician and in accordance with Massachusetts State Mandate.

NHP covers nutritional formulas and supplements
Medical necessity for nutritional formula or supplements administered orally or via enteral tube is established for members in the following situations:

1. Enteral nutrition, orally or by tube feeding, when used as a therapeutic regimen to prevent serious disability or death in a member with a medically diagnosed condition that precludes the full use of regular food or precludes adequate ingestion of calories to achieve sufficient growth.

2. The member presents with clinical signs and symptoms of impaired digestion, malabsorption, or nutritional risk, as indicated by the following anthropometric measures:
   a. Weight loss attributed to actual or potential developing malnutrition as defined below:
      - Adults showing involuntary or acute weight loss of greater than or equal to 10 percent of usual body weight during a 3- to 6-month period, or body mass index below 18.5 kg/m²;
      - Neonates, infants, and children, showing:
        o Very low birth weight (LBW) even in the absence of gastrointestinal, pulmonary, or cardiac disorders;
        o A lack of weight gain or weight gain less than two standard deviations below the age-appropriate mean in a one-month period for children under six months of age, or a two-month period for children aged 6 to twelve months of age;
        o No weight gain or abnormally slow rate of gain for three months for children older than one year and/or documented weight loss that does not reverse promptly with instruction in appropriate diet for age; or
        o Weight or height less than the 10th percentile.
b. Abnormal laboratory tests pertinent to the diagnosis.

3. The risk factors for actual or potential malnutrition have been identified and documented. Such risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following:
   a. Anatomic structures of the gastrointestinal tract that prevents food from reaching the stomach (e.g. esophageal cancer), impair digestion and absorption;
   b. Neurological disorders that impair swallowing or chewing;
   c. Diagnosis of inborn errors of metabolism that require food products modified to be low in protein (for example, phenylketonuria (PKU), tyrosenemia, homocystinuria, maple syrup urine disease, propionic acidemia and methylmalonic acidemia);
   d. Intolerance or allergy to standard milk-based or soy infant formulas (for example, diarrhea, bloody stool, excessive gas, abdominal pain, severe GERD, severe eczema) that have improved with a trial of specialized formula;
   e. Prolonged nutrient losses due to malabsorption syndromes or short-bowel syndrome, diabetes, celiac disease, chronic pancreatitis, renal dialysis, draining abscess or wounds;
   f. Treatment with anti-nutrient or catabolic properties (for example, anti-tumor treatments, corticosteroids, immunosuppressants, etc.);
   g. Increased metabolic and/or caloric needs due to excessive burns, infection, trauma, prolonged fever, hyperthyroidism, or illnesses that impair caloric intake and/or retention; or
   h. A failure-to-thrive diagnosis that increases caloric needs while impairing caloric intake and/or retention.

4. Enteral nutrition is indicated as the primary source of nutritional support essential for the management of risk factors that impair digestion or malabsorption and for the management of surgical preparation or postoperative care.

Coverage for State-Mandated Conditions

a. Formulas for the treatment of inborn diseases of metabolism of amino acids and organic acids such as:
   - Phenylketonuria (PKU);
   - Tyrosinemia;
   - Homocystinuria;
   - Maple syrup urine disease;
   - Propionic acidemia or methylmalonic acidemia; or
   - Methylmalonic acidemia.

b. Nonprescription enteral formulas for home use for which a physician has written an order and which are medically necessary to help in the treatment of malabsorption caused by disorders affecting the absorptive surface, functional length, gastrointestinal tract motility, such as:
   - Crohn’s disease;
   - Ulcerative colitis;
   - Gastroesophageal reflux;
   - Gastrointestinal dysmotility; or
   - Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction.

c. Coverage for inborn diseases of amino acids and organic acids shall include food products modified to be low protein.

d. Under the State Mandate, formulas for the above conditions may be authorized for one year and require annual review for renewal.

Exclusions

NHP does not consider enteral products and nutrition supplements to be medically necessary under certain circumstances. Examples of such circumstances include, but are not limited to the following:

1. A medical history and physical examination have been performed and other possible alternatives have been identified to minimize nutritional risk.
2. The member is underweight but has the ability to meet nutritional needs through regular food consumption.
3. Enteral products are used as supplements to a normal or regular diet in a member showing no clinical indicators of nutritional risk.
4. The member has food allergies, lactose intolerance, or dental problems, but has the ability to meet his or her nutritional requirements through alternative food sources.
5. Enteral products are used for dieting or a weight-loss program.
6. No medical history or physical examination has been taken and there is no documentation that supports the need for enteral nutrition products.
7. NHP does not provide coverage for “standard infant formulas” (i.e. Enfamil Infant and Enfamil ProSobee Soy) offered by the Massachusetts WIC Nutrition Program unless the request is for medically necessary quantities to sustain a healthy weight in excess of the quantity allowed the WIC Program. Refer to http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/consumer/basic-needs/food/wic/participants/wic-formula-list.html for standard infant formulas, as the standard infant formulas offered by the WIC Program may change brands.

Non-Covered Products
1. Regular store bought food for use with an enteral feeding system;
2. Food for the ketogenic diet;
3. Liquid nourishments and food products used for cleansing, detoxing, dieting or recommended by weight loss centers;
4. Nonprescription formulas, supplements or prescription foods when store-bought food meets nutritional needs;
5. Enfamil Premium Infant Formula, Enfamil ProSoybee Soy, Enfamil Gentlease or Enfamil A.R; and
6. Human breast milk.

Documentation
The Provider is responsible for the following documentation:
1. The MCO Combined Form for Enteral Products Authorization Requests
2. A recent (within the past year) comprehensive medical history and physical examination and, if applicable, laboratory tests which have been conducted to detect factors contributing to nutrition risk.
3. Other evidence to support clinical criteria that may not be included in the MCO Combined Form for Enteral Products Authorization Request.
4. Requests for standard formulas in excess of what is provided by WIC requires documentation listing:
   a. Current formula intake;
   b. Growth parameters on the formula intake;
   c. The anticipated increase in formula needed to provide age appropriate growth.

Definitions
Enteral Formula: Liquid nourishment, which may be given through a feeding tube.

Supplements: Liquid nourishment which is taken by mouth and usually not associated with regular store or health store-bought food, such as instant breakfast drinks or protein powder drinks.

Malabsorption: A problem properly absorbing nutrition from food, potentially or actually leading to malnutrition.

Malnutrition: “A pathologic state of varying severity: its clinical features are caused by a deficiency, excess or imbalance of essential nutrients. The cause may be primary (involving the quantity or quality of food consumed) or secondary (involving alterations in nutrient requirements, utilization or excretion).” [ASPEN]

Combined Managed Care Organization (MCO) Medical Necessity Review Form for Enteral Nutrition Products (Special Formula): A standardized form completed by the prescriber for the purpose of establishing medical necessity for prior authorization.

Related Policies
- MCO Combined Form for Enteral Products Authorization Requests
- DME Prior Authorization list

Effective
September 2017: Annual review.
September 2016: Annual review.
December 2015: Revised sentence under subheading Coverage for State-Mandated Conditions to remove language indicating $5,000 annual limitation.
September 2015: Annual review without substantial changes in medically necessary indicators.
September 2014: Annual review without substantial changes in medically necessary indicators.
May 2013: Added human breast milk to non-covered product list.
September 2012: Annual review.
October 2011: Annual review.
October 2010: Annual review.
October 2009: Policy modified.
January 2009: Annual review.
January 2008: Annual review.
January 2007: Annual review.
January 2006: Annual review.
January 2005: Annual review.
May 2003: Annual review.
May 2002: Effective date.

References:

Davis, M.A. Failure to thrive. Journal of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, [Electronic version], 9395(76) 3193-3448.

American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition [ASPEN]. Guidelines for the use of parenteral and enteral nutrition in adult and pediatric patients. From http://www.nutritioncare.org/. Accessed 12/18/01, 12/07, 12/08, 05/08, 10/09, 10/10, 09/12, 5/13, 8/17


MassHealth regulations at 130 CMR 409.000 and 450.000 and Guidelines for Medical Necessity Determination for Enteral Nutrition Products, revisions March 2014. Accessed 12/06, 12/07, 12/08, 5/08, 10/09, 10/10, 09/12, 5/13, 4/13, 9/16, 8/17

MassHealth MCO Contract §2.6D