EXHIBIT 330-1
COVERED CONDITIONS IN THE CRS PROGRAM MEDICAL ELIGIBILITY PURSUANT TO A.A.C. R9-22-1303

1 Deleting Exhibit – the CRS Diagnosis information is outlined in AAC R9-22-1303
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R9-22-1303 Medical Eligibility

The following lists identify those medical conditions that may qualify for the CRS Program, as well as those that do not qualify for the CRS program. The covered list of condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility condition(s) list is all inclusive, the list of condition(s) not covered by CRS that do not qualify for CRS medical eligibility is not an all-inclusive list. Members must be in active treatment for their CRS condition to qualify for the CRS program. Active Treatment means there is a current need for treatment or evaluation for continuing treatment of the CRS qualifying condition(s) or it is anticipated that treatment or evaluation for continuing treatment of the CRS qualifying condition(s) will be needed within the next 18 months from the last date of service for treatment of any CRS qualifying condition (A.A.C. R9-22-1301).

I. Cardiovascular System

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

   i. Arrhythmia,
   ii. Arteriovenous fistula,
   iii. Cardiomyopathy,
   iv. Conduction defect,
      i.v. Congenital heart defect other than small isolated small VSD, PDA, ASD,
   vi. Cardiomyopathy,
   vii. Renal vascular hypertension,
   viii. Rheumatic heart disease, and
      iii.ix. Valvular disorder,
   iv. Arrhythmia,
   v.i. Conduction defect,
   vi. Rheumatic heart disease,
   viii Renal vascular hypertension,
   viii. Arteriovenous fistula, and
   ix. Kawasaki disease with coronary artery aneurysm.

b. Conditions not medically eligible for CRS:

   i. Arteriovenous fistula that is not expected to cause cardiac failure or threaten loss of function,
   ii. Benign heart murmur.

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2 Exhibit revised to reflect rule - AAC R9-22-1303
3 List organized in order of listing in AAC R9-22-1303
4 List organized in order of listing in AAC R9-22-1303
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iii. Branch artery pulmonary stenosis, and
i.v. Essential hypertension,

v. Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO),

vi. Peripheral pulmonary stenosis,

vii. Postural orthopedic tachycardia, and

ii.viii. Premature atrial, nodal or ventricular contractions that are of no hemodynamic significance.

Arteriovenous fistula that is not expected to cause cardiac failure or threaten loss of function; and,

Benign heart murmur; and,

Peripheral pulmonary stenosis,

Postural orthopedic tachycardia,

Branch artery pulmonary stenosis, and

Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO)

2. Endocrine system:

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Addison’s disease,

ii. Adrenogenital syndrome,

iii. Cystic fibrosis (including atypical cystic fibrosis), and

i. Diabetes insipidus,

i. Hypothyroidism,

ii. Hyperparathyroidism,

ii.iii. Hyperthyroidism,

iii. Adrenogenital syndrome,

iv. Addison’s disease,

iv. Hypoparathyroidism, and

vi. Hyperparathyroidism,

vii. Hyperthyroidism,

viii. Cystic fibrosis (including atypical cystic fibrosis), and

ix. Panhypopituitarism.

b. Conditions not medically eligible for CRS:

i. Diabetes mellitus,

ii. Hypopituitarism associated with a malignancy and requiring treatment of less than 90 days,

ii. Isolated growth hormone deficiency,

iii. Hypopituitarism encountered in the acute treatment of a malignancy associated with a malignancy and requiring treatment of less than 90 days.

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3. Genitourinary system medical condition(s).  

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Ambiguous genitalia,
ii. Bladder extrophy,
iii. Deformity and dysfunction of the genitourinary system secondary to trauma 90 days or more after the trauma occurred,
iv. Ectopic ureter,
v. Hydronephrosis, that is not resolved with antibiotics,
vi. Polycystic and multicystic kidneys, Vesicoureteral reflux, with at least mild or moderate dilatation and tortuosity of the ureter and mild or moderate dilatation of renal pelvis at a grade 3 or higher,
vii. Pyelonephritis when treatment with drugs or biologicals has failed to cure or ameliorate and surgical intervention is required,
viii. Ureteral stricture, and
ix. Complex hypospadias,
i.x. Hydronephrosis, that is not resolved with antibiotics,
i.xi. Deformity and dysfunction of the genitourinary system secondary to trauma 90 days or more after the acute phase of the trauma has passed occurred,
i.xii. Pyelonephritis when treatment with drugs or biologicals has failed to cure or ameliorate and surgical intervention is required,
ixii. Multicystic dysplastic (includes polycystic and Multicystic) kidneys; Vesicouretal reflux, at a grade 3 or higher and
ix.x. Bladder extrophy,

x. Nephritis associated with lupus erythematos;

xi. Hydrocele associated with a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt;

b. Conditions not medically eligible for CRS:

i. Enuresis;

ii. Hydrocele;

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i.iii. Hypospadias penis, Nephritis, infectious or noninfectious;
iv. Meatal stenosis;
v. Nephrosis; Nephritis, infectious or noninfectious;
vii. Phimosis, and
viii. Undescended testicle;

iv. Phimosis;
v. Hydrocele not associated with a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt;
vi. Enuresis;

i. Hypospadias involving isolated glandular or coronal aberrant location of the urethral meatus without curvature of the penis;

Hypospadias involving isolated glandular or coronal aberrant location of the urethral meatus without curvature of the penis, and

Isolated Hydronephrosis that is resolved with antibiotics.

4. Ear, nose, or throat medical conditions: 9

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Cholesteatoma;
ii. Congenital/Craniofacial anomaly that is functionally limiting;
iii. Deformity and dysfunction of the ear, nose, or throat secondary to trauma, 90 days or more after the trauma occurred;
iv. Chronic mastoiditis that continues 90 days or more after the first diagnosis of the condition;
v. Microtia that requires multiple surgical interventions;

iii. Deformity and dysfunction of the ear, nose, or throat secondary to trauma, after the acute phase of 90 days or more after the trauma has passed;

vi. Neurosensory hearing loss; and

iv. Congenital malformation;

vii. Significant conductive hearing loss due to an anomaly in one ear or both ears equal to or greater than a pure tone average of 30 decibels, that despite medical treatment, requires a hearing aid;

vi. Congenital/Craniofacial anomaly that requires treatment by more than one CRS provider that is functionally limiting; and

vii. Microtia that requires multiple surgical interventions;

b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS 10

i. A craniofacial anomaly that is not functionally limiting.

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ii. Adenoiditis,
iii. Cranial or temporal-mandibular joint syndrome,
iv. Hypertrophic lingual frenum,
v. Isolated preauricular tag or pit, and
vi. Nasal polyp,
vii. Obstructive apnea,
viii. Perforation of the tympanic membrane,
ix. Recurrent otitis media,
x. Simple deviated nasal septum,
xi. Sinusitis,
xi-xii. Tonsillitis, and
ii. Adenoiditis,
iii. Hypertrophic lingual frenum,
iv. Nasal polyp,
v. Cranial or temporal-mandibular joint syndrome,
vi. Simple deviated nasal septum,
vii. Recurrent otitis media,
viii. Obstructive apnea,
ix. Acute perforation of the tympanic membrane,
x. Sinusitis,
xi. Isolated preauricular tag or pit, and
xii. Uncontrolled salivation.

5. Musculoskeletal system medical condition(s): 11

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Achondroplasia,
ii. Arthrogryposis (multiple joint contractures),
iii. Bone injection that continues 90 days or more after the initial diagnosis,
iv. Chondrodysplasia,
v. Chondroectodermal dysplasia,
vi. Clubfoot
vii. Collagen vascular disease including but not limited to, ankyloses, spondylitis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, polyarteritis nodosa, psoriatic arthritis, scleroderma and lupus; but excluding rheumatoid arthritis and Ehlers-Danlos,
viii. Congenital or developmental cervical spine abnormality,
ix. Congenital spinal deformity,
x. Diastrophic dysplasia.

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xi. Enchondromatosis;

xii. Femoral anteversion and tibial torsion;

xiii. Fibrous dysplasia;

xiv. Hip dysplasia;

xv. Hypochondroplasia;

xvi. Joint infection that continues 90 days or more after the initial diagnosis;

xvii. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis;

xviii. Kyphosis (Scheurmann’s Kyphosis) 50 degrees or over;

xix. Larsen syndrome;

xx. Leg length discrepancy of two centimeters or more;

xxi. Legg-Calve-Perthes disease;

xxii. Limb amputation or limb malformation;

xxiii. Metaphyseal and epiphyseal dysplasia;

xxiv. Metatarsus adductus;

xxv. Muscular dystrophy;

xxvi. Orthopedic complications of hemophilia;

xxvii. Osgood Schlatter’s disease that requires surgical intervention;

xxviii. Osteogenesis imperfecta;

xxix. Rickets;

xxx. Scoliosis when 25 degrees or greater, or when there is a need for bracing or surgery;

xxx. Seronegative spondyloarthropathy such as Reiters, psoriatic arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis;

xxxii. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis;

xxxiii. Spinal muscle atrophy;

xxxiv. Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, and

xxxv. Syndactyly:

i. Hypochondroplasia;

ii. Diastrophic dysplasia;

iii. Chondrodysplasia;

iv. Chondroectodermal dysplasia;

v. Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia;

vi. Metaphyseal and epiphyseal dysplasia;

vii. Larsen syndrome;

viii. Fibrous dysplasia;

ix. Osteogenesis imperfecta;

x. Rickets;

xi. Enchondromatosis;

xii. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis;

xiii. Seronegative spondyloarthropathy such as Reiters, psoriatic arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis;

i. Orthopedic complications of hemophilia;

ii. Myopathy;

xiv. Muscular dystrophy;
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iii. Myoneural disorder;
   xv. Arthrogryposis (multiple joint contractures);
   xvi. Spinal muscle atrophy;
   xvii. Polyneuropathy;
   xviii. Chronic stage bone infection that continues 90 days or more after the initial diagnosis;
   xix. Chronic stage joint infection that continues 90 days or more after the initial diagnosis;
   xix. Upper limb amputation and malformation (excluding polydactyly without bone involvement);
   i. Syndactyly;
   xx. Kyphosis (Scheurmann’s Kyphosis) 50 degrees or over;
   xxi. Scoliosis when 25 degrees or greater, or when there is a need for bracing or surgery;
   xxii. Congenital spinal deformity;
   xxiii. Congenital or developmental cervical spine abnormality;
   xxiv. Hip dysplasia;
   xxv. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis;
   xxvi. Femoral anteversion and tibial torsion;
   xxvii. Legg Calve Perthes disease;
   xxviii. Lower limb amputation, including prosthetic sequelae of cancer;
   xxix. Metatarsus adductus;
   xxx. Leg length discrepancy of five two centimeters or more;
   xxxi. Metatarsus primus;
   xxxii. Dorsal bunions;
   xxxiii. Collagen vascular disease; including but not limited to, ankyloses, spondylitis, polymyositis, dermamiositis, polyarteritis nodosa, psoriatic arthritis, scleroderma and lupus; but excluding rheumatoid arthritis and Ehlers Danlos; Benign bone tumor;
   xxxiv. Deformity and dysfunction secondary to musculoskeletal trauma;
   xxxv. Osgood Schlatter's disease that requires surgical intervention;
   xxxvi. Complicated flat foot, such as rigid foot, unstable subtalar significant calcaneus deformity; and
   Club foot

b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS

i. Back pain with no structural abnormality;
   ii. Benign bone tumor;
   iii. Bunion;
   iv. Carpal tunnel syndrome;
   v. Deformity and dysfunction secondary to trauma or injury;
   vi. Ehlers Danlos.

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vii. Flat foot.
viii. Fracture.
ix. Ganglion cyst.
x. Ingrown toenail.
ii. Back pain with no structural abnormality.
iii. Ganglion cyst.
iv. Flat foot other than complicated flat foot.
v. Fracture.
vi. Kyphosis under 50 degrees.

x. Leg length discrepancy of less than two centimeters at skeletal maturity.
xi. Polydactyly without bone involvement.
xii. Popliteal cyst.
xiii. Trigger finger, and
xiv. Varus and valgus deformities.

i. Simple bBunion; and,
ii. Carpal tunnel syndrome;
iii. Deformity and dysfunction secondary to trauma or injury if:

(a) Three months have not passed since the trauma or injury; and
(b) Leg length discrepancy of less than five centimeters at skeletal maturity.

i. Kyphosis under 50 degrees.
ii. Trigger finger.
--- Rheumatoid arthritis,
iv. Ehlers Danlos.

vi. Anorectal atresia.

7. Gastrointestinal system medical condition(s):

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Anorectal atresia.
ii. Biliary atresia.
iii. Cleft lip.
iv. Cleft palate.

v. Congenital atresia, stenosis, fistula, or rotational abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract, Tracheoesophageal fistula.

vi. Anorectal atresia.

vii. Deformity and dysfunction of the gastrointestinal system secondary to trauma, 90 days or more after the trauma occurred.

viii. Diaphragmatic hernia.

ix. Gastroschisis.

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ix. Hirschsprung’s disease;

x. Omphalocele, and

iii.xi. Tracheoesophageal fistula.

i. Diaphragmatic hernia;

ii. Gastroesophageal reflux that has failed treatment with drugs or biologics and requires surgery;

iii. Deformity and dysfunction of the gastrointestinal system secondary to trauma, after the acute phase of 90 days or more after the trauma has occurred;

iv. Biliary atresia;

v. Congenital atresia, stenosis, fistula, or rotational abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;

vi. Cleft lip;

vii. Cleft palate;

viii. Omphalocele; and

ix. Gastroschisis;

b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS:

i. Celiac disease.

ii. Crohn’s disease.

iii. Hernia other than a diaphragmatic hernia.

iv. Intestinal polyp.

v. Malabsorption syndrome, also known as short bowel syndrome.

vi. Pyloric stenosis.

ii.i. Crohn’s disease.

iii.i. Hernia other than a diaphragmatic hernia.

iv.vii. Ulcer disease and ulcerative colitis.

viii. Intestinal polyp.

vii. Pyloric stenosis, and

viii. Celiac disease;

7. Nervous system medical condition(s):

a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

i. Uncontrolled seizure disorder, in which there have been more than two seizures with documented adequate blood levels of one or more medications;

ii. Cerebral palsy;

iii. Muscular dystrophy or other myopathy.

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iv. Myoneural disorder, including but not limited to, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS, myasthenia gravis, Eaton Lambert syndrome, muscular dystrophy, tayler sclerosis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, progressive bulbar palsy, polio.

v. Neuropathy/polynuropathy, hereditary or idiopathic.

vi. Central nervous system degenerative disease.

vii. Central nervous system malformation or structural abnormality.

viii. Hydrocephalus.

ix. Craniosynostosis of a sagittal suture, a unilateral coronal suture, or multiple sutures in a child less than 18 months of age requiring surgery.

x. Myasthenia gravis, congenital or acquired.

xi. Benign intracranial tumor.

xii. Benign intraspinal tumor.

xiii. Tourette's syndrome.

xiv. Residual dysfunction after resolution of an acute phase that continues 90 days or more after a vascular accident, inflammatory condition, or infection of the central nervous system.

xv. Myelomeningocele, also known as spina bifida.

xvi. Neurofibromatosis.

xvii. Deformity and dysfunction secondary to trauma in an individual that continues 90 days or more after the incident.

xviii. Residual dysfunction after acute phase of near drowning and that continues 90 days or more after near drowning.

xix. Residual dysfunction after acute phase of that continues 90 days or more after the spinal cord injury.

b. Condition not medically eligible for CRS

i. Headaches.

ii. Central apnea secondary to prematurity.

iii. Near sudden infant death syndrome.

iv. Febrile seizures.

v. Occipital plagiocephaly, either positional or secondary to lambdoidal synostosis.

vi. Trigonocephaly secondary to isolated metopic synostosis.

vii. Spina bifida occulta.

viii. Near drowning in the acute phase and]

ix. Spinal cord injury in the acute phase.

x. Chronic vegetative state.

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a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:
   i. Cataracts,
   ii. Glaucoma,
   iii. Disorder of the optic nerve,
   iv. Non-malignant enucleation and post-enucleation reconstruction,
   v. Retinopathy of prematurity, and
   vi. Disorder of the iris, ciliary bodies, retina, lens, or cornea.

b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS
   i. Simple refraction error,
   ii. Astigmatism,
   iii. Strabismus, and
   iv. Ptosis.

9. Respiratory system medical conditions:
   a. CRS condition(s) that may qualify for CRS medical eligibility:
      i. Anomaly of the larynx, trachea, or bronchi that requires surgery,
      and
      ii. Nonmalignant obstructive lesion of the larynx, trachea, or bronchi.
   b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS:
      i. Respiratory distress syndrome,
      ii. Asthma,
      iii. Allergies,
      iv. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia,
      v. Emphysema,
      vi. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and
      vii. Acute or chronic respiratory condition requiring venting for the neuromuscularly impaired.

10. Integumentary Dermatological system medical condition(s):
   a. CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:
      i. A craniofacial anomaly that is functionally limiting,
      ii. A burn scar that is functionally limiting,
      iii. A hemangioma that is functionally limiting that requires laser or surgery.
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iii. Malocclusion that is functionally limiting,
iv. Cystic hygroma, and
v. Complicated nevi requiring multiple procedures.

b. Condition(s) not medically eligible for CRS:

i. A deformity that is not functionally limiting,
ii. A burn other than a burn scar that is functionally limiting;
iii. Simple nevi,
iv. Skin tag,
v. Port wine stain,
vi. Sebaceous cyst,

vii. Isolated malocclusion that is not functionally limiting,
viii. Pilonidal cyst,
ix. Ectodermal dysplasia, and
x. A craniofacial anomaly that is not functionally limiting.

11. Metabolic CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

a. Amino acid or organic acidopathy,
b. Inborn error of metabolism,
c. Storage disease,
d. Phenylketonuria,
e. Homocystinuria,
f. Maple syrup urine disease;
g. Biotinidase deficiency.

12. Hemoglobinopathies CRS condition(s) that qualify for CRS medical eligibility:

a. Sickle cell anemia, and
b. Thalassemia.

13. Additional Medical/behavioral condition(s) which are not medically eligible for CRS:

a. Allergies;
b. Anorexia nervosa or obesity.
e. Autism

d. Cancer

e. Depression or other mental illness

f. Developmental delay

g. Dyslexia or other learning disabilities

h. Failure to thrive

i. Hyperactivity

j. Attention deficit disorder; and

k. Immunodeficiency, such as AIDS and HIV; and

l. Vegetative state.