MEDICAL NECESSITY CRITERIA
ADULT ACUTE STABILIZATION AND DIVERSION

Program Description
Adult Acute Stabilization and Diversion is a voluntary, temporary therapeutic residential environment in a community setting. Utilizing CSP principles, the program diverts the need for acute inpatient care by providing immediate support to individuals experiencing or at risk of an exacerbation of the symptoms of their illness. Adult Acute Stabilization and Diversion services may also be used to help individuals succeed in their transition between levels of care, such as hospital to community residence or community residence to home. Psychiatric services may occur on site or be arranged with an external provider and must include linkages and coordination of services. Adult Acute Stabilization and Diversion services are short term in nature, with length of stay based on individual need.

Admission Criteria
Must Meet Criteria I, II and III
I. The person must have a primary psychiatric diagnosis. _____
II. Based on the person’s current condition and past history, there is reasonable expectation that initiation or continuation of a less intensive level of care would result in the need for inpatient psychiatric hospitalization. _____
III. The person cannot be treated at a less intensive level of care because of the following: (Must meet one of the following)
   A. Need for continued monitoring and assessment of the response to treatment following an inpatient stay. _____
   B. Increase in the severity of the symptoms of illness or a decrease in the level of functioning but not meeting Medical Necessity Criteria for a more acute level of care. _____
   C. Temporary withdrawal or absence of a primary support system. _____

Continued Stay Criteria
Must Meet Criteria I, II, III and IV
I. The person continues to need the intensity of treatment as defined under Admission Criteria. _____
II. The person is actively participating in treatment and discharge planning. _____
III. Withdrawal of Adult Acute Stabilization and Diversion Services may result in the rapid re-occurrence of symptoms or behavior which cannot be managed at a less intensive level of care. _____
IV. Discharge Planning must be in progress and must reflect adequate and timely implementation of treatment and supports which are responsive to the person’s individual needs. _____
**Discharge Indicators**

Must Meet Either Criteria I and II, or Criterion III

I. The person no longer meets criteria as defined by Admission and Continued Stay Criteria and improvement will not be compromised with treatment being given at a less intensive level of care. _____

II. The person can safely move to a less restrictive setting with appropriate linkages in place that must include living arrangements and follow-up care. _____

III. The person’s psychiatric and/or medical condition is such that he/she can no longer be treated safely or effectively at this level of care and needs a more restrictive setting. _____