

Washington Apple Health (Medicaid)

Well-Child Program (EPSDT) Billing Guide

(Formerly referenced as the EPSDT Program Billing Guide)

January 1, 2026

Disclaimer

Every effort has been made to ensure this guide's accuracy. If an actual or apparent conflict arises between this document and a governing statute or Health Care Authority (HCA) rule, the governing statute or HCA rule applies.

Billing guides are updated on a regular basis. Due to the nature of content change on the internet, we do not fix broken links in past guides. If you find a broken link, check the most recent version of the guide. If the broken link is in the most recent guide, notify us at askmedicaid@hca.wa.gov.

About this guide¹

This publication takes effect **January 1, 2026**, and supersedes earlier guides to this program. Unless otherwise specified, the program in this guide is governed by the rules found in [chapter 182-534 WAC](#).

HCA is committed to providing equal access to our services. If you need an accommodation or require documents in another format, call 1-800-562-3022. People who have hearing or speech disabilities, call 711 for relay services.

Washington Apple Health means the public health insurance programs for eligible Washington residents. Washington Apple Health is the name used in Washington State for Medicaid, the children's health insurance program (CHIP), and state-only funded health care programs. Washington Apple Health is administered by HCA.

Refer also to the [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#) for valuable information to help you conduct business with HCA.

How can I get HCA Apple Health provider documents?

To access provider alerts, go to HCA's [Provider Alerts webpage](#).

To access provider documents, go to HCA's [provider billing guides and fee schedules webpage](#).

Health care privacy toolkit

The [Washington Health Care Privacy Toolkit](#) is a resource for providers required to comply with health care privacy laws.

¹ This publication is a billing instruction.

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Where can I download HCA forms?

To download an HCA form, see HCA's Billers and provider's webpage, and select [Forms & Publications webpage](#). Type the HCA form number into the Search box as shown below (Example 13-835).

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What has changed?

The table below briefly outlines how this publication differs from the previous one. This table is organized by subject matter. Each item in the *Subject* column is a hyperlink that, when clicked, will take you to the specific change summarized in that row of the table.

Subject	Change	Reason for Change
Title of this billing guide	Revised to Well-Child Program (EPSDT) Billing Guide	To clarify that this billing guide does not address all EPSDT services. This guide addresses well-child visits, which are only part of the EPSDT benefit.
Resources Available	Added new resource for General EPSDT information	To provide additional resource information
What are the time limits for scheduling requests for EPSDT well-child checkups?	Removed section	This is a contractual requirement for managed care organizations. See EPSDT Well-Child Check-ups for generally recommended check-up frequency.

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Resources Available

Topic	Resource
Where can I find information on becoming an HCA provider	See HCA's ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide .
Questions on payments, denials, general questions regarding claims processing, or HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO)	See HCA's ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide .
Submitting claims for payment	See HCA's ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide .
Billing questions	See the Apple Health (Medicaid) clinical policy and billing contact information
Partnership Access Line (PAL) for providers	Contact PAL to be directly connected to a child and adolescent psychiatrist with questions about diagnosis, education, and treatment planning
Questions on private insurance or third-party liability, other than HCA-contracted managed care plans	See HCA's ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide .
Referral for Children's Mental Health	Contact the client's managed care organization or Washington's Mental Health Referral Service for Children and Teens
Referral for Substance Use Assessment	Washington Recovery Help Line
Where is the EPSDT Well-Child Program Fee Schedule?	See HCA's EPSDT Well-Child Fee Schedule
Obtaining prior authorization or a limitation extension	See General Authorization or visit HCA's prior authorization webpage .

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Topic	Resource
EPSDT general information	See HCA's EPSDT website

Program Overview

This billing guide describes the required Early, Periodic, Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) well-child checkup periodicity schedule, checkup elements, and referrals to medically necessary services administered through HCA. Regular well-child checkups, also referred to as periodic screening services, are one of the mandatory components of EPSDT. Well-child checkups provide an opportunity to monitor healthy development and identify issues as early as possible.

EPSDT includes all services that are medically necessary to address health conditions for clients age 20 and younger. Providers may reference program-specific billing guides for services and equipment not covered by this billing guide; see also the rules for the EPSDT program described in [Chapter 182-534 WAC](#). Published limits for services covered under EPSDT, if any, may be exceeded based on agency review of medical necessity described in [WAC 182-501-0165](#). Learn more about EPSDT at [Medicaid.gov](#) and access resources at [HCA's Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment webpage](#).

Who should use this billing guide?

This guide contains instruction for qualified providers offering EPSDT well-child checkups, including:

- Physicians and resident physicians
- Naturopathic physicians
- Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners (ARNPs)
- Physician Assistants (PAs)
- Registered nurses working under the guidance of a physician or ARNP who may also perform components of EPSDT well-child checkups.

Note: Health care professionals may diagnose and treat an identified issue for clients when the services are within their scope of practice. Providers are not limited to the procedure codes within this billing guide.

Is transportation to and from EPSDT well-child checkups available?

Yes. Apple Health covers non-emergency medical transportation for eligible clients to and from covered services, including well-child checkups, through contracted brokers when eligibility requirements are met. For more information, see HCA's [Transportation services \(non-emergency\) webpage](#).

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Client Eligibility

Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO). This means that Apple Health pays a monthly premium to an MCO for providing preventive, primary, specialty, and other health services to Apple Health clients. Clients in managed care must see only providers who are in their MCO's provider network, unless prior authorized or to treat urgent or emergent care. See the HCA's [Apple Health managed care page](#) for further details.

It is important to always check a client's eligibility prior to providing any services because it affects who will pay for the services.

Who is eligible for EPSDT well-child checkups?

HCA pays Washington Apple Health providers to perform EPSDT well-child checkups for all children age 20 and younger who are enrolled in [Apple Health](#).

Note: Refer clients to the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) if they are age 20 and younger and their benefit package does not cover EPSDT. This application process will evaluate these clients for a possible change in their benefit package to include EPSDT. Family Planning Only is an example of a benefit package that does not cover EPSDT services.

How do I verify a client's eligibility?

Check the client's Services Card or follow the two-step process below to verify that a client has Apple Health coverage for the date of service and that the client's benefit package covers the applicable service. This helps prevent delivering a service HCA will not pay for.

Verifying eligibility is a two-step process:

- Step 1. **Verify the patient's eligibility for Apple Health.** For detailed instructions on verifying a patient's eligibility for Apple Health, see the *Client Eligibility, Benefit Packages, and Coverage Limits* section in HCA's [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#).

If the patient is eligible for Apple Health, proceed to **Step 2**. If the patient is **not** eligible, see the note box below.
- Step 2. **Verify service coverage under the Apple Health client's benefit package.** To determine if the requested service is a covered benefit under the Apple Health client's benefit package, see HCA's [Program Benefit Packages and Scope of Services webpage](#).

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Note: Patients who are not Apple Health clients may apply for health care coverage in one of the following ways:

- **Online:** Go to [Washington Healthplanfinder](#) - select the "Let's get started" button. For patients age 65 and older or on Medicare, go to [Washington Connections](#) – select the "Apply Now" button.
- **Mobile app:** Download the [WAPlanfinder app](#) – select "sign in" or "create an account".
- **Phone:** Call the Washington Healthplanfinder Customer Support Center at 1-855-923-4633 or 855-627-9604 (TTY).
- **Paper:** By completing an *Application for Health Care Coverage (HCA 18-001P)* form. To download an HCA form, see HCA's Free or Low Cost Health Care, [Forms & Publications](#) webpage. Type only the form number into the Search box (Example: **18-001P**). For patients age 65 and older or on Medicare, complete the *Washington Apple Health Application for Aged, Blind, Disabled/Long-Term Services and Supports (HCA 18-005)* form.
- **In-person:** Local resources who, at no additional cost, can help you apply for health coverage. See the [Health Benefit Exchange Navigator](#).

What if an infant has not yet been assigned a ProviderOne Client ID?

Newborns: If a child is younger than age 60 days and has not been issued a ProviderOne Client ID, use the birthing parent's ProviderOne Client ID and put **SCI=B** in the claim notes field. Put the child's name, gender, and birth date in the client information fields.

Twins/Triplets: When using mom's ProviderOne Client ID for twins, triplets, etc., identify each infant separately using a separate claim for each. For example, the first infant would be "SCI=BA," the second infant would be "SCI=BB," and the third infant would be "SCI=BC."

Note: For parents enrolled in an HCA-contracted MCO, the MCO is responsible for providing medical coverage for the clients' newborns.

Are clients enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO) eligible?

Yes. Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO). For these clients, managed care enrollment will be displayed on the client benefit inquiry screen in ProviderOne. All services must be requested directly through the client's Primary Care Provider (PCP). Clients can contact their MCO by calling the telephone number provided to them or use the information provided under "Contact your Apple Health plan" listed on HCA's [Apple Health managed care webpage](#).

All medical services covered under an HCA-contracted MCO must be obtained by the client through the client's MCO provider network. The MCO is responsible for the:

- Payment of covered services.
- Payment of services referred by a participating provider to an outside provider.

Note: To prevent denied claims, check the client's eligibility both before scheduling services and at the time of the service. Also make sure proper authorization or referral is obtained from the MCO. See HCA's ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide for instructions on how to verify a client's eligibility.

Managed care enrollment

Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in an HCA-contracted MCO the same month they are determined eligible for managed care as a new or renewing client. Some clients may start their first month of eligibility in the fee-for-service (FFS) program because their qualification for MC enrollment is not established until the month following their Apple Health eligibility determination.

Exceptions:

- Apple Health Expansion clients are enrolled in managed care and will not start their first month of eligibility in the FFS program. For more information, visit [Apple Health Expansion](#). Providers must check eligibility to determine enrollment for the month of service.
- Clients who are eligible to receive Reentry Initiative services and who are eligible for enrollment in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO) will not start their first month of eligibility in the FFS program. Providers must check eligibility to determine enrollment for the month of service.

New clients are those initially applying for benefits or those with changes in their existing eligibility program that consequently make them eligible for Apple Health managed care. Renewing clients are those who have been enrolled with an MCO but have had a break in enrollment and have subsequently renewed their eligibility.

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Checking eligibility

Providers must check eligibility and know when a client is enrolled and with which MCO. For help with enrolling, clients can refer to HCA's [Apply for or renew coverage webpage](#).

Clients' options to change plans

Clients have a variety of options to change their plan:

- **Available to clients with a Washington Healthplanfinder account:** Go to [Washington HealthPlanFinder website](#).
- **Available to all Apple Health clients:**
 - Visit the [ProviderOne Client Portal website](#).
 - Call Apple Health Customer Service at 1-800-562-3022. The automated system is available 24/7.
 - Request a change online at [ProviderOne Contact Us](#) (this will generate an email to Apple Health Customer Service). Select the topic "Enroll/Change Health Plans."

For online information, direct clients to HCA's [Apple Health managed care webpage](#).

Clients who are not enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care plan for physical health services

Some Apple Health clients do not meet the qualifications for managed care enrollment. These clients are eligible for services under the fee-for-service (FFS) program.

In this situation, each managed care organization (MCO) will have a Behavioral Health Services Only (BHSO) benefit available for Apple Health clients who are not in integrated managed care. The BHSO covers only behavioral health treatment for those clients. Eligible clients who are not enrolled in an integrated HCA-contracted managed care plan are automatically enrolled in a BHSO, except for American Indian/Alaska Native clients. If the client receives Medicaid-covered services before being automatically enrolled in a BHSO, the fee-for-service program will reimburse providers for the covered services. Examples of populations that may be exempt from enrolling into a managed care plan are Medicare dual-eligible, American Indian/Alaska Native, Adoption Support and Foster Care alumni.

Integrated managed care

Clients qualified for enrollment in an integrated managed care plan receive all physical health services, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment through their HCA-contracted MCO.

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Apple Health Expansion

Individuals age 19 and older who do not meet the citizenship or immigration requirements to receive benefits under federally funded programs and who receive all physical health services, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment through their HCA-contracted health plan. For more information, visit [Apple Health Expansion](#).

EPSDT services do not apply to 19- and 20-year-olds who are on Apple Health Expansion. For information on well-child checkups that are covered under Apple Health Expansion for 19- and 20-year-olds, see the Physician's Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Guide.

Reentry Initiative

The Reentry Demonstration Initiative (Reentry Initiative) is a new Apple Health (Medicaid) initiative under the Medicaid Transformation Project (MTP). Under this initiative, incarcerated people who are Apple Health-eligible may receive a limited set of health care services through fee-for-service (FFS) or their HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO) for up to 90 days before their release from carceral facilities within Washington State. These services will ensure a person's healthy and successful reentry into their community. For more information, visit [Reentry from a carceral setting](#).

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Clients

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) clients have two options for Apple Health coverage:

- Apple Health Managed Care
- Apple Health coverage without a managed care plan (also referred to as fee-for-service [FFS])

If an AI/AN client does not choose a managed care plan, they will be automatically enrolled into Apple Health FFS for all their health care services, including comprehensive behavioral health services. See the Health Care Authority's (HCA) [American Indian/Alaska Native webpage](#).

EPSDT Well-Child Checkups and Foster Care

Apple Health includes more extensive EPSDT benefits for children in foster care to ensure medical, dental, and mental health needs are promptly addressed. HCA covers an enhanced rate for providing well-child checkups for children in foster care, and these children have access to more frequent checkups.

The elements of an EPSDT well-child checkup are the same for all children. Learn more by reviewing the [Documentation of a well-child checkup](#).

Integrated Apple Health Foster Care (AHFC)

Children and young adults in the Foster Care, Adoption Support and Alumni programs who are enrolled in Coordinated Care's (CCW) Apple Health Core Connections Foster Care program receive both medical and behavioral health services from CCW.

Clients under this program are:

- Age 17 and younger who are in foster care (out of home placement) or in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program
- Age 20 and younger who are receiving adoption support
- Age 18-21 years old in extended foster care
- Age 18 to 26 years old who aged out of foster care on or after their 18th birthday (alumni)

Note: These clients are identified in ProviderOne as "Coordinated Care Healthy Options Foster Care."

The Apple Health Customer Services team can answer general questions about this program. For specific questions about Adoption Support, Foster Care or Alumni clients, contact HCA's Foster Care and Adoption Support (FCAS) team at 1-800-562-3022, Ext. 15480.

Fee-for-Service Apple Health Foster Care

Children and young adults in the fee-for-service (FFS) Apple Health Foster Care, Adoption Support and Alumni programs receive behavioral health services through the regional Behavioral Health Services Organization (BHSO). For details, see HCA's [Mental Health Services Billing Guide](#), under *How do providers identify the correct payer?*

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How can I identify a child in foster care placement?

The following is a screenshot from ProviderOne. The placement code (indicated by the red arrow) may allow a provider who is billing certain evaluation and management (E&M) codes to receive an enhanced rate for the service.

The screenshot shows the 'Medical Records' section of the ProviderOne interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Selection Criteria Entered' and 'Demographic and Response Information'.

Selection Criteria Entered:

- Date of Request: 12/**/2020
- Time in Request: 12:00:00 PM PST
- Provider ID:
- From Date of Service: 12/**/2020
- To Date of Service: 12/**/2020
- ProviderOne Client ID: 99999998WA
- Client Date of Birth:
- Client SSN:
- Client Last Name:
- Client First Name:

Demographic and Response Information:

Client Demographic Information:

- ProviderOne Client ID: 99999998WA
- Client First,Middle,Last Name: JOHN DOE
- C.SO/HCS: 076-MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC
- County Code: 017-King
- CSOR:
- Date of Birth: 01/01/2020
- Gender: Male
- Language: ENG-English
- Placement: F (indicated by a red arrow)
- ACES Client ID: 999999999
- MBI:

System Response Information:

- Valid Request Indicator: Y
- Reject Reason Code:
- Eligibility or Benefit information Code: 1-Active Coverage
- Follow-Up Action Code:

If the client's ProviderOne eligibility inquiry screen indicates a child is associated with one of the foster care placement codes listed in the table below, the provider must use the TJ modifier along with the appropriate procedure code(s) to be paid an enhanced rate for EPSDT well-child checkups.

Foster Care Placement Codes

Placement Code	Description
A	Adoption Support Services
F	Foster Care Placement
H	Foster Care HB2530
P	Interstate Compact in Placement of Children's Service
R	Relative Foster Care Placement
T	Tribal Foster Care Placement

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How often can a child in foster care have an EPSDT well-child checkup?

EPSDT well-child checkups for children in foster care are not limited. HCA allows EPSDT well-child checkups for foster care clients **without regard to the Periodicity Schedule** by billing CPT® codes 99381-99385 and 99391-99395 with a TJ modifier.

How do I bill EPSDT well-child checkups to receive the enhanced foster care rate?

Bill EPSDT well-child checkups for children in foster care by billing CPT® codes 99381-99385 and 99391-99395 with a TJ modifier.

What is an initial health screen (IHS) and how is it billed?

Children and youth who are entering foster care and for whom there is a known illness or health concern may have an initial health screen (IHS) within 5 days of entering foster care (i.e., out-of-home placement). The IHS aims to identify:

- Immediate medical, mental health, or dental needs of the child.
- Additional health conditions that the foster parent and social worker need to know.

If a child or youth is taken to an urgent care or emergency department, a treating provider must provide follow-up medical appointments, treatment, or medication as recommended.

Note: The IHS is not intended to be as comprehensive as an EPSDT well-child checkup. All children in out-of-home care must have an EPSDT well-child checkup within 30 days of placement.

If the IHS is provided:

- Bill the appropriate evaluation and management (E&M) code (new patient CPT® codes 99201 – 99205 or established patient CPT® codes 99211–99215).
- Use ICD diagnosis code Z01.89 (encounter for other specified special examinations) as the primary diagnosis.
- Use modifier TJ.

See the Foster Care *Initial Health Screen* form, HCA 13-843 (see [Where can I download HCA forms](#)) and [the AAP Healthy Foster Care America Health Information Form](#) for information on the IHE components.

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Can I bill for both an EPSDT well-child checkup and an IHS?

HCA does not pay for an IHS with the same date of service as an EPSDT well-child checkup. The child will not require an IHS if an EPSDT well-child checkup is performed.

EPSDT Well-Child Checkups

EPSDT requires a periodic well-child checkup with the client's primary care provider (PCP). HCA's expectations for the minimum recommended frequency of checkups align with the American Academy for Pediatrics (AAP) Bright Futures [Periodicity Schedule, including:](#)

Infancy						
1st week	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	9 months	

Early Childhood						
12 months	15 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	3 years	4 years

Middle Childhood and Adolescence
One checkup every calendar year for ages 5 through 20 years

Note: Children in foster care may receive additional EPSDT well-child checkups. See [EPSDT Well-Child Checkups and Foster Care](#) for more information.

Documentation for a well-child checkup

Providers must document in the client's medical record that each required element of the well-child checkup was done at the checkup and what the findings were.

Each well-child checkup consists of the following elements, though how the element is completed depends on the age of the child:

1. **Initial/interval health history and a family health history**
2. **Measurements** – age-appropriate growth including length/height and weight and blood pressure
3. **Sensory screening** – vision and hearing*
4. **Developmental/behavioral health screening***
5. **Physical exam**
6. **Procedures, including immunizations and laboratory tests***
7. **Oral health and fluoride varnish***
8. **Anticipatory guidance**

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* These elements have add-on codes that may be billed in addition to evaluation and management (E&M) codes. See descriptions about each element and the available add-on codes listed below this section. For more information about billing E&M codes, see [What are the billing requirements specific to EPSDT Well-Child Checkups?](#)

Note: Children in foster care may receive additional EPSDT well-child checkups. See [EPSDT Well-Child Checkups and Foster Care](#) for more information.

Elements of an EPSDT well-child checkup

1. Initial/Interval health history and a family health history

It is each provider's responsibility to obtain both a comprehensive client and family medical history as part of the initial well-child checkup and update the history with relevant information at each subsequent well-child checkup.

2. Measurements

- **Height/length must be measured at every well-child checkup**

Measure infants and small children (at least up to age two) in the recumbent position, and older children standing erect. Record and chart height on a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) growth chart or other standard growth chart in the child's medical record.

Note: Further study or referral is indicated for a child who has deviated from the usual percentile rank (determined by comparison with graphed previous measurements), or for a child whose single measurement exceeds two standard deviations from the norm for that age (above the 97th or below the 3rd percentile).

- **Weight must be measured at every well-child checkup**

Weigh infants with no clothes on, small children with just underwear and older children and adolescents with ordinary house clothes (no jackets or sweaters) and no shoes. Record and chart weight, including the child's weight percentile, on a CDC growth chart or other standard growth chart in the child's medical record.

Note: Further investigation or referral is indicated for a child who has deviated from the usual percentile rank (determined by comparison with graphed previous measurements), or in a child whose single measurement exceeds two standard deviations from the norm for that age (above the 97th percentile or below the 3rd percentile).

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- **Measure head circumference at every well-child checkup on infants and children age two and younger**

Measure head circumference for infants and children age two and younger at every well-child checkup. Record the findings in the child's medical record. Growth in head circumference in infants is closely related to nutritional status.

Note: Record indications of further investigation or referral for the same situations described in height and weight, and record findings in the child's medical record. Microcephaly and macrocephaly in infants are abnormalities not related to nutrition and need investigation or referral for evaluation.

- **Blood pressure must be measured at every well-child checkup for children age three and older**

Blood pressure must be measured at every well-child checkup for all children age three and older, using an appropriate-sized cuff. Record findings in the medical record. For younger children, measure blood pressure if risk factors are identified.

3. Sensory Screening

- **Vision Testing**

For children age two and younger, eye evaluations include:

- Ocular history
- External inspection of the eyes and lids
- Ocular motility
- Pupil examination
- Red reflex examination

For children age three and older, eye evaluations include:

- Criteria listed above for children birth to age 3 years
- Age-appropriate vision screening on an annual basis (use of Snellen chart or similar can be billed in addition to the EPSDT well-child checkup codes)

- **Hearing Screening**

Hearing screenings must be administered to every child age four and older. Audiometric testing may be billed in addition to the E&M codes using CPT® codes 92551 and 92552.

4. Developmental/Behavioral health surveillance and screening

- **Developmental surveillance**

According to the [American Academy of Pediatrics](#), developmental surveillance is a flexible, longitudinal, continuous, and cumulative process whereby health care professionals identify children who may have developmental problems. Developmental surveillance includes information provided by the caregiver about how the child is growing and reaching developmental milestones and any concerns about their child's development. Health care professionals also maintain a developmental history, including observations of the child during the visit. Children with health issues or who miss developmental milestones must be identified as early as possible. Health care professionals must include questions related to behavior, social activity, and development in the initial and interval history.

- **Developmental/behavioral health screening**

A developmental/behavioral health screening is the process of using a validated tool to identify risk factors, potential delays, and the need for further assessment. If a screening indicates a potential delay or identified need, health care professionals must make the appropriate referrals for an assessment to develop a diagnosis and a plan of care. Complete the developmental/behavioral health screening according to the [Bright Futures schedule](#).

Required screening includes:

- Structured developmental screening for ages 9, 18, and 30 months.
- Parental and caregiver depression screening for caregivers and parents of infants ages 1 month, 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 9 months, and 12 months.
- Structured autism screening for ages 18 months and 24 months.
- Structured behavioral/social/emotional screening for all ages at every well-child checkup.
- Structured depression and suicide risk screening for children ages 12 and older.

Note: See [Developmental and Behavioral Health Screening](#) section for more information on recommended screening timeframes and screening tools, and billing requirements. See also [What if a problem is identified during an EPSDT well-child checkup?](#)

Note: See the [Social Determinants of Health Risk Assessment](#) for more information on Apple Health SDoH risk assessment coverage.

5. Physical Exam

At each visit, an age-appropriate physical examination is required with infants totally unclothed and older children undressed and appropriately draped. All findings must be documented in the medical record.

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6. Procedures

- **Anemia Screening**

Measure hemoglobin or hematocrit between age 9 and 12 months with additional screening between age 1 and age 5 for children at risk, as recommended by [the American Academy of Pediatrics \(AAP\)](#). After this, perform a hematocrit only if indicated by a risk assessment and/or symptoms.

Complete hemoglobin or hematocrit during the first well-child checkup for all premature or low-birth weight infants and repeat according to the [Periodicity Schedule](#). Record test results in the child's medical record.

- **Blood Lead Screening Test**

Note: Blood lead screening tests are a [federal Medicaid testing requirement](#).

Blood lead screening tests are required for **all** children enrolled in Apple Health Medicaid as follows:

- At ages 12 and 24 months
- At ages 24 to 72 months if no record of a previous blood lead screening test exists

Providers must perform a risk assessment at every checkup as appropriate. Providers may refer to the [Department of Health's webpage](#) for more information on recommended lead risk assessment tools, blood lead testing methodologies, requirements for reporting blood lead screening test results, and lead exposure risk mapping.

Note: Completion of a risk assessment does not meet the federal Medicaid requirement for blood lead screening tests. The requirement is met only when the blood lead screening tests (or a catch-up blood lead screening test) are conducted.

- **Tuberculin (TB) Test**

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) does not recommend universal testing for TB. AAP recommends assessment of risk at the first visit and annually thereafter for TB risk factors and testing of children with defined risk factors. The following list includes indicators that a child is at high risk for TB exposure:

- a. Has a family member or close contact with active TB disease
- b. Has a family member with a positive TB skin test
- c. Was born in a high-risk country (all except US, Canada, Western European countries, Australia, and New Zealand)
- d. Has traveled to a high-risk country and had contact with resident population for more than one week

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HCA covers targeted TB testing with interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA). This service must be medically necessary for clients who are at high risk of developing TB based on CDC guidance.

Note: HCA's [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide](#) provides information regarding Apple Health's IGRA policy and service procedure codes

Note: For further guidance regarding TB testing for specific populations and comorbidity with other conditions, reference current [AAP TB testing recommendations](#)

- **Dyslipidemia Screening**

Dyslipidemia (cholesterol) screening is a required component once between ages 9 and 11 years and again between ages 17 and 20 years. Refer to guidelines of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute found on their [Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents webpage](#).

- **Sexually transmitted infections**

According to current [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) recommendations](#), screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is indicated for sexually active adolescents.

- **HIV**

The [U.S. Preventive Services Task Force \(USPSTF\) recommends](#) screening for HIV at least once between ages 15 and 18 years. USPSTF recommends testing youth younger than age 15 who are at increased risk of HIV infection, including those who are sexually active, use injection drugs, or are being tested for other STIs, and screening annually.

- **Hepatitis C Virus Infection (HCV)**

USPSTF and the [CDC](#) recommend screening for HCV infection at least once between ages 18 and 79.

For persons under age 18 at increased risk of HCV exposure, USPSTF and CDC recommend one-time testing.

- **Immunizations**

Administer immunizations according to the [CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\) Recommended Immunization Schedule](#), including "catch-up" schedules for clients who are missing any routine vaccinations for their age. Bring immunizations up to date at well-child checkups and during any other visits the child makes to the health care provider.

(See [Immunizations](#) for more information on Apple Health immunization coverage.)

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7. Oral Health

Oral health requires ongoing supervision from health care providers. At each well-child checkup, do an oral assessment noting the number and location of teeth erupted, visible cavities and other symptoms.

Oral health assessment and education includes:

- How to clean teeth as they erupt.
- How to prevent early childhood caries.
- How to recognize dental disease.
- Risk and protective factors for dental disease.
- Importance of preventive sealant.
- Application of fluoride varnish, when appropriate.

(See [Oral Health](#) section for more information on Apple Health dental and oral health coverage.)

8. Anticipatory Guidance

Anticipatory guidance is the process of offering timely, appropriate, and relevant information on general and age-specific child and adolescent health and development. It provides children, adolescents, parents, and caregivers with specific advice, tailored guidance, and what to expect as children grow and mature. At each checkup, discuss pertinent information and make that information available in written form to clients and their families. Allow sufficient time for discussion and answering questions. Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Benefits of healthy lifestyles
- Practices that promote well-being
- Physical, emotional, and developmental changes
- Common parenting concerns
- General health questions

Developmental and Behavioral Health Screening

Standardized screenings play a critical role in early identification and intervention for conditions impacting children and youth in the present, as well as in their long-term development. Health care providers and early childhood professionals use screening tools to help detect concerns early and determine appropriate referral for services and intervention.

Screenings are done using standardized screening tools, which may include client and caregiver interview and observation. If a screening indicates a possible problem, the child is referred for an assessment where a diagnosis and plan of care are developed. Document the need for the service in the client's records. A screening that indicates a possible problem, without a follow up determination by a health care provider or early childhood professional, is not sufficient to determine a diagnosis.

Note: Review the [EPSDT pediatric screening FAQ](#) for more information on common questions.

Note: Eligible clients may receive a mental health or substance use assessment without an EPSDT well-child checkup or referral.

Note: When child abuse or neglect is suspected, a report to Child Protective Services 1-866-363-4276 must be made, even if the child is also referred for a mental health assessment.

Recommended screening tools

To align with American Academy of Pediatrics best practice recommendations, providers must reference the [Bright Futures Toolkit for Commonly Used Screening Instruments](#) for examples of available standardized tools. To be reimbursed, providers must document the name of the screening tool, the score, the appropriate modifier reflecting the screening outcome, relevant ICD diagnosis code, and any referrals made, or treatment intervention provided.

For more information, see:

- [What modifier do I use to indicate a screening outcome?](#)
- [What if a problem is identified during an EPSDT well-child checkup?](#)

Note: Providers must have adequate training to administer and interpret screening tools, including training to determine the screening outcome.

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Covered screenings

Apple Health covers all medically necessary screenings, including required screenings in alignment with [Bright Futures recommendations](#). All covered screenings align with [National Correct Coding Initiative \(NCCI\) Medically Unlikely Edits \(MUEs\)](#) maximum units of service.

Note: HCA allows the use of CPT® codes 96127 or 96160 for behavioral health screening. Use only one CPT® code per screening.

CPT® Code	ICD Diagnosis Code	Screening Type	Required Screening at Routine Checkups	Additional information
96110	Z13.42	Developmental Screening	9 months 18 months 30 months	
96110	Z13.41	Autism Screening	18 months 24 months	
96127 and 96160	Z13.31	Depression Screening	12 years and older	
96127 and 96160	Z13.30	General Behavioral Health Screening	Every well child checkup	
96127 and 96160	Z13.39	Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Screening	11 years and older	
96161	Z13.31	Caregiver Depression Screening	1 month 2 months 4 months 6 months 9 months 12 months	HCA pays for up to two caregiver depression screenings per checkup using the infant's ProviderOne client ID

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Effective for claims with dates of service on or after July 1, 2025, providers must submit the appropriate CPT® code and the appropriate ICD-10-CM diagnosis code listed in the [covered screening table](#) to receive reimbursement.

What modifier do I use to indicate a screening outcome?

Effective for claims with dates of service on or after July 1, 2025, to receive reimbursement, providers must submit the appropriate CPT® code accompanied by one of the following modifiers to indicate whether a need was identified.

Modifier	Description
U1	No need identified (negative screen). Indicates screening score within a normal range.
U2	Need identified (positive screen). Indicates risk, concern, impairment, or identification of a developmental and/or behavioral disorder.

Note: Learn more about HCA's screening modifier requirement by reviewing the [EPSDT pediatric screening FAQ](#).

Immunizations

Apple Health covers **all** vaccines according to recommendations and guidelines of the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\) Recommended Immunization Schedule](#).

Immunizations covered by EPSDT are listed in the [Professional Administered Drug Fee Schedule](#).

How do I bill for vaccines for clients ages 19 and 20?

For clients ages 19 and 20 who are eligible for vaccines:

- Bill HCA for the cost of the vaccine itself by reporting the administration code and the procedure code for the vaccine administered. DO NOT use modifier SL.
- HCA covers the vaccine using the [Professional Administered Drug Fee Schedule](#).

In an outpatient hospital or hospital-based clinic setting

- Bill for the vaccine by reporting the appropriate procedure code for the vaccine given using:
 - An electronic institutional claim
 - The hospital's outpatient provider NPI number
- Bill the appropriate administration procedure code for the vaccine given (CPT® codes 90471-90474) using:
 - An electronic institutional claim
 - The hospital's outpatient provider NPI number
- For RSV (CPT® codes 90380 and 90381), bill administration CPT® code 96380 or 96381.
- For COVID-19 vaccines, bill administration CPT® code 90480.

Note: For administered vaccines for clients age 18 and younger that are **not free** from DOH, please follow the billing instructions for clients ages 19 and 20.

How do I bill for free vaccines for clients age 18 and younger?

For vaccines that are available at no cost from the Department of Health (DOH) through the [Childhood Vaccine Program](#) and the federal [Vaccines for Children \(VFC\) Program](#) for children age 18 and younger, HCA pays only for the administrative cost of the vaccine and the vaccine administration codes and not for the vaccines themselves. These vaccines are identified in the Comments column of the [Professional Administered Drug Fee Schedule](#) as free from DOH.

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In a nonfacility setting

- Bill for the vaccine by reporting the procedure code for the vaccine given with modifier SL (e.g., CPT® 90707 SL). HCA pays an administrative fee for those vaccines that are free from DOH and are billed with modifier SL (e.g., CPT® 90707 SL). Additionally, bill the appropriate administration procedure code for the vaccine given (CPT® codes 90471-90474).
- For RSV (CPT® codes 90380 and 90381), bill administration CPT® code 96380 or 96381 and bill for the vaccine procedure code with modifier SL.
- For COVID-19 vaccines, bill administration CPT® code 90480 and bill for the vaccine procedure code with modifier SL.
- Administration CPT® codes 90460-90461 are not allowed with VFC vaccines. See [How do I bill for stand-alone vaccine counseling?](#) for vaccine counseling billing instructions.

In an outpatient hospital or hospital-based clinic setting

If a vaccine is available free from DOH (see the [Professional Administered Drug Fee Schedule](#)), then HCA will:

- Deny the vaccine claim line.
- Combine vaccine payment with the payment for the administration of the vaccine.

For RSV (CPT® codes 90380 and 90381), bill administration CPT® code 96380 or 96381.

For COVID-19 vaccines, bill administration CPT® code 90480.

Administration codes CPT® codes 90460-90461 are not allowed with VFC vaccines. See [How do I bill for stand-alone vaccine counseling?](#) for vaccine counseling billing instructions.

How do I bill for stand-alone vaccine counseling?

Providers may bill for stand-alone vaccine counseling.

- Stand-alone vaccine counseling refers to when a patient or caregiver, or both, receives counseling about a vaccine from a health care practitioner, but the patient does not actually receive the vaccine dose at the same time as the counseling (i.e., no vaccine delivery or injection occurs during the practitioner visit).
- To receive reimbursement, providers must bill using CPT® code 99401 with diagnosis code Z71.85 (encounter for immunization safety) in the primary position on the claim.

Note: Do not bill stand-alone vaccine counseling on the same date of service as an EPSDT well-child checkup.

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Provider Reimbursement for COVID-19 Vaccine Counseling

Vaccine counseling visits

A vaccine counseling visit is a conversation between a qualified health professional and a client about the COVID-19 vaccine. Conversations may include, but are not limited to:

- The client's or caregiver's reasons for not being vaccinated
- Addressing concerns identified by the client or caregiver
- Providing tailored and individualized medical advice regarding the COVID-19 vaccine for the client and caregiver
- Providing resources about how to get a COVID-19 vaccine, if applicable

Document counseling visits in the client's medical record according to standard documentation guidelines.

Vaccination status

The provider must check a client's vaccination status in the provider's medical records and the Department of Health (DOH) Washington Immunization Information System (WAIS) database. If there is no indication that the client is vaccinated or that the client is only partially vaccinated, the provider may contact the client for a counseling visit. If immunization registry checks are not feasible, client attestation to vaccination status is acceptable.

Billing information

Qualified health providers

Providers who counsel clients about COVID-19 vaccine information and availability can bill in the following ways (review CPT® guidelines for code guidance):

- If the provider is already seeing the client for a prescheduled visit and counseling for COVID-19 vaccination increases the complexity of the visit or the time spent with the client, the provider may account for this by choosing the appropriate evaluation and management (E/M) level.
- The provider may bill CPT® code 99401 using modifier 25 in addition to billing an E/M visit. The E/M visit in this case does not include the time spent on COVID counseling.
- The provider may bill CPT® code 99401 individually if no E/M visit occurred and COVID vaccine counseling was provided.

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Nurses/Medical Assistants

Nurses and medical assistants who counsel clients about COVID-19 vaccine information and availability may bill using CPT® code 99211. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are minimal.

Indian Health Service (IHS) providers

For information about reimbursement for Indian Health Service providers, see the [Tribal Health Billing Guide](#).

Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and Rural health clinics (RHCs)

For information about reimbursement in FQHC and RHC settings, see the [Federally Qualified Health Centers Billing Guide](#) and the [Rural Health Clinics Billing Guide](#).

COVID-19 Vaccination in the Home

HCA pays an additional fee for administering the COVID-19 vaccine in the home (HCPCS code M0201) when the client:

- Is generally unable to leave the home. If they do leave home, it requires a considerable and taxing effort.
- Has a disability or faces clinical, socioeconomic, or geographical barriers to getting a COVID-19 vaccine in settings other than their home.
- Faces challenges that significantly reduce their ability to get vaccinated outside the home, such as challenges with transportation, communication, or caregiving.

Oral Health

Oral health is critically important to overall health and well-being. All Apple Health clients should have a dental home or primary dental provider. Eligible clients may go to a dental provider for routine preventive care or for restorative care without a referral from the PCP. See HCA's [How do I get dental care?](#) or see [Dentistlink](#) to find a dental provider.

Note: If a child is enrolled with managed care and does not have an established dental home, refer the client to the MCO if assistance is needed to find a dental provider.

Eligible clients may also go to an orthodontic provider without an EPSDT well-child checkup or referral. HCA covers orthodontics for children with cleft lip or palates or severe handicapping malocclusions. HCA reviews all requests for orthodontic treatment or orthodontic-related services for clients who may be eligible for services under EPSDT ([WAC 182-534-0100](#)). See HCA's [Orthodontic Services Billing Guide](#).

Fluoride varnish

Once teeth are present, fluoride varnish may be applied by a qualified health care professional to all children. See the limits for fluoride varnish application in the topical fluoride treatment section of HCA's [Dental-Related Services Billing Guide](#). When a Mouth Matters trained provider applies fluoride varnish during an EPSDT well-child checkup, an enhanced payment is available by billing CPT® code 99188 with modifier DA for eligible ABCD clients. Additional services may be available for enhanced payment. See HCA's [Access to Baby and Child Dentistry/Mouth Matters \(ABCD\) Billing Guide](#).

Clients who are enrolled in an HCA-contracted MCO but not eligible for ABCD services, may receive fluoride varnish. Bill HCA directly for this service using CPT® code 99188 with modifier KZ.

Social Determinants of Health (SDoH) Risk Assessment

Unmet social needs and adverse conditions in childhood and adolescence impact present functioning. They also contribute to lifelong health, including acute and chronic disease in adulthood. Screening for social determinants of health (SDoH) as a component to well-child checkups supports identification of social needs and referral to community-based resources.

Apple Health covers all medically necessary SDOH risk assessments according to [American Academy of Pediatrics](#) recommendations. All covered SDOH risk assessments align with [National Correct Coding Initiative \(NCCI\) Medically Unlikely Edits \(MUEs\)](#) maximum units of service.

Recommended SDOH risk assessment tools

Health professionals must use an evidence-based SDOH risk assessment tool, which includes:

- [The CMS Accountable Health Communities Health-Related Social Needs Screening Tool](#);
- [Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient Assets, Risks, and Experiences \(PRAPARE\)](#); or
- Other qualified evidence-based SDOH risk screening tools, such as those recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics [Bright Futures Toolkit for Commonly Used Screening Instruments](#).

How do I bill for a SDOH risk assessment?

To be reimbursed, providers must use an evidence-based SDOH risk assessment tool and bill in conjunction with a qualifying well-child checkup. Providers must document the name of the SDOH risk assessment tool, the outcome, and any referrals made in the medical record.

Bill for the SDOH risk assessment by reporting the procedure code HCPCS G0136 in conjunction with the CPT® code for the qualifying visit. HCA encourages health care providers and coding professionals to use ICD diagnosis SDOH Z codes to enable providers and payers to:

- Identify and understand the SDOH risks for individuals and populations.
- Identify interventions and strategies to address these risks.
- Support quality improvement initiatives.
- Monitor the SDOH status of their patient population.
- Understand the relationship between SDOH domains (e.g., food insecurity, housing instability, transportation insecurity, financial insecurity, lack of technology and devices for telehealth, etc.), and health care costs.

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The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance for health care providers and coding professionals specifies that ICD Z encounter reason codes (Z55-Z65) are available to document SDoH data.

CMS guidance also specifies that SDoH Z codes:

- Are for use in any healthcare setting.
- Must be accompanied by a corresponding procedure code to describe any procedure performed.
- Cannot be the primary diagnosis.
- May be documented in the problem or diagnosis list, patient or client history, or provider notes.

Guidance on the use of SDoH ICD diagnosis codes can be found on the [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services webpage](#) and on the [Using Z Codes infographic](#).

Note: HCA's [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide](#) provides information regarding Apple Health's SDoH Risk Assessment policy and additional qualifying visits.

Note: HCA's [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide](#) provides information regarding Apple Health's Social Determinants of Health Z codes.

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What if a problem is identified during an EPSDT well-child checkup?

When a health, developmental, or behavioral health issue is identified during a well-child checkup, the health care provider must make every effort to provide access to all medically necessary services (see WAC [182-500-0070](#)) within the categories of mandatory and optional services (as defined under those listed in [Medicaid law section 1905\(a\)](#)) by requesting noncovered service(s), treating the identified issue, or referring to other providers and services.

Requesting a noncovered service

To request a noncovered service, send a completed Fax/Written Request Basic Information form HCA 13-756 to the address or fax listed on the form. (See [Where can I download HCA forms?](#)) HCA evaluates the request for medical necessity based on the definition in WAC [182-500-0070](#) and the process in WAC [182-501-0165](#).

Treating an identified issue

Health care professionals may provide services for clients when services are within their scope of practice. Providers are not limited to the procedure codes listed within this billing guide. They may also use HCA's [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide](#), as necessary.

When a provider treats the identified condition on the same day as the well-child checkup, the provider must bill the treatment or appropriate level E&M code with modifier 25 to receive additional reimbursement for the office visit. Providers must bill using the appropriate ICD diagnosis code that describes the condition found.

To ensure accurate payment, bill the treatment procedure codes and the EPSDT well-child checkup procedure codes on separate claim forms.

For more information regarding billing guidance for additional services, access [HCA's provider billing guides and fee schedules](#).

Referring to other providers for additional services

Providers may refer the client or caregiver to other providers to obtain necessary services. Common referrals include:

- **Services to address identified developmental delay or disability**
 - [Early Supports for Infants & Toddlers \(Early Intervention\)](#) for children ages birth to three years old administered by the Department of Youth and Families
 - [Special education for children age three and older](#) administered by the Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

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- **Services to address identified mental and behavioral health needs**
 - [Mental and behavioral health services](#)
 - [Washington’s Mental Health Referral Service for Children and Teens](#)
 - [Perinatal Support Washington Warmline](#)
- **Services for expectant parents and families with infants and young children**
 - Home visiting programs administered by the [Department of Children Youth and Families](#).
 - [Help Me Grow - Washington’s ParentHelp 123 Resource Finder](#)

Referral guidelines for mental health or substance use concerns

The referring provider must follow-up to ensure a mental health/substance use disorder assessment was completed. The diagnosing or treating mental health or substance use provider must communicate the results of the referral back to the primary care provider.

Referral Type	Schedule within:
Urgent referral*	Immediately
Non-urgent referral	Within two weeks from the date the problem is identified

Note: Children may also be referred for a behavioral health assessment at a parent's request. Make a referral if the child or parent sees the behavior or symptom as problematic, even if the issues seem minor or within normal range to you. Parents' and teachers' perceptions have shown to be the best predictors of behavioral health problems.

*What types of referrals are considered urgent?

Some behaviors, symptoms, and risk factors may signal that a child is in crisis. In these cases, the referral process must be accelerated so that the child may be assessed and treated promptly. An immediate referral must be made by telephone to the behavioral health agency whenever the child exhibits any of the following:

- Destroying property
- Experiencing sexual or physical abuse
- Fire-setting
- Imminent risk of placement in a more restrictive setting
- Moderate or severe substance use with or without co-occurring mental health concerns

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- Out of touch with reality, delusional (psychotic decompensation)
- Self-destructive behavior
- Sexual acting out
- Substance use, either in conjunction with other mental health concerns or if the child is age 11 and younger.
- Suicidal behavior or suicidal ideation
- Torturing animals
- Witnessing a death or other substantial physical violence

The crisis response system should be used only if the child is a danger to himself/herself or others.

Mental health/substance use assessment referral indicators

Category	Indicators for a Mental Health Assessment
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chronic physical or mental illness of parent • death of parent/sibling • divorce/separation • domestic violence • few social ties • parental discord • parent experiencing substance use disorder • parent in criminal justice system • physical abuse or neglect • problems separating • problems with siblings • psychological abuse • sexual abuse
Peer activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fighting and bullying • no confidence • social isolation

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Category	Indicators for a Mental Health Assessment
Behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggressive • attachment problems in infants • defiant • destroys property • fire setting • impulsive • in trouble with law • lying • over activity • overly compliant to passive • running away • sexually acting out • stealing • substance use • temper tantrums • tics • truancy
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absenteeism and truancy • school failure • school refusal
Feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anxiety or nervousness • fearful • feeling depressed • low self-esteem • suicidal
Thoughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delusions • hallucinations • incoherence • self-destructive thoughts

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Category	Indicators for a Mental Health Assessment
Somatic symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eating disorder • encopresis • enuresis • night terrors • sleepwalking • trouble sleeping
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial problems • foster care • frequent moves • history of detention • lack of housing • sexual abuse
Growth and Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attention problems • language delay • learning disabilities • mentally retarded • nonorganic failure to thrive • slow weight gain • speech problems

Derived from a World Health Organization, primary care child-oriented classification system. Haeres, S.M., Leaf, P.J., Leventhal, J.M., Forsyth, B., and Speechley, K.N. (1992), Identification and management of psychosocial and developmental problems in community-based primary care pediatric practices. *Pediatrics*, 89(3), 480 – 485.

The indicators listed above may be elicited from caregivers and children through interviews described in professional references (e.g., American Academy of Pediatrics: Guidelines for Child Health Supervision; and the Region X Nursing Network: Prenatal and Child Health Screening and Assessment Manual). It may be appropriate to interview the child separate from the caregiver beginning at age eight years.

Screening infants and toddlers for mental health problems is an emerging science. Based on professional judgment, referral is appropriate when there are concerns that a family and social environment do not support the infant’s mental wellness.

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Children with behaviors not listed on the checklist should also be referred for mental health services if the parent desires. It is important to remember that if the child or parent sees the behavior or symptom as problematic, make a referral, even if the issues seem minor or within normal range to you.

How are substance use screening and treatment provided?

Screening and brief intervention may be provided in the following ways:

- **Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)**

A comprehensive, evidence-based, public health practice designed to identify people who are at risk for or have some level of substance use disorder which can lead to illness, injury, or other long-term morbidity or mortality. SBIRT services are provided in a wide variety of medical and community healthcare settings. Any provider who has completed the SBIRT training and provides a brief intervention or a brief intervention and referral may seek reimbursement for these services using CPT® code 99408 for intervention that is less than 30 minutes. See HCA's [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide](#) for more details.

- **Washington Recovery Help Line**

The Washington Recovery Help Line is the consolidated help line for substance use, problem gambling, and mental health. The help line provides anonymous and confidential crisis intervention and referral services for Washington State residents. Professionally trained volunteers and staff are available to provide emotional support 24 hours a day and offer local substance use services. To refer people experiencing substance use disorder, call the 24-hour Washington Recovery Help Line at 800-789-1511.

General Authorization

Authorization is HCA's approval for certain medical services, equipment, or supplies, before the services are provided to clients, as a precondition for provider reimbursement.

Prior Authorization (PA) and limitation extensions (LE) are forms of authorization.

What is prior authorization (PA)?

Prior authorization (PA) is HCA's or its designee's approval for certain medical services, equipment, or supplies, before the services are provided to clients. When PA is applicable, it is a precondition for provider reimbursement.

What is a limitation extension (LE)?

HCA limits the amount, frequency, or duration of certain services and reimburses up to the stated limit without requiring PA. HCA requires a provider to request PA for a limitation extension (LE) to exceed the stated limits.

See [Resources Available](#) for the fax number and specific information (including forms) that must accompany the request for LE.

HCA evaluates requests for LE under the provisions of [WAC 182-501-0169](#).

How do I obtain authorization?

For more information on requesting authorization, see HCA's [prior authorization webpage](#).

Billing

All claims must be submitted electronically to HCA, except under limited circumstances. For more information about this policy change, see [Paperless Billing at HCA](#). For providers approved to bill paper claims, see [HCA's Paper Claim Billing Resource](#).

Providers must follow HCA's billing requirements in the [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#). These billing requirements include, but are not limited to, all the following:

- Time limits for submitting and resubmitting claims and adjustments
- What fee to bill HCA for eligible clients
- When providers may bill a client
- How to bill for services provided to primary care case management (PCCM) clients
- Billing for clients eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid
- Third-party liability
- Record-keeping requirements

Note: Qualified providers offering services in settings with a primary purpose of education (e.g. school) should indicate place-of-service (POS) code 03 on the claim.

Note: See [Resources Available](#) for more information on billing.

How do I bill claims electronically?

Instructions on how to bill Direct Data Entry (DDE) claims can be found on HCA's [Billers, providers, and partners webpage](#), under [Learn how to use ProviderOne](#), select [Webinars](#).

For information about billing Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) claims, see the ProviderOne 5010 companion guides on the [HIPAA Electronic Data Interchange \(EDI\) webpage](#).

What are the billing requirements specific to EPSDT well-child checkups?

Use the appropriate evaluation and management code for the well-child checkup, CPT® codes 99381-99395.

Use the appropriate diagnosis code when billing any EPSDT well-child checkup.

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Example:

Code	Code Description
Z00.110	Health examination for a newborn under 8 days old
Z00.111	Health examination for a newborn 8 to 28 days old
Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination without abnormal findings for a child 29 days old or greater

Refer to guidance within [Documentation of a Well-Child Checkup](#) for information on appropriate procedure codes for each element.

Enhanced pediatric primary care rates

Enhanced primary care provider rates are available for vaccine administration and certain pediatric care services for clients age 20 and younger, including EPSDT well-child checkups. Physician and nonphysician practitioners are eligible for the increase.

To view the Enhanced pediatric fee schedule, see HCA's [Physician-Related/Professional Services Billing Guides and Fee Schedules webpage](#).

Providers serving clients covered by an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO) should contact the individual MCO for rate information.

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