

Medicaid Services Manual
Transmittal Letter

November 29, 2023

To: Custodians of Medicaid Services Manual
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From: Casey Angres Casey Angres (Dec 12, 2023 16:17 PST)
Chief of Division Compliance

Subject: Medicaid Services Manual Changes
Chapter 3800 – Medication Assisted Treatment

Background And Explanation

Revisions to Medicaid Services Manual (MSM) Chapter 3800 – Medication-Assisted Treatment are being proposed to Section 3802B.5. These proposed amendments will allow for services of a pharmacist to assess a patient to determine if the patient has an opioid use disorder, determine whether MAT is appropriate, counsel the patient, and prescribe and dispense a drug for MAT at a rate equal to the rate of reimbursement provided to a Physician provider type (PT 20), Physician Assistant (PT 77), or an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (PT 24) as required through the passing of Assembly Bill (AB) 156 of the 82nd Legislative Session.

Throughout the chapter, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization changes were made, duplications removed, acronyms used and standardized, and language reworded for clarity. Renumbering and re-arranging of sections was necessary.

Entities Financially Affected: This proposed change affects all Medicaid-enrolled providers delivering MAT services for OUD. Those PTs include, but are not limited to: Physician, M.D., Osteopath, D.O., (PT 20), Advance Practice Registered Nurse, (PT 24), Nurse Midwife, (PT 74), Physician’s Assistant, (PT 77), Pharmacist (PT 91), Methadone Clinic, (PT 17, Specialty 171), and Substance Use Agency Model (PT 17, Specialty 215).

Financial Impact on Local Government:

SFY 2024: \$ 321
SFY 2025: \$ 734

These changes are effective January 1, 2024.

Material Transmitted
MTL 19/23 MSM 3800 – Medication Assisted Treatment

Material Superseded
MTL 07/23 MSM 3800 – Medication Assisted Treatment

Manual Section	Section Title	Background and Explanation of Policy Changes, Clarifications and Updates
3802B.5	Coverage and Limitations	Adding Pharmacist to the list of eligible providers to perform Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder.

DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY

MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL
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DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY	Section: 3800
MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: INTRODUCTION

3800 INTRODUCTION

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), otherwise known as medications for opioid use disorder, (MOUD), is the use of medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a “whole-patient” approach to the treatment of substance use disorders. Nevada Medicaid acknowledges that a combination of medication and therapy can successfully treat these disorders, and for some people struggling with addiction, MAT can help sustain recovery. National and state guidelines suggest MAT should be managed as an elective treatment and include signed, informed consent. This policy addresses the requirements for providers who are providing outpatient addiction treatment services for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) in an office-based opioid treatment setting that is not a certified Opioid Treatment Program (OTP). The use of buprenorphine as a MAT medication is specifically outlined in this policy. For other medications that can be used to treat other diagnoses, review Medicaid Services Manual (MSM) Chapter 1200, Prescribed Drugs.

Buprenorphine is an opioid partial agonist/antagonist that is Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved for the treatment of opioid dependence by physicians in an office-based setting. It is a Schedule III controlled substance and requires that physicians obtain a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) license to prescribe it for office-based treatment of opioid dependence. The optimal length of treatment with buprenorphine has not been established, but research studies strongly support better outcomes with maintenance treatment. Many successful patients are treated with buprenorphine indefinitely to prevent relapse to opioid use.

Medication of choice is buprenorphine/naloxone for non-pregnant patients and buprenorphine single ingredient for pregnant patients (see MSM Chapter 1200, Prescribed Drugs). For the remainder of this chapter, both forms will be referred to as buprenorphine.

Nevada Medicaid pays for medically necessary MAT services for eligible Medicaid recipients with the diagnosis of OUD as defined by either the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders or the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases, and who meet the predetermined criteria. Such services shall maintain a high standard of quality and shall be provided within the limitations and exclusions specified.

All providers participating in the Medicaid program must furnish services in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Medicaid program. See MSM Chapter 100, Medicaid Program.

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MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: AUTHORITY

3801 AUTHORITY

- A. The Substance Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act promotes increased access to SUD/ODU treatment and recovery services by increasing the number of providers eligible to provide some level of SUD services. In response to the SUPPORT Act, Nevada has developed a comprehensive Medication Assisted Treatment strategy.
- B. Medicaid is provided in accordance with the requirements of Title 42 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 440, Subpart A – Definitions, Subpart B and Sections 1929 (a), 1902 (e), 1905 (a), 1905 (p), 1915, 1920, and 1925 of the Act. Physician’s services are mandated as a condition of participation in the Medicaid Program Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 630A.220.
- C. The State Legislature sets forth standards of practice for licensed professionals in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) for the following Specialists:
 - 1. Section 330 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act;
 - 2. NRS Chapter 629 - Healing Arts Generally;
 - 3. NRS Chapter 632 - Nursing;
 - 4. NRS Chapter 630 - Physicians and Physician Assistants and Practitioners of Respiratory Care General Provisions;
 - 5. NRS Chapter 633 - Osteopathic Medicine;
 - 6. Section 1861 of the Social Security Act;
 - 7. Section 1905 of the Social Security Act;

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MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

3802 COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

Requirements for eligible providers to prescribe buprenorphine as treatment for opioid dependence:

- A. Must have a DEA license to prescribe medication.
- B. Eligible providers include the following:
 - 1. Physician, M.D., Osteopath, D.O. (PT 20)
 - 2. Advance Practice Registered Nurse (PT 24)
 - 3. Physician’s Assistant (PT 77)
 - 4. Nurse Midwife (PT 74)
 - 5. **Pharmacist (PT 91)**
- C. Providers must satisfy the following criteria:
 - 1. Follow all policies and guidelines related to their individual provider type per MSM Chapter 600, Physician Services.
 - 2. Have the capacity to provide or to refer patients for necessary ancillary services, such as psychosocial therapy.

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DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY	Section: 3803
MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: SCREENING, BRIEF INTERVENTION, AND REFERRAL TO TREATMENT (SBIRT)

3803 SCREENING, BRIEF INTERVENTION, AND REFERRAL TO TREATMENT (SBIRT)

SBIRT is a comprehensive, integrated, public health approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment services for persons with substance use disorders, as well as those who are at risk of developing these disorders. Primary care, hospitals, and other community-based settings provide opportunities for early intervention with at-risk substance users before more severe consequences occur.

Screening quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment. Brief intervention focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change. Referral to treatment provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care.

The screener will identify patients in need for more intensive treatment such as the MAT program. If SBIRT was completed by a provider other than the MAT provider, the MAT provider shall obtain the SBIRT documentation. An authorization of release shall be obtained from the patient prior to obtaining the SBIRT documentation.

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MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: PHASES OF CARE

3804 PHASES OF CARE

Treatment with buprenorphine can be divided into the following stages: assessment (comprehensive medical evaluation, comprehensive psychosocial assessment), induction (transition from other opioid[s] to buprenorphine), stabilization, and maintenance.

A. Assessment Stage

1. Prior to commencing MAT, and in addition to ensuring that any patient has a comprehensive medical evaluation, the provider shall assess the patient and diagnose and document an opioid use disorder as defined by either the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, or the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases.

The physician will make a determination on the individual’s suitability for MAT. During this assessment process, the patient will receive a complete medical evaluation, education about the MAT process and a consent to treatment form. Providers shall arrange for services that are well-organized and accessible, minimizing the number of separate trips required for the patient to receive MAT program services.

2. Prior to commencing MAT, the provider shall either conduct an intake examination that includes any relevant physical and laboratory tests or refer the patient to a medical professional who can perform such an examination. Necessary laboratory tests may include, but are not limited to, urine drug screening, complete blood count, liver function tests, testing for tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV, sexually transmitted diseases/infections, and pregnancy testing for women of childbearing age.

The first clinical priority shall be given to identifying and making appropriate referral for any urgent or emergent medical or psychiatric problem(s), including drug-related impairment or overdose. The psychosocial assessment shall be completed before the third patient visit to the provider prescribing or dispensing MAT. The psychosocial assessment must include documentation supporting ASAM criteria with the dimensions and levels of care. The psychosocial assessment must be completed by:

- a. Psychiatrist;
- b. Physician certified by the American Board of Addiction Medicine;
- c. Advance Practice Registered Nurse with a specialty in psychiatry;
- d. Physician Assistant with a specialty in psychiatry;
- e. Licensed Clinical Social Worker;

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- f. Psychologist;
- g. Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist;
- h. Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor;
- i. Licensed Clinical Alcohol and Drug Counselor;
- j. Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor; or
- k. Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor.

If the prescribing provider (as listed in section 3802.B) is not certified in one of these disciplines, then the patient shall be referred for the psychosocial assessment during the initial visit. Following completion of the psychosocial assessment, the patient shall be offered or referred to behavioral health services based on the individual's needs. When referring a patient for behavioral health services, the individual providing these services must follow the guidelines listed in MSM Chapter 400, Mental Health and Alcohol/Substance Abuse Services. The psychosocial assessment must be completed before the third patient visit to the provider prescribing or dispensing MAT and shall be documented in the patient's record. Each provider shall maintain a referral and consultative relationship with a variety of providers who are proficient in providing primary and specialty medical services and consultation services for patients receiving MAT.

A provider may not deny or discontinue MAT based solely on a patient's decision not to follow a recommendation to seek counseling or other behavioral interventions unless the patient is otherwise non-compliant with program expectations. Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing the public health risks associated with drug use. Harm reduction calls for the non-judgmental, non-coercive provision of services and resources to people who use drugs, and the communities in which they live, in order to assist them in reducing harm. One of the most common forms of harm reduction is MAT for people who are addicted to opioids. Providers will consider how to incorporate harm reduction strategies into the patient's treatment and make recommendations to the prescribing provider. Refusal of services by patient must be documented in treatment plan and progress notes.

- 3. Prior to treating a patient with buprenorphine, a provider shall:
 - a. Obtain voluntary, written, informed consent to treatment from each patient and confirm the patient has no specific contraindication for buprenorphine treatment.

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- b. Obtain a treatment agreement outlining the responsibilities and expectations of the prescribing provider and the patient.
- c. Treatment Agreement must document patient decisions for the following:
 - 1. Patient agrees to refrain from opioid use prior to the scheduled date of induction for the indicated timeframe deemed appropriate by the clinician based on acuity of patient.
 - 2. Patient agrees to participate in all components of MAT program.
 - 3. Patient will attend all appointments as scheduled.
 - 4. Patient agrees to participate in therapy sessions weekly or as clinically appropriate.
 - 5. Patient agrees to complete random and/or scheduled lab testing as clinically appropriate.
 - 6. Patient agrees to comply with all medications as prescribed.
- d. Treatment Agreement must document patient receiving the following provider education:
 - 1. MAT provider will educate the patient of risks of use of alcohol and other drugs while receiving buprenorphine treatment.
 - 2. MAT provider shall provide 24-hour emergency hotline to patient as additional support after normal business hours.
 - 3. MAT provider shall offer patient with referrals to community resources as needed.
 - 4. MAT provider will educate the patient of buprenorphine for use of opioid treatment.
 - 5. MAT provider will educate the patient of withdrawal symptoms related the opioid use.
- e. Make reasonable efforts to obtain releases of information for any health care providers or others important for the coordination of care to the extent allowed by Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and 42 CFR, Part 2.

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- f. Ensure the current medical evaluation (with lab testing results) is included in the patient’s medical record prior to or shortly after the patient is started on the medication.

B. Induction Phase

The Induction Phase is the medically monitored startup of buprenorphine treatment performed in a qualified physician’s office using approved buprenorphine products. The medication is administered when a person with an opioid dependency has abstained from using opioids for 12 to 24 hours and is in the early stages of opioid withdrawal. It is important to note that buprenorphine can bring on acute withdrawal for patients who are not in the early stages of withdrawal and who have other opioids in their bloodstream.

Following initiation, buprenorphine dose will be titrated to alleviate symptoms. To be effective, buprenorphine dose must be sufficient to enable patients to discontinue illicit opioid use. The provider will make the clinical decision as to whether the patient needs to be seen for two or three consecutive days as part of the induction process. At the onset of induction phase, patients must be seen frequently until they are determined to be stable.

A MAT provider is responsible for evaluating and monitoring the patient during the induction phase. The Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale or other approved tool shall be completed during each visit or until symptoms are noted as absent. Stabilization Phase

The Stabilization Phase begins after a patient has discontinued or greatly reduced their misuse of the problem drug, no longer has cravings, and experiences few, if any, side effects. The buprenorphine dose may need to be adjusted during this phase. Because of the long-acting agent of buprenorphine, once patients have been stabilized, they can sometimes switch to alternate-day dosing instead of dosing every day.

The stabilization period lasts several weeks following induction. Patients will receive a limited supply of medication during stabilization and return for regular follow-up which is defined as clinically appropriate for the first month.

The MAT team shall conduct therapy sessions (individual or group) with the patient as clinically appropriate. The MAT team shall refer the patient to individual or group therapy if not offered by the MAT provider.

C. Maintenance Phase

The Maintenance Phase occurs when a patient is doing well on a steady dose of buprenorphine. The length of time of the maintenance phase is tailored to each patient and could be indefinite. People can engage in further treatment—with or without MAT—to prevent a possible relapse.

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Buprenorphine maintenance may continue indefinitely for most patients; unless there is a compelling reason to stop, due to the high rate of relapse when buprenorphine is discontinued. Concurrent and psychosocial support is an important part of treatment. Periodic psychosocial assessment and laboratory testing is indicated throughout treatment.

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DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY	Section: 3805
MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

3805 PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

There are no prior authorization requirements for the initiation and maintenance MAT services as listed in this policy. An individual must meet the medical necessity criteria of MAT services as documented in the patient’s medical record.

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DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY	Section: 3806
MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: NON-COVERED SERVICES

3806 NON-COVERED SERVICES

Buprenorphine prescription for any other reason than OUD.

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DIVISION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND POLICY	Section: 3807
MEDICAID SERVICES MANUAL	Subject: HEARINGS

3807 HEARINGS

Please reference MSM Chapter 3100, for Hearings process and policy.