Orthodontics (Children through age 20)

- Orthodontic treatment that meets the specifications of utilization criteria (through age 20)

**Minnesota Rule 9505.0270 Subp 2a F Criteria**

At least one of the following criteria must be met:

- There is a disfigurement of the patient’s facial appearance including protrusion of upper or lower jaws or teeth
- There is spacing between adjacent teeth which interferes with the biting function
- There is an overbite to the extent that the lower anterior teeth impinge on the roof of the mouth when the person bites
- Positioning of jaws or teeth impairs chewing or biting function
- Based on a comparable assessment of the above criteria, there is an overall orthodontic problem that interferes with the biting function

**Additional Criteria guidelines Beginning May 1, 2013 (in addition to Minnesota Rule)**

Comprehensive orthodontic treatment is considered medically necessary when adequate corrective treatment is not achievable with less extensive means, and one of the following criteria is met:

- Dentition affected by significant cleft palate, craniofacial or other congenital or developmental disorder
- Significant skeletal disharmony requiring combination of orthodontic treatment and orthognathic surgery for correction
- Overjet greater than 9mm or reverse overjet greater than 3.5mm
- Anterior openbite greater than 4mm

Or one of the following criteria is met and demonstrated functional impairment is present:

- Impeded eruption of teeth (with the exception of third molars) due to crowding, displacement, the presence of supernumerary teeth, retained deciduous teeth or other pathological cause, where conservative removal of the ectopic tooth would create a significant functional deficit in biting or chewing
- Severe crowding of greater than 7mm in either the maxillary or mandibular arch
- Extensive hypodontia requiring pre-restorative orthodontics or orthodontic space closure to obviate the need for prosthetic treatment
- Significant posterior openbite (not involving partially erupted teeth or teeth slightly out of occlusion)
- Anterior crossbite involving permanent incisors or canines creating a functional interference and a resulting functional shift, or gingival stripping
- Posterior transverse discrepancies causing buccal or lingual crossbite involving permanent molar teeth and creating a functional interference and a resulting functional shift
- Deep anterior overbite of multiple incisors resulting in soft tissue impingement or trauma
- Overjet greater than 6mm or reverse overjet greater than 1mm
- Other conditions as deemed medically necessary