Medical Policy

Neuropsychological and Psychological Testing

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Policy Number: 151
BCBSA Reference Number: N/A

Related Policies
N/A

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity

Neuropsychological Testing

Neuropsychological testing is MEDICALLY NECESSARY when conditions are met using McKesson InterQual® criteria for medical necessity reviews.

Neuropsychological testing for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may be MEDICALLY NECESSARY for the following:
• when routine treatment for ADHD has not improved patient outcomes and there is well documented evidence of treatment failure, and
• when psychological testing has been completed and further clinical information is needed to rule out a medical or psychiatric diagnosis.

Neuropsychological testing for the routine diagnosis of ADHD is NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY.

Neuropsychological testing is considered NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY when used primarily for:
• educational or vocational assessment or training (to diagnose specific reading disorders, developmental disorders of scholastic skills, dyslexia and alexia), or
• determining eligibility for special needs programs,
• assessment or diagnosing of pervasive developmental disorders or other disorders or psychological development,
• improving academic performance,
• baseline assessment of function,
• monitoring of chronic conditions when there is no significant new change in behavior, mental state or cognition,
• screening purposes.
Psychological Testing

Psychological testing may be **MEDICALLY NECESSARY** for any of the following:

**Thought disorders**: To rule in or rule out the presence of a thought disorder or other serious psychiatric diagnosis in order to:
- Clarify major defenses, cognitive style, and individual's strengths and weaknesses, or
- Individualize treatment plans and recommendations, such as the need for additions/deletions of treatment modalities or approaches.

**Psychiatric diagnosis**: To make a psychiatric diagnosis which a provider has been unable to make by other methods (such as a second opinion interview) so as to:
- Improve and individualize treatment planning, or
- Better understand and manage a case nonresponsive to treatment.

**Refractory global life dysfunction**: Personality assessment may be particularly indicated when an individual is markedly dysfunctional in multiple areas of life (such as school, work, neighborhood, family, legal system) and has inadequately responded to previous interventions.

**Danger assessment**: To assess how dangerous a situation is, if a patient is suicidal or homicidal, or when the clinical assessment interview has been unsuccessful.

Psychological testing for educational or vocational purposes is **NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY**.

Psychological testing is **NOT MEDICALLY NECESSARY** when testing has been performed in the last 12 months. However, in some cases, a retesting in a six to 12-month period may be clinically indicated, such as assessment of the following:
- Rapid changes, often decrements, in cognitive functioning,
- Changes concomitant with medication changes, or
- Changes in a severely disturbed individual, for these cases, a partial battery may be sufficient.

A typical course of Psychological testing evaluation, administration, scoring and interpretation, is completed in 8 hours. Additional hours for psychological testing evaluation services may be requested by submitting documentation. Testing for more than eight hours should be considered only when there are additional complicating factors, including but are not limited to:
- processing speed deficits,
- language processing deficits,
- need for interpreter services as part of test administration or providing feedback,
- hearing or visual impairment,
- intellectual disability,
- severity of behavioral and personality symptoms that require management during testing or feedback,
- other comorbidities,
- diagnostic complexity.

**Prior Authorization Information**

**Inpatient**
- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization **IS REQUIRED** for all products if the procedure is performed **inpatient**.

**Outpatient**
- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization **might be required** if the procedure is performed **outpatient**.

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**Prior Authorization Requirements for Neuropsychological Testing**
Outpatient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</th>
<th>Prior authorization is required. Psychological and Neuropsychological Assessment Supplemental Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Commercial PPO and Indemnity | Prior authorization is not required. |

BCBSMA uses McKesson’s InterQual® medical necessity criteria for neuropsychological testing TO INFORM authorization decisions. To access InterQual® Behavioral Health and Medical/Surgical Level of Care Criteria: log onto www.bluecrossma.com/provider and go to Manage Your Business>Medical Review Resources.

Prior Authorization Requirements for Psychological Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient</th>
<th>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</th>
<th>Prior authorization is required. Providers must submit the following form: Psychological and Neuropsychological Assessment Supplemental Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Commercial PPO and Indemnity | Prior authorization is not required. |

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes

Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.

The above medical necessity criteria MUST be met for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity:

NOTE: Computer-based tests which auto-generate a score are not separately reimbursable. Reimbursement for these components is included in the codes for comprehensive testing and evaluation.

- Providers who are credentialed to perform comprehensive neuropsychological testing may use computer-based testing as part of the comprehensive evaluation and submit the appropriate neuropsychological evaluation CPT codes.
- Providers who are not credentialed to perform comprehensive neuropsychological testing may use computer-based testing. In these situations, reimbursement for computer-based testing used as part of the evaluation is included in the evaluation and management CPT codes.

CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96130</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96131</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96132</td>
<td>Neuropsychological 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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neuropsychological 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).

The following codes do not require separate prior authorization but should only be used in conjunction with the codes in the table above:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96136</td>
<td>Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by physician or other qualified health care professional, two or more tests, any method; first 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96137</td>
<td>Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by physician or other qualified health care professional, two or more tests, any method; each additional 30 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96138</td>
<td>Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by technician, two or more tests, any method; first 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96139</td>
<td>Psychological or neuropsychological test administration and scoring by technician, two or more tests, any method; each additional 30 minutes (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Description**

Neuropsychological evaluations are designed to determine the functional consequences of known or suspected brain injury through testing of the neuro-cognitive domains responsible for language, perception, memory, learning, problem solving, adaptation, constructional praxis and other higher cortical functions.

These tests are carried out on patients who have suffered neurocognitive effects of medical disorders that impinge directly or indirectly on the brain. They are objective and quantitative in nature and require patients to directly demonstrate their level of competence in a particular cognitive domain. They are not a substitution for clinical interviews, medical or neurologic examinations, or other diagnostic procedures used to diagnose neuropathology. Rather, when used judiciously in patients with particular neuropsychological problems, they can be an important tool in making specific diagnoses or prognoses after neurologic injury, to aid in treatment planning, and to address questions regarding treatment goals.

Neuropsychological testing requires the skilled administration of appropriate tests, the scoring and interpretation of these tests, the integration of findings with history and clinical presentation, and the presentation and discussion of the results with the patient (and sometimes family) and the referring professional.

Psychological testing uses one or more standardized measurements, instruments, or procedures to observe or record human behavior and requires the application of appropriate normative data for interpretation or classification. Psychological testing may guide differential diagnosis in the treatment of psychiatric disorders and disabilities. Testing may include an assessment of cognitive and intellectual abilities, personality and emotional characteristics and neuropsychological functioning. The primary reason for psychological testing is to facilitate the assessment and treatment of mental health and substance abuse disorders.

Neuropsychological and Psychological testing has not been identified as useful tools in diagnosing or identifying treatment goals for individuals with reading disorders such as dyslexia or alexia, or developmental disorders of scholastic skills.

**Summary**

Neuropsychological testing is the systematic examination of functioning in the areas of attention and concentration, memory, language, spatial skills, sensory and motor abilities, and executive functioning.

Emotional status and psychological contributions to performance on testing are considered as relevant.
Neuropsychological testing requires the skilled administration of appropriate tests, the scoring and interpretation of those tests, the integration of these findings with history and clinical presentation and the presentation and discussion of the results with the patient (and sometimes family) and the referring professional. The immediate goal of the neuropsychological testing may be clarification of diagnosis, determination of the clinical and functional significance of a brain abnormality, development of recommendations regarding neurological rehabilitation planning, and/or numerous other goals; but it is always for the purpose of helping to shape treatment.

Psychological evaluations are designed to rule in or rule out the presence of thought disorders, support psychiatric diagnosis, refractory global life dysfunction assessments and dangerousness assessments when the outcomes of clinical assessment interviews have been unsuccessful.

Psychological evaluations are carried out on patients who may be displaying marked behavioral difficulties or changes and to identify cognitive functioning to improve individualized treatment planning or to understand a nonresponse to treatment.

### Policy History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tr>
<td>1/2021</td>
<td>Medicare information removed. See MP #132 Medicare Advantage Management for local coverage determination and national coverage determination reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/2019</td>
<td>Policy notes regarding provider types eligible for payment for services removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2019</td>
<td>Not medically necessary indications for neuropsychological testing for educational or vocational assessment disorders clarified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/2019</td>
<td>Added not medically necessary criteria to policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1/2019</td>
<td>Clarified psychological testing unit requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2019</td>
<td>New medical policy describing medically necessary and investigational indications for psychological and neuropsychological testing.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies

Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:

- Medical Policy Terms of Use
- Managed Care Guidelines
- Indemnity/PPO Guidelines
- Clinical Exception Process
- Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines

### References

5. Elshorst et al. Postoperative memory prediction in left temporal lobe epilepsy: the Wada test is of no added value to preoperative neuropsychological assessment and MRI. Epilepsy Behav 2009. 16(2): 335-340. (III)

A full set of references is available upon request.
Endnotes

^ Based on expert opinion