

**SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES MEDICAL CONDITIONS Revised: 5-23-2025**

\*\*\*\*\*

ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY  
ACUTE FLACCID MYELITIS  
ADENOID HYPERTROPHY causing SLEEP APNEA  
ALPHA 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY  
AMPUTATION  
AMYOTONIA CONGENITA requiring rehabilitative measures  
ANAL STENOSIS & IMPERFORATE ANUS  
ANEMIAS (excluding minor anemias), including sickle cell  
APLASIA CUTIS CONGENITA, severe, requiring surgery &  
ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA  
ARNOLD-CHIARI DEFORMITY  
ARTHROGRYPOSIS  
ASTHMA, persistent, requiring controller medications  
ATAXIAS, FAMILIAL DEGENERATIVE DISEASE requiring  
rehabilitative measures  
ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER  
(ADD/ADHD)  
AUTO-IMMUNE DISORDERS, chronic, severe, and complex in  
nature  
BILE DUCT ATRESIA  
BIRTH INJURY (ERB's PALSY, etc.) requiring bracing or  
surgery  
BONE CYST requiring surgery  
BONE TUMORS, benign, requiring surgery, including  
OSTEOCHONDROMAS  
BONY DEFORMITIES requiring bracing, casting or surgery &  
POST-TRAUMATIC DEFORMITY (orthopedic or severe  
soft tissue deformity due to injury; excluding acute fracture  
without an underlying condition)  
BRAIN TUMORS requiring surgery and/or radiation  
BRANCHIOGENIC CLEFT CYST requiring surgery  
BREAST HYPOPLASIA causing considerable psychological  
problems requiring surgery  
BURNS, severe, acute, including residuals  
CANCER, including CANCER OF EYE  
CATARACTS  
CELIAC DISEASE  
CEREBRAL PALSY, congenital or acquired, requiring  
rehabilitative measures  
CHOANAL ATRESIA  
CHRONIC LUNG/LOWER AIRWAY CONDITIONS, including  
chronic lung disease, chemical pneumonitis, and subglottic  
stenosis  
CLEFT LIP AND/OR PALATE, including SHORT PALATE  
and SUBMUCOUS CLEFT  
COLLAGEN VASCULAR DISORDERS, including but not  
limited to lupus, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, Sjogren's  
syndrome, and rheumatoid arthritis  
CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA (CAH)  
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTS  
CRANIOSTENOSIS (premature synostosis)  
CYSTIC FIBROSIS  
CYSTIC HYGROMA  
CYSTINOSIS  
DENTAL DISORDERS, congenital  
DERMATOMYOSITIS  
DIABETES INSIPIDUS

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE I and TYPE II  
DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA  
DISLOCATION OF HIPS OR OTHER JOINTS  
DOWN SYNDROME  
EAR DEFORMITY  
EHLERS-DANLOS DISEASE  
ENCEPHALITIS, POLIOMYELITIS OR MENINGITIS,  
residuals of  
ENUCLEATION (removal of eyeball)  
EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS  
EOSINOPHILIC GASTROENTERITIS  
EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA  
ESOPHAGEAL VARICES  
EYE WOUNDS, penetrating  
EYELID DEFORMITY requiring surgery, congenital  
FACE DEFORMITY  
FEMORAL CAPITAL EPIPHYSIS, slipped  
GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT ANOMALIES, congenital  
(Including gastroschisis)  
GENITO-URINARY TRACT ANOMALIES, congenital,  
severe, and requiring surgery  
GENU RECURVATUM, severe  
GENU VALGUM (Knock-knees), severe  
GENU VARUM (Bowed legs), severe  
GLAUCOMA, congenital  
GROWTH HORMONE DEFICIENCY  
GUILLAIN-BARRE DISEASE, severe, acute, requiring  
tracheotomy and/or ventilation, including residuals  
HEARING LOSS  
HEART CONDITIONS, congenital or acquired  
HEMANGIOMA, medically significant  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES, limited to:  
Sickle cell anemia  
Thalassemia  
HEMOPHILIA including deformities  
HISTIOCYTOSIS X (eosinophilic granuloma)  
HYDROCEPHALUS requiring surgery  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, congenital, including familial  
combined hyperlipidemia  
HYPERTHYROIDISM  
HYPOPARATHYROIDISM, congenital or if suspected to last  
longer than two years  
HYPOPHOSPHATEMIC RICKETS  
HYPOPITUITARISM  
HYPOTHALAMIC ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY  
HYPOTHYROIDISM  
ICHTHYOSIFORM ERYTHRODERMA, congenital, severe  
IMMUNODEFICIENCY STATES including severe combined  
immunodeficiency (SCID)  
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE including Crohn's  
Disease and ulcerative colitis  
INTERSEX DISORDERS, congenital  
JOINT DEFORMITY, CLUBFEET AND CLUBHANDS,  
severe, requiring bracing, casting, surgery, or physical therapy  
JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS, (Juvenile  
Rheumatoid Arthritis)  
KYPHOSIS, adolescent, requiring bracing or surgery

LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMA  
 LEUKEMIA  
 LEUKODYSTROPHY, including adrenoleukodystrophy  
 MALOCCLUSION, handicapping  
 MASTOIDITIS, chronic  
 MEGACOLON requiring surgery  
 METABOLIC DISORDERS/INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM  
 Amino Acid Disorders, limited to:  
   Arginase deficiency/Hyperargininaemia  
     Argininemia  
     Argininosuccinic acidemia (ASA lyase deficiency)  
   Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase deficiency  
     Citrullinemia (ASA synthetase deficiency)  
     Glutaric acidemia/aciduria  
     Glutathione synthetase deficiency (5-oxoprolinuria)  
     Homocystinuria (cystathione synthase deficiency)  
     Hypermethioninemia  
     Hyperornithinemia, hyperammonemia,  
       Homocitrullinemia (HHH syndrome)  
     Hyperornithinemia or ornithine oxo-acid  
       aminotransferase deficiency  
       Maple syrup urine disease (MSUD)  
       N-Acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency  
       Nonketotic hyperglycinemia  
       Ornithine aminotransferase deficiency  
       Ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency (OTC)  
       Phenylketonuria (PKU), includes phenylalanine  
         hydroxylase deficiency (PAH) and  
         hyperphenylalaninemia  
       Tyrosinemia (I, II, III).  
   Biotinidase Deficiency  
   Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders, limited to:  
     2,4 dienoyl-CoA reductase deficiency  
     Long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
       (LCADD)  
       Long chain 3-OH acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
       (LCHAD)  
       Carnitine/acylcarnitine translocase deficiency (CACT)  
       Carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency-type I  
       (CPTI)  
       Carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency-type II  
       (CPTII)  
       Carnitine transport defect (CTD)  
   Glutaric acidemia/aciduria  
     Medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     (MCAD)  
     Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     (MADD) or glutaric acidemia-type II (GAII)  
     Short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     (SCAD) (ethylmalonic academia)  
     Trifunctional protein deficiency (TFP Deficiency)  
     Very long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     (VLCAD)  
   Galactosemia  
   GLUT 1 Deficiency (glucose 1 transporter deficiency)  
   Glycogen Storage Disease  
   Hereditary Fructose Intolerance  
   Lysosomal Storage Disease  
   Organic Acid Disorders, limited to:  
     2-methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency  
     3-methylglutaconic-CoA hydratase deficiency  
     3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency  
     Glutaric acidemia/aciduria  
     Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency  
     Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)  
     Methylmalonic acidemia (MMA)  
   Propionic Acidemia

Mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase deficiency  
 (BKT, 3-ketothiolase deficiency)  
 Multiple CoA carboxylase deficiency  
 Refsum's Disease (Phytanic acid restriction)  
 SUCROSE-ISOMALTASE DEFICIENCY  
 MICROCEPHALY  
 MITOCHONDRIAL DISORDER  
 MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS (MPS) (including variants)  
 NARCOLEPSY (with or without Cataplexy)  
 NEPHROSIS & CHRONIC NEPHRITIS  
 NERVE INJURIES, chronic  
 NEUROFIBROMATOSIS  
 NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS limited to those covered  
 by MDA including muscular dystrophy  
 NEVI with malignant potential  
 OCULAR ALBINISM, congenital  
 OSTEOCHONDROITIS of various bones  
 OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA  
 OSTEOMYELITIS, residuals of  
 PANTOTHENATE KINASE-ASSOCIATED  
 NEURODEGENERATION (PKAN)  
 (Hallervorden-Spatz Disease, including infusion pump)  
 PARAPLEGIA, traumatic, and its direct complications  
 PECTUS CARINATUM/PECTUS EXCAVATUM requiring  
 surgery  
 PERTHES DISEASE  
 POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE  
 PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY  
 PSEUDOHYPOPARATHYROIDISM  
 PSORIASIS  
 PTOSIS (drooping eyelids)  
 PULMONARY LOBAR EMPHYSEMA  
 PYRUVATE DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY  
 RETINAL DETACHMENT in Marfan's syndrome  
 RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA (retinopathy of prematurity)  
 SCLERODERMA  
 SCOLIOSIS requiring bracing or surgery  
 SEIZURE DISORDERS, excluding febrile seizures  
 SHORT BOWEL SYNDROME  
 SPINA BIFIDA, MENINGOCELE, MYELOCELE  
 STRABISMUS through age 10  
 SUBLUXATED EYE LENS in Marfan's syndrome  
 SUPERNUMERARY PARTS, severe  
 SYNDACTYLY  
 SYNDROMES, limited, requiring ongoing medical treatment;  
 includes septo-optic dysplasia  
 THROMBOCYTOPENIA, congenital  
 THROMBOEMBOLISM  
 THYROGLOSSAL DUCT CYST  
 T-LYMPHOCYTE IMMUNE DEFICIENCY STATE  
 TORTICOLLIS (not spasmodic, requiring casting or surgery)  
 TRACHEAL STENOSIS  
 TRACHEOESOPHAGEAL FISTULA  
 TRANSVERSE MYELITIS  
 TUBERCULOSIS OF BONES AND JOINTS  
 TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS  
 UNDESCENDED TESTES  
 VASCULAR ABNORMALITIES  
 WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS