

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DHS 8016**

Submit this form with your CMS 1500 claim form.

The following instructions detailing the completion of the Hawaii EPSDT DHS 8016 form can also be found on the Med-QUEST Division's website, [www.med-quest.us](http://www.med-quest.us), and in the Hawaii State Medicaid Provider Manual.

This form is designed to be used by providers to enter immunization(s), screening(s), and/or referral(s) that was/were attempted or not done on during a previous comprehensive EPSDT screening visit and/or not entered onto the EPSDT DHS form 8015. In addition, the EPSDT DHS 8016 form **MUST** be used to document any immunization or screening not captured on the EPSDT DHS 8015 form, or not associated with a comprehensive EPSDT screening visit. Information should be completed only for those sections that were completed during this catch-up EPSDT visit.

Complete the form using either **black or blue ink**. When indicated, fill in circles. **Do not (✓) check, (✗) cross, or (/) line through the circles.**

### **Section: Patient Information**

1. Fill in date of screening visit (date should match date of service on CMS 1500 Claim form)

### **Section: Immunizations Given Today (Leave the section black if no immunizations were given during this visit)**

1. Fill in the circle(s) next to all of the immunizations given at visit.

### **Section: Screening Done Today**

1. Record the results of the vision screening by filling in the appropriate circle. Use one or more of the listed validated vision screening tools.
2. Record the results of the audiology testing by filling in the appropriate circle. A diagnostic audiologic assessment should also follow any positive hearing screens of newborns and children less than 4 years.
3. Record the results of the developmental screening, if done, by filling in the appropriate circle. It is recommended that either the PEDS or ASQ screening tool be used. Another validated screening tool recommended by the AAP may be used. A list of these may be found in the latest AAP policy on 'Identifying Infants and Young Children with Developmental Disorders in the Medical Home' (Table 1- General Developmental Screening Tools) that can be accessed through <http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics;118/1/405>
4. Record the results of the autism screening, if done, by filling in the appropriate circle. It is recommended that either the CHAT or M-CHAT screening tool be used. Another validated screening tool recommended by the AAP may be used. A list of these may be found in the latest AAP policy on 'Identifying Infants and Young Children with Developmental Disorders in the Medical Home' (Table 1- Autism Screening Tools) that can be accessed through <http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics;118/1/405>
5. If no screenings were done, leave the section blank.

### **Section: Referrals Made Today (Leave the section black if no referrals were made during this visit)**

1. Fill in the appropriate circle(s).
2. List the program(s) and/or specialty(ies) as indicated. For medical/developmental specialties, please note the specialty and agency or individual to whom the referral was made.
3. If referrals are made, please list a current phone number for parental contact under the Care Coordination section, so that the health plan can follow-up on the referral.

\*\*Note: If specific services or programs are not known, refer patient to H-KISS, a DOH central referral agency for developmental early intervention services. If child is school age, refer to DOE. A referral may be made even prior to establishing a diagnosis.

### **Section: Provider Statement**

1. To be considered complete, the provider signature **MUST** be filled out along with the provider's NPI #.

Surveillance, risk assessment, and anticipatory guidance should follow the AAP/Bright Futures recommended periodicity schedule and guidelines.

The AAP/Bright Futures periodicity schedule and guidelines can be found at [http://brightfutures.aap.org/3rd\\_Edition\\_Guidelines\\_and\\_Pocket\\_Guide.html](http://brightfutures.aap.org/3rd_Edition_Guidelines_and_Pocket_Guide.html)

### **Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) Risk Assessment & Recommendations for Infants, Children, and Adolescents (<http://aapredbook.aappublications.org>)**

(Bacille Calmette-Gue'rín immunization is not a contraindication to a TST.) (HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus; LTBI = Latent Tuberculosis Infection)

#### **Children for whom immediate TST is indicated (Beginning as early as 3 months of age):**

- Contacts of people with confirmed or suspected contagious tuberculosis (contact investigation)
- Children with radiographic or clinical findings suggesting tuberculosis disease
- Children immigrating from countries with endemic infection (eg, Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America, countries of the former Soviet Union) including international adoptees
- Children with travel histories to countries with endemic infection and substantial contact with indigenous people from such countries (If the child is well, the TST should be delayed for up to 10 weeks after return.)

#### **Children who should have annual TST:**

- Children infected with HIV
- Incarcerated adolescents

Children at increased risk of progression of LTBI to tuberculosis disease: Children with other medical conditions, including diabetes mellitus, chronic renal failure, malnutrition, and congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies deserve special consideration. Without recent exposure, these people are not at increased risk of acquiring tuberculosis infection. Underlying immune deficiencies associated with these conditions theoretically would enhance the possibility for progression to severe disease. Initial histories of potential exposure to tuberculosis should be included for all of these patients. If these histories or local epidemiologic factors suggest a possibility of exposure, immediate and periodic TST should be considered. An initial TST should be performed before initiation of immunosuppressive therapy, including prolonged steroid administration, use of tumor necrosis factor-alpha antagonists, or immunosuppressive therapy in any child requiring these treatments.