

Treatment Of Mental Disorders - General

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1.0 CPT PROCEDURE CODE RANGES

90801 - 90899, 96101-96103, 96118-96120 for care provided through December 31, 2012.
90785 - 90899, 96101-96103, 96118-96120 for care provided on or after January 1, 2013.

2.0 HCPCS CODES

G0502-G0504 and G0507 for care provided on or after January 1, 2017.

3.0 POLICY

Benefits are payable for services and supplies that are medically or psychologically necessary for the treatment of mental disorders when:

3.1 The services are rendered by persons who meet the criteria of 32 CFR 199.6 for their respective disciplines (whether the person is an individual professional provider or is employed by another authorized provider), and

3.2 The mental disorder is a nervous or mental condition that involves a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that is associated with a painful symptom, such as distress, and that impairs a patient's ability to function in one or more major life activities. A Substance Use Disorder (SUD) is a mental condition that involves a maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress; impaired control over substance use; social impairment; and risky use of a substance(s). Additionally, the mental disorder must be one of those conditions listed in the current edition of the **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders** (DSM). "Conditions Not Attributable to a Mental Disorder," or V codes (Z codes in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM)), are not considered diagnosable mental disorders. Co-occurring mental and SUDs are common and assessment should proceed as soon as it is possible to distinguish the substance related symptoms from other independent conditions.

4.0 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Professional and Institutional Providers of Mental Health Services.

4.1 List of authorized **individual professional** providers. Only the types of providers listed below are considered qualified providers of mental health services. The person providing the care must meet the criteria of [32 CFR 199.6](#), whether that person is an individual, professional provider or is employed by another authorized provider.

- Psychiatrists and other physicians;
- Clinical psychologists;
- Certified Psychiatric Nurse Specialists (CPNSs);
- Certified Clinical Social Workers (CCSWs);
- TRICARE Certified Mental Health Counselors (TCMHCs);
- Certified marriage and family therapists;
- Pastoral counselors; and
- Supervised Mental Health Counselors (SMHCs).

4.2 List of institutional providers. Only the types of institutional providers listed below are considered qualified institutional providers of mental health services. The care must meet the criteria of [32 CFR 199.6](#).

- Acute Hospital Psychiatric Care;
- Residential Treatment Centers (RTCs);
- Psychiatric Partial Hospitalization Programs (PHPs); and
- Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOPs).

Note: Professional staff of institutions providing mental health services. For **professional services billed by** institutional providers that are **authorized by the** Defense Health Agency (DHA), reviewers may assume that all professional staff meet regulatory criteria. **Any evidence to the contrary is to be brought to the attention of the TRICARE Regional Office (TRO), immediately.** Contractors shall notify institutional providers within their jurisdictions that payment is authorized only for professional services provided by employees meeting the program requirements. In any situation where the contractor obtains evidence that an institution is billing for professional services of unqualified staff, the case is to be submitted to the DHA Office of Program Integrity (PI).

5.0 COVERED SERVICES AND TREATMENTS

All claims for treatment of mental disorders are subject to review in accordance with claims processing procedures contained in the TRICARE Operations Manual (TOM). **The following services and supplies are covered:**

5.1 Institutional Benefits

5.1.1 Medically or psychologically necessary acute hospital psychiatric care (see [Section 3.1](#));

5.1.2 Medically or psychologically necessary psychiatric RTC care for children and adolescents, up to age 21 (see [Section 3.2](#));

5.1.3 Medically or psychologically necessary psychiatric PHP care (see [Section 3.4](#));

5.1.4 Medically or psychologically necessary psychiatric IOP care (see [Section 3.16](#)).

Note: Institutional benefits for SUDs are covered in Section 3.5, paragraph 3.2.1.

5.2 Professional Services

5.2.1 Individual psychotherapy, adult or child (see Section 3.11);

5.2.2 Group psychotherapy (see Section 3.11);

5.2.3 Family or conjoint psychotherapy (see Section 3.12);

5.2.4 Psychoanalysis (see Section 3.11, paragraph 4.3.5);

5.2.5 Psychological testing and assessment (see Section 3.10);

5.2.6 Specific mental health coverage descriptions are outlined in eating disorder treatment (see Section 3.15), specific learning disorder (see Section 3.6), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (see Section 3.7), and Gender Dysphoria (see Section 1.2);

5.2.7 Administration of psychotropic drugs. All patients receiving psychotropic drugs must be under the care of a qualified mental health provider authorized by state licensure to prescribe drugs (see Section 3.12).

5.2.8 Electroconvulsive treatment (Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) procedure codes 90870 and 90871). Electroconvulsive treatment is covered when medically or psychologically appropriate and when rendered by qualified providers. However, the use of electric shock as negative reinforcement (aversion therapy) is excluded.

5.2.9 Collateral visits (see Section 3.14);

5.2.10 Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) (see Section 3.18);

5.2.11 Ancillary therapies (no code, as separate reimbursement is not permitted). Includes art, music, dance, occupational, and other ancillary therapies, when included by the attending provider in an approved inpatient treatment plan and under the clinical supervision of a licensed doctoral level mental health professional. These ancillary therapies are not separately reimbursed professional services but are included within the institutional reimbursement.

5.2.12 All providers are expected to consult with, or refer patients to, a physician for evaluation and treatment of physical conditions that may co-exist with or contribute to a mental disorder.

5.2.13 Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) (also referred to as repetitive TMA (rTMS)) for the treatment of major depressive disorder (CPT procedure codes 90867, 90868, and 90869), is proven.

6.0 REFERRAL AND PREAUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

6.1 Normal TRICARE Prime referral requirements shall apply except for outpatient, office-based mental health services furnished by an authorized network provider.

6.2 A Primary Care Manager (PCM) referral is required for inpatient (non-emergency psychiatric hospitalization or RTC) and non-office based outpatient (e.g., PHP or IOP) mental health services. However, when otherwise covered care is being furnished by a TRICARE authorized network institutional or individual professional mental health provider who determines that the beneficiary should be referred to an authorized network provider of non-office based outpatient (e.g., PHP or IOP) covered mental health services, and that a delay to obtain a PCM referral would unnecessarily delay commencement of the referred treatment, the treating provider may make a direct referral to a network provider. Office-based, outpatient mental health services by an authorized TRICARE network provider do not require a referral. Point Of Service (POS) charges shall apply when services are rendered by a non-network office-based, outpatient mental health individual provider without a PCM referral when network providers are available in the TRICARE Prime Service Area (PSA).

6.3 Medically or psychologically necessary outpatient mental health (PHP, IOP, or office) visits do not require preauthorization. Exceptions include:

- Psychoanalysis requires preauthorization (see [Chapter 1, Section 6.1, paragraph 1.5](#)).
- Electroconvulsive treatment requires preauthorization to ensure the beneficiary has failed to respond to a less intensive form of treatment or that less intensive intervention is not more appropriate.
- TMS requires preauthorization to ensure the beneficiary has failed to respond to a less intensive form of treatment or that a less intensive intervention is not more appropriate.

6.4 Preauthorization is required for all non-emergency inpatient and residential levels of care. Contractors may establish additional preauthorization requirements in accordance with the TOM, [Chapter 8, Section 5, paragraph 4.0](#).

6.5 Inpatient hospital services are considered medically necessary only when the patient's condition is such that the personnel and facilities of a hospital are required. Preauthorization is not required for emergency admissions, but authorization for a continuation of services must be obtained promptly (see [Section 3.1, paragraph 3.4.2](#)).

7.0 EXCLUSIONS

7.1 Sexual dysfunctions, paraphilias, and **paraphilic** disorders (see [Section 1.1](#)).

7.2 Drug maintenance programs when one addictive drug is substituted for another on a maintenance basis, except as otherwise authorized in [Sections 3.5](#) and [3.18](#).

7.3 Specific developmental disorders.

7.4 Microcurrent Electrical Therapy (MET), Cranial Electrotherapy Stimulation (CES), or any therapy that uses the non-invasive application of low levels of microcurrent stimulation to the head by means of external electrodes for the treatment of anxiety, depression or insomnia, and electrical stimulation devices used to apply this therapy (see [Section 15.1](#)).

8.0 EFFECTIVE DATES

8.1 November 13, 1984.

8.2 May 31, 2014, TMS (also referred to as repetitive TMS (rTMS)) for the treatment of major depressive disorder, is proven.

8.3 Removal of day limits in any fiscal year for TRICARE beneficiaries of all ages for the provision of inpatient (including residential) mental health services on or after December 19, 2014.

8.4 Removal of all remaining quantitative treatment limitations on mental health care, and inclusion of IOPs, October 3, 2016.

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