# MEDICAL POLICY



MEDICAL POLICY DETAILS	
<b>Medical Policy Title</b>	PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING
Policy Number	3.01.02
Category	Behavioral Health
<b>Effective Date</b>	02/01/01
<b>Revised Date</b>	03/28/02, 03/27/03, 2/26/04, 04/28/05, 06/22/06, 08/23/07, 06/26/08, 06/25/09, 08/26/10,
	08/25/11, 08/23/12, 08/22/13, 06/26/14, 06/25/15, 08/25/16, 08/25/17, 08/23/18
<b>Product Disclaimer</b>	If a product excludes coverage for a service, it is not covered, and medical policy criteria
	do not apply.
	If a commercial product (including an Essential Plan product) or a Medicaid product
	covers a specific service, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit.
	If a Medicare product covers a specific service, and there is no national or local Medicare
	coverage decision for the service, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit.

# **POLICY STATEMENT**

- I. Following evaluation and recommendation by a licensed Behavioral Health provider, when there is a strong indication that significant, useful information would be generated from psychological testing that would impact the patient's care and treatment, psychological testing is medically appropriate, according to the terms of the member's contract, for any one of the following reasons:
  - A. To rule-in or rule-out the presence of a thought disorder or other serious psychiatric diagnosis; or
  - B. To make a psychiatric diagnosis which a provider has been unable to make by other methods, such as an initial psychiatric evaluation including review of clinical records and interview with family; or
  - C. To diagnose an intellectual disability following evaluation and recommendation by a developmental pediatrician.
- II. The routine use of psychological testing or computer-based psychological testing (e.g., Quotient® ADHD System, *QbTest*) is considered **not medically necessary** for purposes of diagnosing any of the following conditions, as more suitable approaches are available:
  - A. Attention deficit disorder:
  - B. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; or
  - C. Tourette's syndrome.
- III. The routine use of psychological testing as screening tool or as part of the mental health evaluation prior to a complex surgical procedure (e.g., bariatric surgery) or for a complex medical condition (e.g., chronic pain) is considered **not medically necessary**

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #3.01.01 regarding Neuropsychological Testing.

# **POLICY GUIDELINES**

- I. Psychological testing is considered **not medically necessary** if it has been performed in the last 12 months.
- II. Psychological testing is **ineligible for coverage** when the testing is primarily for the purpose of non-treatment related issues (e.g., routine evaluation of occupational or career aptitudes).
- III. Psychological testing performed as simple self-administrated or self-scored inventories, or screening tests which may include, but are not limited to, AIMS, Folestein Mini-Mental Status Exam, PHQ-9, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Connors rating Scale, Eat-26, Quotient® ADHD System or similar tests are considered inclusive of an Evaluation and Management service. In addition, brief emotional/behavioral assessments are not payable as psychological testing. Likewise tests that are done to satisfy meaningful use are patient completed tools or administered by ancillary staff in an office (Phq2, phq9, MAST, CAGE, AUDIT, ORT, Pain scale, etc) are not considered psychological testing and should not be billed utilizing these codes.

Policy Number: 3.01.02

Page: 2 of 5

IV. Psychological testing, when done for any of the following reasons, are usually contractual exclusions and **ineligible for coverage**:

- A. Educational or vocational purposes that are primarily related to employment; or
- B. To aid in the diagnosis of a learning disability or a developmental disability, as this is the responsibility of the child's school district (also see Guidelines V); or
- C. Job aptitude, court ordered evaluations for legal defense; or
- D. Renewal of services with a person who has well, documented, decreased cognition/IQ.
- V. Coverage is not available for services provided by school districts, as stipulated in the child's (pre-school ages 3-5 years and school-aged 5-21 years) Individualized Education Program (IEP) as they are considered free care or a government program.
  - A. When applicable, an IEP should be completed through the school district before a request for coverage is submitted to the Health Plan.
  - B. If a child is home schooled an assessment by the school district should be completed prior to submitting a request to the Health Plan for coverage. Requests for services for home schooled children outside New York State will be reviewed on an individual basis in accordance with state regulations for the state in which the child lives.
  - C. Psychological Testing denied by the school district, and not covered in a child's IEP will be reviewed by the Health Plan for medical necessity in accordance with member's contract.
- VI. Psychological testing requires a clinically trained examiner. All psychological tests should be administered, scored, and interpreted by a trained professional, preferably a psychologist or psychiatrist with expertise in the appropriate area. A board certified psychometrist may be used for the administration and scoring of the psychological and neuropsychological tests under the supervision of a clinical psychologist or clinical neuropsychologist. The interpretation and written report should be completed by the psychologist. These services are all inclusive in the number of hours authorized.
- VII. Psychological tests are only one element of a psychological assessment. They should never be used alone as the sole basis for a diagnosis. A detailed history of the test subject and a review of psychological, medical, educational, or other relevant records are required to lay the groundwork for interpreting the results of any psychological measurement. Psychological testing may include but are not limited to the following: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2)/Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-A (MMPI-A), Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-III/IV), Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), Rorschach Inkblot Method.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Psychological testing is an evaluation to determine the extent and nature of a mental illness. It may be used to rule-in or rule-out the presence of a thought disorder or other serious psychiatric diagnosis that has been unable to be made by other methods. Psychological testing consists of a set of tasks or questions intended to elicit particular types of behavior when presented under standardized conditions and intended to yield scores that will have desirable psychometric properties, such as acceptable levels of reliability and validity. Tests include standardized aptitude and achievement instruments, diagnostic and evaluative devices, interest inventories, personality inventories, and projective instruments.

The QbTest is a 20-minute test, FDA approved for use along with a clinical assessment to provide clinicians with objective measures of hyperactivity, impulsivity, and inattention to aid in the clinical assessment of ADHD. The test involves infrared motion tracking to measure activity and results are interpreted by qualified professionals.

The Quotient<sup>®</sup> ADHD System is a computerized test that measures hyperactivity, inattention, and impulsivity. After completion of the approximately 30-minute self-administered test, patterns of motion, accuracy of the responses, and fluctuation in attention state are analyzed and scored using proprietary algorithms and these scores are compared to other children and adults of the same age and gender to aid in the clinical assessment of ADHD.

Policy Number: 3.01.02

**Page**: 3 of 5

## **RATIONALE**

Psychological testing has proven to be beneficial in a variety of ways such as providing objective information helpful to, not only accurately diagnose the nature of the problem, but to provide recommendations and strategies to address the problem.

Psychological testing beyond a standard parent interview and direct structured behavioral observation is rarely needed for diagnosing autism (practice parameter for screening and diagnosis of autism from the American Academy of Neurology and the Child Neurology Society).

Patients with complex medical conditions or patients contemplating a complex surgical procedure such as bariatric surgery may require a psychological/psychiatric evaluation to determine an underlying psychopathology that could hinder treatment plans. A standard psychiatric evaluation provides a sufficient assessment in most instances, without the need of the complete test battery involved in psychological testing.

### **CODES**

- Eligibility for reimbursement is based upon the benefits set forth in the member's subscriber contract.
- CODES MAY NOT BE COVERED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. PLEASE READ THE POLICY AND GUIDELINES STATEMENTS CAREFULLY.
- Codes may not be all inclusive as the AMA and CMS code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.
- *Code Key: Experimental/Investigational = (E/I)*

#### **CPT Codes**

Code	Description
96130	Psychological testing evaluation services by physician or other qualified health care
	professional, including integration of patient data, interpretation of standardized test
	results and clinical data, clinical decision making, treatment planning and report, and
	interactive feedback to the patient, family member(s) or caregiver(s), when
	performed; first hour (effective 1/1/19)
96131	each additional hour (List separately in addition to code for primary
	procedure) (effective 1/1/19)
96136	Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by physician or
	other qualified health professional, two or more tests, any method; first 30 minutes
	(effective 1/1/19)
96137	each additional 30 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary
	procedure) (effective 1/1/19)
96138	Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by technician,
	two or more tests, any method; first 30 minutes (effective 1/1/19)
96139	each additional 30 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
	(effective 1/1/19)
96146	Psychological or neuropsychological test administration, with single automated,
	standardized instrument via electronic platform, with automated result only (effective
	1/1/19)

Copyright © 2019 American Medical Association, Chicago, IL

#### **HCPCS Codes**

Code	Description
No code	

Policy Number: 3.01.02

Page: 4 of 5

#### **REVENUE**

Code	Description
918	Psychiatric/Psychological Services-Testing

#### ICD10 Codes

Code	Description
	Multiple diagnosis codes

### **REFERENCES**

\*American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association and the National Council on Measurement in Education. The 1999 standards for educational and psychological testing.

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Practice parameter for the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. [http://www.jaacap.com/article/S0890-8567(09)62182-1/pdf] accessed 5/20/18.

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Practice parameter for the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder. [http://www.jaacap.com/article/S0890-8567(13)00819-8/pdf] accessed 5/20/18.

American Academy of Neurology. Practice parameter: screening and diagnosis of autism: Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the Child Neurology Society. [http://www.neurology.org/content/55/4/468.full.pdf] accessed 5/20/18.

American Academy of Pediatrics. Committee on Quality Improvement, Subcommittee on Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder. Clinical practice guideline: ADHD: Diagnosis and evaluation and treatment of Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder in children and adolescents. [http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/10/14/peds.2011-2654] accessed 5/20/18.

- \*Austin H, et al. Psychological assessment of the adolescent bariatric surgery candidate. <u>Surg Obes Relat Dis</u> 2013 May-Jun;9(3):474-80.
- \*Bauchowitz AU, et al. Psychosocial evaluation of bariatric surgery candidates: a survey of present practices. <u>Psychosom Med</u> 2005 Sep-Oct;67(5):825-32.
- \*Dziurowicz-Kozlowska AH, et al. The objective of psychological evaluation in the process of qualifying candidates for bariatric surgery. Obes Surg 2006 Feb;16(2):196-202.
- \*Eldar S, et al. A focus on surgical preoperative evaluation of the bariatric patient the Cleveland Clinic protocol and review of the literature. Surgeon 2011 Oct;9(5):273-7.
- \*Fabricatore AN, et al. How do mental health professionals evaluate candidates for bariatric surgery? <u>Obes Surg</u> 2006 May;16(5):567-73.
- \*Frazier TW, et al. Evidence-based assessment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: using multiple sources of information. <u>J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psych</u> 2006 May;45(5):614-20.
- \*Grothe KB, et al. Psychological assessment and management of the weight loss surgery patient. <u>Am J Med Sci</u> 2006 Apr;331(4):201-6.
- Hauk L. AAP releases guideline on diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of ADHD. <u>Am Fam Physician</u> 2013 Jan 1;87(1):61-2.

Heinberg JJ. The role of psychological testing for bariatric/metabolic surgery candidates. <u>Bariatric Times</u> 2013 Feb 21;10(2). [http://bariatrictimes.com/the-role-of-psychological-testing-for-bariatricmetabolic-surgery-candidates/] accessed 5/20/18.

Policy Number: 3.01.02

**Page**: **5** of **5** 

Hollis, C et al. The impact of a computerised test of attention and activity (QbTest) on diagnostic decision-making in children and young people with suspected attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: single-blind randomized controlled trial. J Child Psychol Psychiatry 2018 Apr 26. [Epub ahead of print]

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. Diagnosis and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in primary care for school-age children and adolescents. 2014 Mar

[https://www.icsi.org/guidelines\_\_more/catalog\_guidelines\_and\_more/catalog\_guidelines/catalog\_behavioral\_health\_guidelines/adhd/] accessed 5/20/18.

Kubik JF, et al. The impact of bariatric surgery on psychological health. J Obes 2013;2013:837989.

- \*Kuruba R, et al. Preoperative assessment and perioperative care of patients undergoing bariatric surgery. Med Clin North Am 2007 May;91(3):339-51.
- \*Lin JS, et al. Screening for Cognitive impairment in older adults: A systematic review for the U.S. preventative Services Task Force. Ann Intern Med 2013 Nov;159(9):601-26.
- \*Mahajan R, et al. Clinical practice pathways for evaluation and medication choice for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms in autism spectrum disorders. <u>Pediatrics</u> 2012 Nov;130 Suppl 2:S125-38.
- \*Meyer GJ, et al. Psychological testing and psychological assessment. A review of the evidence. <u>Amer Psycholog</u> 2001 Feb;56(2):128-65.
- \*Miller S, et al. Bipolar disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder comorbidity in children and adolescents: evidence-based approach to diagnosis and treatment. <u>J Clin Pyschiatry</u> 2013 Jun;74(6):628-9.
- \*Pliszka S and AACAP Work Group on Quality Issues. Practice parameter for the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <u>J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry</u> 2007 Jul;46 (7):894-921.
- \*Pogge DL, et al. Discovery of previously undetected intellectual disability by psychological assessment: a study of consecutively referred child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients. Res Dev Disabil 2014 Jul;35(7):1705-10.
- \*Subcommittee on Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; Steering Committee on Quality Improvement and management, M Wolraich, et al. ADHD: clinical guideline for the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents. <u>Pediatrics</u> 2011 Nov;126(5):1007-22.
- \*Walfish S, et al. Psychological evaluation of bariatric surgery Applicants: procedures and reasons for delay or denial of surgery. Obes Surg 2007 Dec;17(12):1578-83.
- \*Zimmerman M, et al. Presurgical psychiatric evaluations of candidates for bariatric surgery, part 1: reliability and reasons for and frequency of exclusions. <u>J Clin Psychiatry</u> 2007 Oct;68(10):1557-62.
- \*Key Article

# **KEY WORDS**

Psychological testing.

### CMS COVERAGE FOR MEDICARE PRODUCT MEMBERS

There is currently a Local Coverage Determination (LCD) for Psychiatry and Psychological Services. Please refer to the following LCD website for Medicare Members: <a href="https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/lcd-details.aspx?LCDId=33632&ver=51&CntrctrSelected=298\*1&Cntrctr=298&name=National+Government+Services%2c+Inc.+(13201%2c+A+and+B+and+HHH+MAC%2c+J+-+K)&s=All&DocType=Active&bc=AggAAAQBAAA&