Coding and Payment Guide for Behavioral Health Services

An essential coding, billing and reimbursement resource for psychiatrists, psychologists and clinical social workers
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### Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepines encompass a family of mild sedatives, including diazepam (Valium) and ativan. These drugs may be assayed to determine levels in the system following overdose. Test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), or radioimmunoassay (RIA). This family of drugs may be prescribed for numerous conditions and disorders. Alcohol withdrawal is a common use for diazepam, as are muscle spasms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Test Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80152</td>
<td>Amitriptyline</td>
<td>This drug, also known as Tegretol, is an enzyme inducer. Blood specimen collection is by venipuncture. CSF is obtained by spinal puncture, which is reported separately. Test specimens for total levels are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Overdose may also prompt this test. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), or radioimmunoassay (RIA). This drug may also be known as zarontin. This is an anti-convulsant medication. Test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Overdose is also a reason to run this test. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or gas liquid chromatography (GLC). Inhalation opacity (IO), tissue phosphatase, and enzyme immunoassay (EIA). This drug is high performance liquid chromatography (GLC). This drug is also known as depakene. This drug is often used to treat seizures. Test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80154</td>
<td>Carbamazepine: total</td>
<td>This drug also known as Tegecotol, is an enzyme inducer. Blood specimen collection is by venipuncture. CSF is obtained by spinal puncture, which is reported separately. Test specimens for total levels are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Overdose may also prompt this test. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), or radioimmunoassay (RIA). This drug is also known as sinequam or adapin. This drug is also known as norpramine and is among the tricyclic antidepressants. Steady state test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), or gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). This drug is also known as zonitoxin. This is an anti-convulsant medication. Test specimens may be drawn during peak and trough periods, which is shortly after administration of zonitoxin and again just before the next administration when serum concentration is at its lowest. Methods include high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and radioimmunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80156</td>
<td>Carbamazepine: free</td>
<td>This drug also known as Tegecotol, is an enzyme inducer. Specimen collection is by venipuncture. Test specimens for free drug concentrations may be collected near peak levels about two to eight hours after ingestion. Methods include high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or gas liquid chromatography (GLC). This drug is absorbed slowly and erratically by the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and a free plasma concentration may be assayed, depending on the type of treatment underway. Tegretol may be administered for such conditions as trigeminal neuralgia, epilepsy, and manic disorders. It is known for its anticonvulsant and pain management properties. Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80160</td>
<td>Desipramine</td>
<td>This drug is also known as nortriptyline and is among the tricyclic antidepressants. Steady state test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), or gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). This drug is also known as depakene. This drug is often used to treat seizures. Test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80164</td>
<td>Dipropylacetic acid (valproic acid)</td>
<td>This drug is also known as depakene. This drug is often used to treat seizures. Test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80166</td>
<td>Doxepin</td>
<td>This drug is also known as simequan or adaption. This drug is classified as a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA). Steady state test specimens are frequently collected at the trough period, which is about 12 hours after the last dose when serum concentration is at its lowest. This is an effective approach to determine a therapeutic level of drug. Method is high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80168</td>
<td>Ethosuximide</td>
<td>This drug may also be known as zonitoxin. This is an anti-convulsant medication. Test specimens may be drawn during peak and trough periods, which is shortly after administration of zonitoxin and again just before the next administration when serum concentration is at its lowest. Methods include high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and radioimmunoassay (RIA). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and enzyme immunoassay (RIA). Pub. 100-2, 15, 80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Alcoholic-induced psychotic disorder with delusions (291.5) is evidenced by delusional jealousy and is associated with alcoholism. Coexisting senile or presenile dementia may be difficult to differentiate clinically.

Example:
- Vascular dementia with delirium due to cerebral arteriosclerosis is coded as 290.41. Vascular dementia with delirium, and 437.0. Cerebral arteriosclerosis.

Coding Tip
Alcoholic-induced mental disorders (291) are psychoses resulting from excessive alcohol consumption, usually associated with nutritional deficits. This category excludes alcoholism without psychosis, which is classified to category 303. However, when alcohol dependence or abuse results in a psychotic condition, code both the psychotic condition and the dependence (303) or abuse (305.0x).

Example:
- Alcoholic withdrawal due to chronic alcoholism is coded as 291.81 and 303.90.

Alcohol withdrawal delirium (291.0) is delirium resulting from the abrupt cessation of the use of alcohol by an individual who habitually consumes alcohol. Alcohol withdrawal delirium is characterized by drowsy consciousness, disorientation, fear, illusions, delusion, hallucinations, tremor, and sometimes fever.

Alcohol-induced persisting amnestic disorder (291.1) is the prominent and lasting reduction of memory span, including loss of recent memory, disordered time appreciation and confabulation, occurring in alcoholics, usually as a sequel to alcoholic psychosis.

Alcohol-induced persisting dementia (291.2) is a nonhallucinatory dementia associated with alcoholism but without features of delirium tremens or Korsakoff’s psychosis. Idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication (291.4) is a unique behavioral pattern including irritation, anger, and sometimes fear.

Idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication (291.4) excludes acute alcohol intoxication, which is classified to category 305 for patients that are not diagnosed as having alcoholism or category 303 if associated with alcoholism.

Alcoholic-induced psychotic disorder with delusions (291.5) is paranoid psychosis as evidenced by delusional jealousy and is associated with alcoholism.
Chapter 13
Rural Health Clinic (RHC) and Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Services

Chapter 14
Medical Devices

Chapter 15
Covered Medical and Other Health Services

Chapter 16
General Exclusions from Coverage

Pub100 References

Pub. 100-1, Chapter 3, Section 30
Outpatient Mental Health Treatment Limitation

Disorders Subject to Mental Health Limitation

Insurance Manual, Chapter 5, Section 70

Physician Services

Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, “Covered Medical and Other Health Services,” §270,

Telephone Services

Covered

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