Policy: **Clinical Services Program – Arkansas**

Date of Implementation: **February 4, 2004**

Product: **Specialty**

DEFINITIONS

Credentialed Practitioner – A credentialed practitioner is an employee, independent contractor or is associated with a contracted provider in some way and in some instances; a contracted provider may be a credentialed practitioner. A credentialed practitioner is a practitioner who has been credentialed with ASH and is duly licensed, registered or certified, as required, in the state in which services are provided.

Contracted Practitioner – A contracted practitioner is a practitioner of health care services, a group practice, or a professional corporation which or who has both been credentialed by and contracted with ASH for the purpose of rendering professional services that are widely accepted, evidence based, and best clinical practice within the scope of the contracted practitioner's professional licensure.

Contracted Provider – A contracted provider is any legal entity that (1) has contracted with ASH for the provision of services to members; (2) operates facilities at which services are provided; (3) is a credentialed practitioner or employs or contracts with credentialed practitioners.

PURPOSE

The Clinical Services Program (CS Program) defines the process for monitoring and evaluating treatment/services provided to members by credentialed practitioners. The CS Program provides a structured approach to positively influencing provider behavior toward conservative, evidence-based practices which may include verification of the medical necessity of diagnostic and treatment services delivered to members. This approach includes dissemination of clinical guidelines, peer-to-peer dialogue, peer review of data submitted on Medical Necessity Review Forms (MNR Forms) and supporting documents, and clinical decision communications that reference the applicable guidelines and clinical literature.

Every medical necessity verification decision is evaluated against established clinical guidelines and review criteria which are supported by credible scientific evidence that meets industry standard research quality criteria and are adopted as credible by an American Specialty Health – Specialty (ASH) clinical peer review committee. Further, the use of these practice parameters provides acceptable, scientifically valid, professionally ethical, and responsible support for the decisions made in the management of clinical

services rendered to members. The CS Program defines the process for peer review evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of submitted treatment/services, which include visits, examinations, diagnostic tests and/or procedures, and plan of care, including but not limited to intervention and goals.

Written policies and procedures govern all aspects of the CS Program.

State mandates, regulatory requirements, accreditation standards, and/or specific health plan delegation agreements may require modification of some sections of the CS Program for compliance. Where this occurs, the CS Program is modified and approved as applicable.

MISSION

The mission of the Clinical Services Program (CS Program) is to enhance the quality of treatment/services rendered to members through:

- Direction and oversight of the continuity of treatment/services provided to the member;
- Detection of trends, patterns of performance, or potential problems related to member health and safety issues;
- Management of quality, clinical efficacy, and utilization of member benefits to encourage optimal clinical and cost effectiveness;
- Education of practitioners to utilize appropriate, efficient, and professionally recognized standards of practice for medically necessary care through the dissemination of standards and guidelines, educational materials, and through outreach by clinical staff;
- Assurance that clinical staff who verify the medical necessity of treatment/services are not compensated or given other incentives to make clinical adverse benefit determinations nor for rendering decisions that encourage or result in under-utilization;
- Assurance that quality assurance and medical necessity review decisions are based only on appropriateness of care and treatment/services; and
- Assurance that quality assurance and medical necessity review decisions are conducted consistently and according to professionally recognized standards of practice and ASH policy.

SCOPE

The ASH Clinical Services Program (CS Program) defines the process for monitoring and evaluation of treatment/services provided to members by contracted providers/practitioners. The CS Program provides a structured approach to verify the medical necessity and appropriateness of treatment/services delivered to members through review of clinical data submitted by the provider/practitioner on Medical Necessity Review Forms (MNR Forms) and/or supporting documents. Clinical decisions are made by peer clinicians, when allowed by state regulations, who are appropriately licensed and

credentialed and who have experience in direct-contact patient management. The CS Program also outlines ASH's clinical and administrative services in support of the medical necessity review process.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the Clinical Services Program (CS Program) include:

- Maintenance of accreditation by URAC and the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA);
- Operation of a fully staffed peer review system using credentialed, clinical quality evaluators for timely clinical decision-making, consistency, and efficiency;
- Evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of clinical treatment/services provided to members as well as monitoring over-utilization, under-utilization, continuity and coordination of care, and safety through verification of medical necessity;
- Ensure equitable accessibility and availability to all members for medically necessary care;
- Satisfaction of the demands of operational process efficiencies necessary to manage business growth, reduce administrative expenses, and fulfill quality and service expectations of customers, national accreditation agencies, and regulatory entities;
- Clear and timely communication of quality assurance and medical necessity review decisions, which are based on peer-reviewed literature, educational based textbooks, clinical practice guidelines and clinical services guidelines, to practitioners and members;
- Analysis of member demographics and diagnoses to facilitate a better understanding of the health status of ASH members as well as to determine disease incidence and chronic conditions in the member population;
- Analysis of member service utilization data including but not limited to initial exams/evaluations, subsequent exams/re-evaluations, office visits, x-rays, laboratory tests, and other adjunctive services;
- Direction and oversight of clinical services data through the tracking and analysis of data reflecting verification of medical necessity of treatment/services submitted, as applicable;
- Evaluation of satisfaction with the clinical services process through the Patient Satisfaction Survey. The data are analyzed annually for systemic performance management opportunities and on a real-time basis for patient-specific issues and areas of dissatisfaction;
- Evaluation of satisfaction with the clinical services management process through the annual Practitioner Satisfaction Survey. The data are analyzed annually to identify opportunities for practitioner service improvement;
- Development of systems to evaluate and determine which treatment/services are consistent with accepted standards of practice;

- Coordination of timely and thorough investigations and responses to member, practitioner and provider grievances and appeals related to the clinical services process, if delegated;
- Initiation of systems and processes to identify and limit recurring issues related to quality assurance and medical necessity reviews;
- Development and maintenance of systems processes to monitor clinical outcomes of care through satisfaction and outcomes survey methods; and
- Maintenance of systems processes to encourage member health education by making member health education information available on the company website and by making specialty health information available for use by clients in their member education programs.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE/ACCOUNTABILITY

The Clinical Services Program (CS Program) has been established with input and active participation of key staff and management. The Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) has responsibility for the development and oversight of the CS Program. The QOC includes, among others, the Chief Health Services Officer (CHSO), Senior Vice President, Specialty Network Operations, Vice President, Clinical Services, Vice President, Rehab Services, Vice President, Health Services, Medical Director and at least one credentialed practitioner.

The CS Program is reviewed, assessed, and approved annually and as necessary by the appropriate quality committees, including the QOC. The responsibility for assessing and monitoring the quality of care provided to members is delegated by the Board of Directors (BOD) to the QOC. The CS Program is approved by the QOC, monitored by ASH senior management, and the outcomes are reported to QOC and the BOD at least annually.

Clinical services activities and reports are integrated into the Quality Improvement Program (QI Program), Quality Improvement Work Plan (QI Work Plan), and Annual Quality Improvement Evaluation (Annual QI Evaluation) to ensure continuous quality improvement. The Clinical Services department is responsible for coordinating the cross-departmental development, approval, and reporting of the CS Program. The Corporate Compliance Committee (CCC) is responsible for coordinating the cross-departmental development, approval, and reporting of the QI Work Plan and necessary updates, Annual QI Evaluation, and the Clinical Performance Program, and supports quality initiatives under the direction of operations management and the QOC.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

ASH's organizational chart accurately reflects the clinical staff, the Medical Necessity/Benefit Administration (MNA) staff, and reporting structures. Staff position descriptions and committee charters explain the associated oversight and transactional responsibilities and duties. The staff ratios are equivalent to ASH's needs. Reporting

relationships are clearly defined. Interdepartmental coordination of medical necessity review is clearly delineated in committee charters, team descriptions, department responsibilities, and position descriptions.

Information is evaluated periodically from URAC, NCQA, Department of Labor (DOL), and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in order to analyze internal processes and ensure compliance. Staff are provided documentation, education, and training to understand external regulatory and accreditation standards/requirements and receive education and training in the standards and principles of these organizations as they relate to their responsibilities during initial orientation and at least annually thereafter.

Chief Health Services Officer

The Chief Health Services Officer/Executive Vice President (CHSO) serves on the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) as executive sponsor and oversees the Clinical Services departments, which includes Clinical Quality Administration, Clinical Quality Evaluation, and Health Services, which includes Health Services Research. The CHSO serves on the Board of Directors (BOD). The CHSO oversees approval and adoption of the Clinical Services Program (CS Program) and supporting policies regarding the operations, outcomes, and quality improvement initiatives affected by or related to the CS Program. In conjunction with Clinical Quality Evaluation (CQE) management staff and clinical quality committees, the CHSO oversees CS Program implementation through the development of key goals, oversight of clinical operations, ensuring timely completion of clinical services activities and management of clinical decision-making. The CHSO supports the development and implementation of the QI Program, QI Work Plan, and Annual QI Evaluation, including development of key goals and quality strategies in conjunction with senior management and ASH's clinical committees. The integral role includes directing, managing, and ensuring timely completion of clinical quality improvement activities performed by the Health Services team. The CHSO is responsible for outcomes research and evidence review activities in support of the development of clinical guidelines and criteria that support ASH programs, including the CS Program. The CHSO has oversight of the clinical quality sub-committees, the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC), and the Practice Review Committee (PRC). The CHSO holds a current and unrestricted license to practice in his/her respective healthcare field and meets ASH credentialing criteria.

The CHSO has the authority for ad hoc approval of policy on behalf of the QOC to meet regulatory, accreditation, or client requirements when time constraints for filings or other stakeholder expectations require rapid review and approval of policy. These ad hoc approvals are reviewed and adopted by the QOC.

Vice President, Clinical Services and Vice President, Rehab Services

The Vice President, Clinical Services and the Vice President, Rehab Services, whose oversight includes chiropractic, acupuncture, therapeutic massage, naturopathy and

rehabilitation services report to the BOD, by means of the CHSO, and are responsible for the oversight of clinical operations, clinical staffing and training, and clinical decision-making processes and procedures provided by the clinical review staff. The Vice President, Clinical Services and the Vice President, Rehab Services hold a current and unrestricted license to practice in his/her respective healthcare field and meets ASH credentialing criteria.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Development and implementation of the CS Program;
- Oversight of the organization and management of the CS Program's financial viability, including the allocation of resources and staffing;
- Oversight of clinical services staff and practitioner educational activities;
- Oversight of the Clinical Services Investigation Team and Health and Safety Investigation Team;
- Management of the clinical operational linkage between the corporate strategy and the implementation of the CS Program;
- Deployment of corporate mission, development of vision, and strategic operational plan to the CS Program;
- Development and implementation of clinical policy and guidelines, in conjunction with the Clinical Quality Team (CQT) and the QIC;
- Voting member of the Corporate Compliance Committee (CCC);
- Voting member of the QIC (the Vice President, Clinical Services also serves as the Co-Chairperson of QIC);
- Voting member of the QOC;
- Provision of adequate resources to support and oversee the development of quality improvement activities related to the clinical services process;
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the CS Program; and
- Oversee the evaluation of consistency and quality audits in the medical necessity review process at least semi-annually.

Medical Director

Medical Directors, report to either the Vice President, Clinical Services or the Vice President, Health Services, and are responsible, as defined in applicable job descriptions, for clinical operations, clinical staffing and training, and/or clinical decision-making processes and procedures provided to the clinical review staff for specialties managed by ASH. Medical Directors hold current and unrestricted licenses in the state of Arkansas to practice in medicine (MD/DO) in a state, territory or commonwealth of the United States, requisite certifications as required by state regulation(s) and meet ASH credentialing criteria. A Medical Director provides medical direction of the health care activities and consultation for and medical supervision of the clinical staff. A Medical Director is

involved in the implementation of protocols for the credentialing committee, protocols for quality assurance and programs for continuing education for clinical staff.

Additional responsibilities include, as applicable:

- Oversight of medical necessity review including peer review and quality assurance activities in accordance with accreditation and regulatory requirements;
- Examination and provision of direction regarding the identification and management of clinical matters that require allopathic-specialty practitioner co-management;
- Participates on quality oversight and peer review committees and supports clinical decision making while participating in clinical committees as assigned;
- Provides management decision-making and participates in decision-making regarding the clinical operational administration of the programs assigned;
- Collection of health care data;
- Supports the development of clinical practice guidelines, credentialing criteria, and other clinical decision assist tools;
- Provides medical support to the development of clinical programs and serves on project management teams by analyzing the outcomes of health care and collaborating with operations and other administrative departments as assigned;
- Recommendations for remedial action;
- Identification, evaluation, intervention, and follow up of potential and actual problems in healthcare administration and delivery to members; and
- Voting member of the (QOC responsible for review, approval, and adoption of policies, including the CS Program, and other policy/operational documentation.

When a health plan has delegated clinical services to ASH, ASH's clinical staff will coordinate with the health plan's Medical Director, as applicable, to monitor and oversee the applicable clinical services functions as documented in the delegation agreement between the health plan and ASH.

Senior Management of Clinical Services Departments

Senior management staff of the Clinical Services department report to the Vice President, Clinical Services, the Vice President, Rehab Services or a Medical Director and maintain active, current and unrestricted licenses, certifications, or registrations and meet ASH's credentialing criteria used for the applicable specialty.

Senior management staff of the Clinical Services department are available to staff on site or by telephone and are responsible for clinical services activities, interaction with Medical Necessity/Benefit Administration, and evaluation of clinical services appeals.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Development of processes to support and enhance clinical services;
- Coordination of clinical appeals with external clinical consultants and appropriate peer review committees;
- Identification of practice patterns that may warrant inquiry letters or clinical Corrective Action Plans (CAPs);
- Assisting with CAP compliance through educational activities;
- Providing input into the development and review of clinical service and practice guidelines, decision-making criteria, outcome assessment tools, and clinical policy;
- Identification and development of educational topics and materials for distribution and/or presentation to practitioners;
- Participation in clinical committees as assigned by the BOD;
- Participation in interdepartmental key process teams as assigned by the Vice President, Clinical Services, the Vice President, Rehab Services or a Medical Director;
- Support and implementation of quality improvement initiatives related to clinical services;
- Resolution of clinical issues and oversight of the evaluation process of clinical decision-making including monitoring documentation for adequacy and inter-rater reliability for each level and type of clinical services (UM) decision;
- Clinical training and day to day supervision of clinical quality evaluators; and
- Evaluation of performance and counseling of staff.

Clinical Quality Evaluators

Clinical quality evaluators report to Clinical Services senior management staff. Clinical quality evaluators maintain an active, current, and unrestricted license, registration, or certification applicable to the medical necessity verification and other quality review work they are assigned to perform. ASH staff will meet the credentialing criteria for the applicable specialty. Their professional education, training, and experience are commensurate with the clinical evaluations they conduct.

Written job descriptions for the clinical quality evaluators are maintained in personnel records. Responsibilities include:

- Evaluation of the medical necessity of submitted treatment/services;
- Approval of medically necessary and appropriate treatments/services;
- Enhancement of continuity and coordination of services whenever possible;
- Recommendation of continuous quality improvement clinical services initiatives;
- Identification of quality of care or treatment/service concerns;
- Provision of outreach and education to practitioners as needed;
- Endorsement of the principles and procedures of clinical services and the DOL, NCQA, URAC, and CMS standards;

- Provision of clinical opinions regarding the medical condition, procedures, and treatment under review, as necessary; and
- Identification of psychosocial or other co-morbid conditions or the presence of symptoms or conditions that suggest the need for redirection to or co-management with a physician or other appropriate healthcare practitioner through the evaluation of MNR Forms and medical records. When evidence of such a need is identified, the clinical quality evaluator may, as appropriate, consult with the Senior Management staff of the Clinical Services department and notify the practitioner to facilitate coordination of care with other appropriate healthcare practitioners.

All personnel that make medical necessity review decisions and those who supervise them are apprised that:

- No punitive action may be taken against a practitioner for supporting a member in a standard or expedited appeal request;
- Medical necessity review decisions are based on an evaluation of submitted clinical information and adopted clinical standards of practice, and is solely for the purpose of determining whether the submitted services can be approved for benefit coverage based on appropriateness and medical necessity;
- Clinical decisions made by clinical quality evaluators are non-discriminatory of any personal characteristics of the practitioner or member;
- Clinical quality evaluators, practitioners, or other individuals who make medical necessity review decisions are not rewarded for issuing denials of benefit coverage for health care services; and
- Clinical quality evaluators are not eligible for, nor do they receive, financial incentives that encourage or result in under-utilization; and their decisions to withhold, delay, or not approve medically necessary treatment/services are not connected to any bonus or incentive program.

Medical Necessity/Benefit Administration Staff

Medical Necessity/Benefit Administration (MNA) staff are responsible for coordinating the administrative management of the review process by entering administrative information into the clinical services database system, Integrated Health Information Systems (IHIS). MNA staff evaluate demographic and administrative compliance components of the MNR Form submission process. ASH clinical quality evaluators are available to MNA staff during this process. The MNA staff do not influence or make decisions regarding medical necessity of treatment/services or interpret clinical decisions, and ASH does not issue adverse benefit determinations of medical necessity based on administrative review of MNR Forms. The MNA Director is responsible for evaluating administrative data entry accuracy, in accordance with client and regulatory requirements and ASH policy and procedures.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Verification of member eligibility and benefit coverage;
- Verification that practitioners are credentialed and verification that providers are contracted;
- Data entry of MNR Form information into IHIS;
- Coordination of evaluations with clinical quality evaluators and data entry of clinical decisions into the database as necessary;
- Coordination of communication of decision responses to practitioners and members; and
- Collection of member documentation for clinical quality evaluators as necessary to evaluate member history and previous treatment.

MNA staff receive training about data collection requirements and ensure data are entered in a timely manner. When MNA staff identify contractual, practitioner education, practitioner non-compliance, or administrative issues, the issues are communicated to the appropriate department for management. The MNA staff also receive training regarding external regulatory, accreditation, and client requirements affecting their position responsibilities.

The Vice President, Clinical Services, the Vice President, Rehab Services and a Medical Director oversee the operational process via the MNA management staff of and, in collaboration with the Clinical Services team, oversee the interface between MNA staff and the Clinical Services department.

Credentialed Practitioners

Initial treatment/services may be available to members on a direct access basis, where allowed by state law and/or scope of practice regulations. However, health plan delegation agreements, benefit design, state mandates, and regulatory requirements may necessitate a referral. Members may change practitioners at any time. If the member requires more treatment/services than are available within the applicable tier level, an MNR Form must be submitted for verification of medical necessity of those additional treatment/services by a clinical quality evaluator. These requirements are detailed in the Operations Manual as part of the services agreement and client summaries.

Practitioners submit information that is necessary to evaluate and verify the medical necessity of submitted treatment/services to MNA within submission time frames. Required information is limited to only that necessary to identify the member and practitioner and to conduct the clinical review. This includes:

- Patient information: name, address, telephone number, date of birth, sex, member ID number, plan ID number, and subjective complaint(s);

- Member information (if different from patient information): name, employee ID number, relationship to patient, employer, group number, and other coverage available;
- Attending practitioner information: name, address, telephone number, fax number, degree/license/certification/registration, Tax ID number or National Provider Identifier (NPI);
- Appropriate clinical information: diagnoses, examination/assessment findings, symptoms, type of treatment/services submitted or provided, duration of treatment/services submitted or provided, number of treatment/services submitted or provided, supports and appliance(s) (if applicable), rationale for initiation or continuation of care, measurable outcome of care information, discharge plan (anticipated release date); and coordination of care or referral; and
- History and clinical evaluation findings sufficient to substantiate the diagnoses (if applicable) and support the level of treatment/services submitted or provided.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Availability During Business Hours

Customer Service representatives are available by fax, electronic, or telephonic communications, including voicemail, from 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. PT during normal business days to respond to inquiries from members, practitioners, and/or facility personnel. Such inquiries may include general clinical services administrative questions and requests for information regarding specific medical necessity review requirements and procedures. Customer Service representatives document inbound communications and their response in the ASH proprietary communication log. Customer Service representatives may refer specific inbound clinical services communications to Medical Necessity/Benefit Administration (MNA) staff or clinical quality evaluators, as appropriate.

MNA staff and clinical quality evaluators are available at least eight (8) hours a day during normal business hours to receive inbound and perform outbound communication regarding clinical services issues. MNA staff and clinical quality evaluators provide telephone and fax numbers and/or secure electronic access to practitioners for inbound communication.

- Outbound communications may include directly speaking with practitioners and members or fax, electronic, or other telephonic communications, including secure electronic mailbox and voicemail;
- Staff identifies themselves by name, title, corporate name, as well as providing ASH's Utilization Review Certification Number 0336 when initiating or returning calls regarding clinical services issues; and
- Inquiries and responses are documented in the ASH proprietary communication log. ASH provides a toll-free number for calls regarding clinical services issues and the ability to speak to a clinical quality evaluator.

Communications received after normal business hours are returned on the next business day and communications received after midnight on weekdays (Monday – Friday) are responded to on the same business day.

Inbound and outbound telephone calls may be monitored or recorded for quality assurance purposes.

Availability Outside Normal Business Hours

ASH provides a toll-free number and e-mail address for communications regarding clinical services issues. Customer Service, MNA, and clinical quality evaluators retrieve or respond to all routine, non-urgent messages no later than the next business day.

A contracted answering service screens after-hours calls. If a member or practitioner states the issue is urgent, ASH's "on call" Customer Service supervisor is contacted. The "on call" supervisor returns the member's or practitioner's call and provides assistance. If the issue is of an urgent clinical nature, an ASH senior clinician is contacted immediately and notified of the issue for resolution. The member or practitioner call and resolution are documented in the ASH proprietary communication log the next business day.

Capacity of voicemail service, answering machine, or e-mailbox is monitored and adjusted as needed to accept the volume of incoming communications.

Disclosure Regarding Access to Clinical Services

Information regarding the process for accessing clinical services is disclosed in member and practitioner materials and includes:

- Normal business hours of operation for the Customer Service, MNA, and Clinical Quality Evaluation (CQE) departments;
- ASH's toll-free number(s) as appropriate for clinical services inquires; and
- Information regarding the after normal business hours communication process.

Member Assistance

ASH ensures that members have access to a representative by providing assistance to those with limited English proficiency or with a visual or other communicative impairment. ASH maintains a toll-free telephone number answered by representatives who are trained to facilitate interpretation services. ASH representatives have access to a language line that offers over-the-phone interpretation from English into more than 200 languages. When a representative identifies a need for language assistance, a three-way call to the interpreter is usually initiated within 60 seconds or less. ASH is also prepared to receive TDD calls from members with communicative impairments.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDIZED CLINICAL GUIDELINES

In an effort to assist in the management of a positive clinical outcome and provide fairness and consistency, clinical guidelines are developed and adopted with involvement of appropriate, actively practicing practitioners with current knowledge for criteria applicability. Practitioners may also be employees of in- network providers. Actively practicing practitioners also have the opportunity to comment on the instructions for applying the evidence-based criteria. Clinical services decisions are based on clinical guidelines that:

- Reflect sound clinical evidence;
- Are developed from an evaluation of current applicable scientific literature;
- Represent consensus of committees comprised of credentialed practitioners;
- Incorporate expert opinion, when applicable; and
- Allow for modification secondary to consideration of the individual needs of the member and characteristics of the local delivery system.

Criteria based on individual contributing factors such as age, co-morbidities, complications, and clinical progress are applied when making individual clinical services decisions.

Clinical decision-making guidelines are evaluated annually and updated when appropriate. Guidelines may be reviewed by clinical committees and modified any time there is new clinical evidence that changes the clinical opinion regarding a given disease, condition, or procedure. The Clinical Quality Team (CQT) is an internal workgroup that provides research and recommendations for clinical decision-making guidelines development and criteria for appropriateness of utilization. Clinical decision-making guidelines are reviewed and approved by the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC) and the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) on behalf of the Board of Directors (BOD) prior to implementation.

Clinical quality evaluators are provided with clinical decision-making guidelines and receive training in the application of the criteria. These guidelines enable clinical quality evaluators to evaluate the medical necessity of diagnostic procedures and therapeutic interventions submitted by practitioners or provided to members. Clinical guidelines and revisions are made available on the ASH public website, through a secured practitioner website, or provided to all practitioners, as applicable.

Members and the public may request (free of charge) these clinical decision-making guidelines by contacting Customer Service. The following disclosure statement will be included in the cover letter to the requesting individual: “The materials provided are guidelines used by ASH to verify the medical necessity of treatment/services for persons with similar illnesses or conditions. Specific care and treatment may vary depending on individual need and the benefits covered by your contract.” The clinical guidelines are also available on the ASH public website.

When used as clinical adverse benefit determination criteria, clinical guidelines may be shared with practitioners or members to explain the rationale for the adverse benefit determination of a given treatment/service. It is the responsibility of the clinical quality evaluator to apply his/her clinical expertise when using these guidelines as individual findings such as severity factors or co-morbidities may influence medical necessity decisions.

An executive summary of the Clinical Services Program (CS Program) is available on the ASH public website. Members and the public may also request a copy of the process by which ASH verifies the medical necessity of submitted treatment/services by contacting ASH by telephone, fax, or email. The contact information for each method is also on the ASH public website.

MEDICAL NECESSITY REVIEW

Medical necessity review decisions are made by peer clinical quality evaluators and, where applicable, Board Certified consultants. Clinical quality evaluators maintain an active, unrestricted license, certificate, or registration in their specialty in a state or territory of the United States, with professional education, training, and experience commensurate with the medical necessity reviews they conduct. Unless otherwise expressly allowed by state or federal laws or regulations, clinical quality evaluators are located in a state or territory of the United States when evaluating a medical necessity review determination. Decisions include approval or denial for benefit coverage of services based on an evaluation and verification of medical necessity, assessment of quality of care, coordination and provision of alternate levels of care, and evaluation of appropriate levels of care.

A medical physician conducts medical necessity review of physical medicine therapy services (PT, OT, ST) when the referring provider and/or patient requests that a physician conduct the review. In addition, a medical physician conducts the medical necessity review of physical medicine therapy services when a patient's response to treatment requires physician intervention as indicated by medical or scientific evidence or clinical practice guidelines, such as when a patient:

- Has an adverse reaction to the treatment; or
- Is not responding to treatment (failure to progress); or
- Regresses to an earlier level of functioning or disease state (i.e., morbidity increases).

Pre-service medical necessity review decisions are made based solely on the information available to the practitioner and communicated to ASH at the time that clinical care was requested.

Concurrent/post-service medical necessity review decisions are made based solely on the information available to the practitioner and communicated to ASH at the time that clinical care was provided.

Denial decisions may be overturned when the practitioner submits additional clinical information not available to the clinical reviewer at the time of the initial decision. ASH encourages peer to peer conversations when appropriate regarding medical necessity determinations.

ASH will not revoke, limit, or constrict an authorization for a period of 45 business days from the date of authorization. Any correspondence or contact by ASH that denies or attempts to disclaim or deny payment for services that have been authorized within the 45 business day period is void.

Approval decisions may only be reversed when additional information related to member eligibility and/or benefit information is received and is either materially different from that, which was reasonably available at the time of the original decision, or is a result of fraud, or was submitted erroneously. In the case of a reversal, ASH would continue to provide coverage and make payment for the currently approved ongoing course of treatment while an internal appeal is under review.

Members and practitioners are notified, as applicable, of service evaluation decisions within time frames specified in the *Medical Necessity Review – Arkansas (AR UM 2 – S)* policy.

For information on urgent/emergent services please see the *Urgent/Emergent Services – Arkansas (AR (UM 13 – S)* policy.

ASH does not conduct on-site (facility-based) medical necessity reviews.

Pre-Service Review

All treatment/services submitted by the practitioner for verification of medical necessity that are submitted prior to the provision of treatment/services or after treatment/services were initiated but before the ending date of service (DOS) are managed under the definition of pre-service review.

Concurrent Review

Concurrent reviews are typically associated with inpatient care or ongoing ambulatory care. A concurrent review decision is any review for an extension of a previously approved ongoing course of treatment over a period of time or number of treatments. A request to extend a course of treatment beyond the period of time or number of treatments previously approved by ASH is handled as a new request and decided within the time frame

appropriate to the type of decision (i.e., non-urgent pre-service, urgent pre-service or post-service).

Post-Service Review

All treatment/services submitted after the ending date of service (DOS) for verification of medical necessity are managed under the definition of post-service review.

Urgent/Emergent Service Review

Urgent services are requests for healthcare services or treatments that require an expedited review and medical necessity determination because the time period allowed for non-urgent care determination is too lengthy and could present a health and safety issue.

Emergency services provided by a non-credentialed practitioner will not have restrictions greater than those placed on credentialed practitioners.

Approval Decisions and Adverse Benefit Determinations

Only a clinical quality evaluator who holds a current license/certification/registration to practice without restriction and is successfully credentialed may verify medical necessity of submitted treatment/services.

Requests for Additional Information

If MNR Forms are submitted without the necessary clinical or administrative information, clinical quality evaluators or MNA staff attempt to obtain the missing information by calling the practitioner. If ASH is unable to make a determination due to missing necessary information, the time period for making the decision may be suspended according to the time frames specified in the *Medical Necessity Review – Arkansas (AR UM 2 – S)* policy.

Second Opinions

As members have the right to change practitioners at any time, a member may seek a second opinion by seeing another credentialed practitioner in the member's service area. The credentialed practitioner consulted for the second opinion will comply with the conditions referenced in services agreements.

Reopen (Peer-to-Peer Conversation)

ASH providers/credentialed practitioners may submit information in support of a reopen if one or more treatment/services previously submitted resulted in an adverse benefit determination due to a failure to provide sufficient supporting documentation.

Additional Service Requests (Modifications)

ASH providers/credentialed practitioners may request a modification of an approved course of care to request additional treatment/services beyond those already submitted for verification of medical necessity for the episode of care (e.g., x-rays,

procedures/modalities, and office visits) or to request a modification to the time period already submitted for the delivery of treatment/services.

COORDINATION OF CARE

During the clinical quality evaluators' evaluation of member and clinical information submitted on MNR Forms to verify the medical necessity of submitted treatment/services, the clinical quality evaluators also review for appropriate coordination of care. This may include referral information, contraindications to care, and/or communication with the member's physician or other health care practitioners, as applicable. Should coordination with or without referral to another health care practitioner be indicated, and no evidence of coordination of care is documented in the MNR Form or the medical records submitted, the clinical quality evaluator will take the appropriate steps to ensure patient safety and optimum outcomes of care. Options available to the clinical quality evaluator include, but are not limited to, contacting the practitioner to ensure coordination has occurred, notifying the practitioner in an MNR Form that coordination of care appears indicated, and/or taking no action if the coordination appears beneficial, but would have no direct impact on patient safety or clinical outcomes. ASH encourages interprofessional communication between its credentialed practitioners and the member's physician or other health care practitioners, as applicable.

CLINICAL SERVICES INVESTIGATION TEAM

The Clinical Services Investigation Team (CSIT) facilitates the identification and investigation of potential utilization and quality issues.

The primary function of the CSIT is the identification of instances or patterns of practitioner behavior that may fail to meet professionally recognized standards of practice or are non-compliant with the clinical services process and the investigation of these potential clinical services alerts. In addition to this function, the CSIT investigates potential issues related to utilization of services, facilitates routine medical records evaluations, and assists peer review committees in drafting and monitoring Corrective Action Plans (CAPs). [See the applicable *Clinical Services Alerts, Clinical Performance Alerts, and Corrective Action Plans (Practitioner/Provider Clinical Issues) (QM 2 – S)* policy for additional information.]

A list of clinical indicator codes is provided to each clinical quality evaluator. If during the verification of medical necessity, a clinical quality evaluator identifies a potential clinical services alert issue or notes a pattern of submissions that suggests that the member is receiving unsupported care that is not medically necessary, the MNR Form number, practitioner name, member name, and clinical indicator are entered into the CSIT database.

The CSIT reviews entered data and, when appropriate, initiates an investigation of the issue. This investigation may include a request for medical records, x-rays, or other clinical

documentation and may result in the need for no further action, an education letter, an inquiry letter, or a clinical services alert reported to the Practice Review Committee (PRC) for determination of further action.

In addition, when medical records are received from a practitioner as part of clinical services, quality management, appeals, grievances, or other processes, the records are subjected to the standard medical records documentation evaluation process and, if issues are identified that may warrant an investigation or an education letter, a copy of the records is forwarded to the CSIT to determine if further action is necessary. Results of medical records evaluations are reported to the PRC as necessary.

If the CSIT identifies an apparently egregious health and safety issue that cannot be resolved by Health and Safety Investigation Team (HSIT) protocols (see below)**,** the issue is presented to the Chief Health Services Officer (CHSO) or designee for immediate review and recommended action.

If a CAP is issued by the PRC or the CHSO, the provider/practitioner is given a detailed summary of the issue. The CAP may also include educational materials and/or a requirement for the provider/practitioner to complete a remedial education course specified by the PRC or the CHSO, if applicable. The PRC determines any applicable timeline for follow-up on the identified issue; the CSIT may request medical records and/or x-rays, as necessary to perform the follow-up activities recommended. CAPs are tracked and trended, as well as reviewed at the time the practitioner is recredentialed.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INVESTIGATION TEAM

The Health and Safety Investigation Team (HSIT) operates as a cross-functional team within the Clinical Quality Evaluation (CQE) and the Clinical Quality Administration (CQA) processes. The HSIT identifies potential health and safety issues where documentation for treatment/services submitted by the practitioner indicates the possibility of an underlying condition that may require further investigation and/or referral for co-management or alternate management. The HSIT manages these cases to resolution. In addition, the HSIT investigates issues related to child and elder abuse and/or neglect. ASH has implemented protocols for managing cases involving abuse and/or neglect in compliance with state laws and regulations. HSIT activities are tracked through ASH's information systems and aggregate data is reported to the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC) and the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) on a quarterly basis in the clinical performance management report. Analysis of results is trended to identify potential opportunities for improvement relating to health and safety. The Vice President, Clinical Services, the Vice President, Rehab Services and a Medical Director advise the HSIT, as needed.

If the HSIT identifies an apparently egregious health and safety issue that cannot be resolved by standard HSIT protocols, the issue is presented to the CHSO or designee for immediate review and recommended action. [See the applicable *Clinical Services Alerts, Clinical Performance Alerts, and Corrective Action Plans (Practitioner/Provider Clinical Issues) (QM 2* – S) policy for additional information regarding Alerts and CAPS; and the *Practitioner Clinical Denials, Terminations, and Appeals (CR 3 – S)* policy regarding practitioner terminations or decredentialing.]

EVALUATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

The Clinical Quality Team (CQT), in conjunction with the Evidence Evaluation Committee (EEC) and the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC), are responsible for evaluating new clinical technologies used in practice and new application of existing technologies and whether to recommend the new technology or new application as an appropriate addition to the benefit package. Committee members assist in the evaluation of information obtained from appropriate government regulatory bodies and published scientific evidence. Input is solicited from relevant specialists and professionals who have expertise in the technology. Decision variables considered include health risks, improvements in health outcomes, and/or improved health benefits as compared to existing covered technology.

Any benefit change related to clinical procedures and new technologies will be evaluated and approved by the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) and the Board of Directors (BOD). ASH will communicate with contracted clients, as stipulated by delegation agreements, prior to implementation of any changes in benefit related to clinical procedures and new technologies to ensure a mutually agreeable determination. The clinical procedures and new technologies, that, in the opinion of ASH clinical committees/teams, are not clinically effective and/or do not have an improved health benefit over existing technology may not be recommended for addition to the benefit package.

CLINICAL SERVICES PROGRAM MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring of the Clinical Service Program (CS Program) is conducted through evaluation of Performance Standards reports, Clinical Performance reports, and the Annual QI Evaluation. Monitoring activities may be specific to administrative processes, clinical practices, providers, practitioners, members, populations, or product lines. Quality Improvement initiatives may be recommended to eliminate deficiencies and enhance outcomes related to clinical services activities. These reports are presented to the Quality Oversight Committee quarterly and, once approved, are provided to external customers according to contract and/or delegation agreements. Areas evaluated may include but are not limited to:

- Member visits and services rendered;
- Average radiology service approvals per member;
- Average number of exams/evaluations per patient, dates of service or interventions approved/utilized per member per condition;

- Clinical appeals from members, providers and practitioners;
- Distribution of diagnosis codes by category/specialty;
- Adverse outcome indicators;
- Member grievances;
- Clinical services alert and clinical performance alert clinical indicators;
- Number of service approvals and adverse benefit determinations rendered;
- Clinical services decision profile (MNRF codes);
- Access and availability of clinical services; and
- Clinical services profile (evaluations, clerical error rates, clinical consistency, and education program).

Patient and Practitioner Satisfaction

In an effort to assess patient and practitioner satisfaction, a statistically significant representation of practitioner and patient populations is surveyed annually. The following elements are included in the satisfaction evaluation:

- Medical necessity review processes;
- Quality of care and member services;
- Identified sources of dissatisfaction; and
- Practitioner accessibility and availability.

Barriers to care, potential problems, and opportunities for improvement identified from information gathered about satisfaction with the clinical services process are assessed on an ongoing basis and reported at least annually to the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC), the Corporate Compliance Committee (CCC), and the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) for analysis. Where opportunities for improvement are identified, action is taken in an effort to meet satisfaction goals and member and practitioner expectations. The annual survey is compared to survey results from previous years to assess trends and assist in evaluating improvements and opportunities.

Over-Utilization and Under-Utilization

Over-utilization and under-utilization are monitored daily by clinical quality evaluators. Utilization patterns are evaluated to identify issues of concern that may affect clinical outcomes. Practitioner specific or aggregate data analysis and clinical performance monitoring are used to educate practitioners whose utilization patterns indicate over-utilization or under-utilization. Practitioners who consistently demonstrate behavior patterns inconsistent with professionally recognized standards and approved policy are identified through a clinical services alert and are evaluated by the PRC. Intervention such as practitioner education or Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) may be implemented, monitored, and measured when appropriate. These clinical services indicators are included in the quarterly Performance Standards reports.

Clinical quality evaluators are aware of the potential health risks of under-utilization. Clinical quality evaluation management decision-making is based on appropriateness of care and service and existence of coverage only. There are no financial incentives paid to clinical quality evaluators that encourage decisions resulting in under-utilization.

Providers/practitioners are paid on a contracted fee-for-service basis and do not receive financial incentives that result in under-utilization.

MONITORING CONSISTENCY OF APPLYING MEDICAL NECESSITY REVIEW (MNR) CRITERIA AND THE EVALUATION OF INTER-RATER RELIABILITY (IRR)

Evaluating the consistency in clinical quality evaluation management decisions and the evaluation of proper application of MNR criteria through inter-rater reliability analysis and random medical necessity review audits ensures that medical necessity review decisions are consistent, fair and adhere to decision-making guidelines. The following two (2) – step IRR process accomplishes these goals and is compliant with all applicable accreditation, state and federal regulatory requirements.

***Step #1*:** Specifically Developed (hypothet*i*cal) Clinical Services (UM) - test cases. Annual testing is conducted of all applicable clinical quality evaluators within a specific specialty type, using identical cases, for specialties with > 2 clinical quality evaluators and when ASH has active business in this specialty type. Specifically developed clinical services (UM) test cases, for each specialty tested, are developed from a variety of conditions typically encountered during the MNR process. Test responses to targeted items such as communication of rationale, approval/denial of services, recognition of cases with co-morbid conditions/co-management requirements, and contraindications to services.

***Step #2*:** Random or "real time" medical necessity determination audits are conducted annually to ensure that medical necessity determinations are accurate, appropriate, and consistent with ASH Clinical Practice Guidelines or other valid guidelines, as applicable.

ASH evaluates the consistency with which ASH clinical quality evaluators involved in rendering MNR determinations apply guidelines in decision making and acts on opportunities to improve consistency, if applicable. Each audited case is assessed for the consistency with which the reviewer applies ASH established Clinical Practice Guidelines, other appropriate guidelines, the appropriateness of all determinations and the communication of rationale, if applicable. Unsupported determinations, inappropriate communication of rationale and opportunities for individual and/or process improvement are noted and communicated to the clinical reviewer(s) and other ASH staff, as appropriate.

Specialty and individual clinical quality evaluator results of both processes are provided, by the auditor of each specialty, to appropriate ASH clinical leadership. Specialty-wide

results are tabulated and trended to identify opportunities for improvement, including development of additional clinical guidelines and/or development of consensus related to existing guidelines. Individual results are tabulated and trended in order to identify opportunities for improvement related to errors in the application of existing guidelines. As needed, corrective actions are implemented to improve process or individual performance. Specialty results are also reported through ASH Clinical Performance Management (CPM), the California Health Plan Assessment (CAHPA) reports, as applicable, and presented to ASH Specialty Network Quality Improvement Committee (QIC).

Staff clinicians attend Continuing Education lectures to reinforce their clinical knowledge base and remain current with emerging technologies and evolving standards of practice. Staff clinicians also review assigned articles from peer reviewed journals or other appropriate sources germane to MNR activities and evidence-based practices. Clinical quality evaluators are tested on the information contained in selected evidence-based sources.

CLINICAL COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The clinical committee structure and membership are identified in the committee charters for the Practice Review Committee (PRC) and the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC). Each charter for these committees contains detailed information such as chairperson, voting membership, functions, meeting frequency, quorum, staff participation, and reporting structure.

Practice Review Committee

Functions

The PRC is primarily responsible for the following functions:

- Provide peer review functions for clinical practice review, quality assurance and medical necessity review, and clinical performance review;
- Review and approve clinical policy related to clinical practice review;
- Review and approve the Clinical Performance Systems quantitative and qualitative measures;
- Review Clinical Service and Clinical Performance Alerts and determines necessary action;
- Perform initial credentialing and re-credentialing review and determines participation;
- Review and make recommendations regarding quality of care grievances;
- Issue and monitor Clinical Corrective Action Plans and Sanctions;
- Issue Clinical Quality Termination and de-credentialing decisions;
- Report practitioners to applicable agencies as appropriate (e.g., State Examining Boards, NPDB);

- Provide recommendations for quality improvement activities; and
- Provide reports to Chief Health Services Officer (CHSO)/QIC and, as appropriate, recommendations to the Quality Oversight Committee (QOC) with regard to clinical quality, quality assurance, or quality improvement activities.

Quality Improvement Committee

Functions

The QIC is primarily responsible for the following functions:

- Peer review for initial credentialing practitioner denial appeals;
- Peer review for Practitioner Clinical Termination and de-credentialing Appeals – 1st level;
- Peer review for Clinical Performance Tier appeals;
- Peer review for medical necessity review appeals – 3rd level;
- Review and approve of clinical policy and clinical practice guidelines;
- Review Clinical Quality Administration (CQA) and Board of Directors (BOD) reports of immediate terminations and de-credentialing;
- Provide reports to the BOD and, as appropriate, the QOC with regard to clinical quality, quality assurance, or quality improvement activities which may include but are not limited to:
  - Clinical Performance reports;
  - Quality Improvement studies;
  - Clinical elements of Annual QI Work Plan;
  - Clinical elements of Annual QI Evaluation;
  - Practitioner and Member Satisfaction Survey results;
  - Quality audits;
  - Clinical Services Investigation Team (CSIT) reports;
  - Inter-Rater Reliability (IRR) audits;
  - Clinical Performance Reports;
  - Aggregate outcomes of peer review decisions; and
  - Delegation oversight reports.

Chairperson Responsibilities

The committee chairperson or official designee is responsible for effective meeting management, priority setting for agenda items, approval of guest attendance, signing approved documents as applicable on behalf of the committee, ensuring committee tasks are completed in a timely manner, calling for votes, following up on issues identified by the committee, ensuring that accurate meeting minutes are maintained, and reporting to supervisory committees.

Meeting Minutes

Committee meeting minutes are taken contemporaneously, dated, and signed by the chairperson and in some instances, recording secretary. Confidentially maintained minutes

reflect all committee business, including key discussions, recommendations, decisions, actions, review and evaluation of activities, and evaluation of policies. Minutes also include actions instituted by the committee, including appropriate follow up, evaluation of documents, and active practitioner participation. Subcommittee reports are evaluated on a regular basis, when applicable.

Minutes are reviewed and approved by vote of the appropriate committee in a timely manner, with best effort made to finalize at the next scheduled meeting. All agendas, minutes, reports, and documents presented to committees are maintained in a confidential electronic format and are available upon request, as appropriate.

Term of Membership

The BOD appoints committee chairpersons and annually approves committee charters and membership. Each member serves at the request of the BOD and may be removed at any time. All employees are bound by the company confidentiality policy. External committee members must sign an annual confidentiality statement. Credentialed practitioners may not currently serve on committees if they are a principal owner, board member, consultant, clinical quality evaluator, or committee member of another managed care organization or independent practitioner association. All members are required to disclose in writing any potential conflicts of interest that may arise during the course of their service on the committee. Committee members may not copy or distribute any documents without the expressed written consent of the committee chairperson.

Urgent Issues Between Meetings

Ad hoc meetings may be called when pressing issues require immediate resolution. The committee chair reports the issue and resolution to the committee at the next meeting. Committee members may also be reached via teleconference, fax, and/or e-mail when committee input is necessary. The unanimous written consent process may be used when members are unavailable for a meeting.

Guest Attendance at Committee Meetings

Health plan representatives and other guests may attend committee meetings with permission of the President/Chief Operations Officer and/or committee chair. All non-staff guests sign a confidentiality statement for each meeting attended. Guests may only attend portions of the committee meeting pertinent to their business issues.

HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (HIPAA)

ASH strives to comply with all applicable HIPAA requirements and maintains policies relating to HIPAA compliance. All HIPAA-related policies are posted and accessible to all employees for review on the ASH Intranet site. Ongoing mandatory educational seminars are afforded to staff.

CONFIDENTIALITY

ASH defines confidential information as non-public, proprietary information. The guidelines established in the *Confidentiality (QM 8 – S)* policy are followed to ensure this information is held in strict confidence, to safeguard the information received, and to protect against defacement, tampering, or use by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes.

DELEGATION OF CLINICAL SERVICES

If clinical services activities are delegated to contractors, there is a documented oversight and evaluation process of these activities, including the exercise of oversight of delegated or subcontracted functions in accordance with DOL, URAC, NCQA, and health plan medical necessity review standards. For example, a mutually agreed upon description of the delegated Clinical Services Program (CS Program) includes:

- Clinical services activities for which each party is responsible;
- Delegated activities;
- Reporting requirements (including frequency);
- Evaluation process of the contractor's performance;
- Approval of the delegated contractor's CS Programs;
- The process for providing member experience and clinical performance data to its delegates when requested;
- The delegate's clinical services (UM) system security controls in place to protect data from unauthorized modification;
- How the delegate monitors its clinical services (UM) denial and appeal system security controls at least annually;
- How ASH monitors the delegate's clinical services (UM) denial and appeal system security controls at lease annually; and
- The remedies, including revocation of the delegation, if the contractor does not fulfill its obligations.

Evidence shows that:

- The contractor's capacity to perform the delegated activities prior to delegation is evaluated;
- The delegated contractor's CS Program is approved at least annually;
- Regular reports as specified in the delegation agreement are reviewed and approved according to the report submission and frequency of reporting specified; and
- The delegated activities are evaluated annually to ensure they are being conducted in accordance with established ASH policy and expectations, applicable accreditation standards (URAC and NCQA), as well as applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

For delegates that store, create, modify or use clinical services (UM) denial or appeal data for ASH:

- ASH will annually monitor the delegate's clinical services (UM) denial and appeal system security controls in place to protect data from unauthorized modification;
- ASH will ensure that the delegate annually monitors its adherence to the delegation agreement or its own policies and procedures;
- ASH will review and document all modifications made by the delegate that did not meet the modification criteria allowed by the delegation agreement or by the delegates' policies and procedures; and
- ASH will audit only if the delegate does not use a clinical services (UM) system that can identify all noncompliant modifications, in which case, ASH will identify and document:
  - The staff roles or department involved in the audit.
  - All UM date modifications, but may use sampling to identify potential noncompliant changes for the audit (5 percent or 50 of its files, whichever is less, to ensure that information is verified appropriately or the NCQA 8/30 methodology).
- For any non-compliant modifications made by the delegate, ASH will:
  - Document all actions taken or planned to address the non-compliant modification findings.
  - Implement a quarterly monitoring process for each delegate to assess the effectiveness of its actions on all findings and continue to monitor each delegate until the delegate demonstrates improvement of at least one finding over three consecutive quarters.

For delegates that store, create, modify or use clinical services (UM) denial or appeal data for ASH, but whose clinical services (UM) systems do not allow date modifications, ASH will require that each delegate provides:

- Policies and procedures that describe the functionality of the system that ensures compliance; and
- Documentation or evidence of advanced system control capabilities that automatically record dates and prevent modifications that do not meet modification criteria.

NON-DISCRIMINATION

ASH does not discriminate against a member, provider, or practitioner for any reason and does not support any discriminating against members for any reason, including but not limited to age, sex, gender, gender identification (e.g., transgender), gender dysphoria, marital status, religion, ethnic background, national origin, ancestry, race, color, sexual orientation, patient type (e.g., Medicaid), mental or physical disability, health status, claims experience, medical history, genetic information, evidence of insurability, source of payment, geographic location within the service area or based on political affiliation. ASH

renders credentialing, clinical performance, and medical necessity decisions in the same manner, in accordance with the same standards, and within the same time availability to all members, providers, practitioners, and applicants.