

Medicaid Documentation for Behavioral Health Practitioners

Behavioral Health Medical Records

Behavioral health practitioners are in the business of helping their patients. Patients are their priority. Meeting ongoing patient needs, such as furnishing and coordinating necessary services, is impossible without documenting each patient encounter completely, accurately, and in a timely manner. Documentation is often the communication tool used by and between professionals. Records not properly documented with all relevant and important facts can prevent the next practitioner from furnishing the correct or sufficient services. The outcome can cause unintended complications.

Another reason for documenting medical services is to comply with Federal[1] and State laws.[2] These laws require practitioners to maintain the records necessary to “fully disclose the extent of the services,” care, and supplies furnished to beneficiaries,[3] as well as support claims billed. In addition, documentation done well can help protect a behavioral health practitioner from challenges to furnished treatment, and civil, criminal, and administrative penalties and litigation.

General Behavioral Health Medical Record Documentation Requirements

Behavioral Health services must meet specific requirements for reimbursement. Documented services must:

- Meet that State’s Medicaid program rules;
- To the extent required under State law, reflect medical necessity and justify the treatment and clinical rationale (remember, each State adopts its own medical necessity definition);[4]
- To the extent required under State law, reflect active treatment;
- Be complete, concise, and accurate, including the face-to-face time spent with the patient (for example, the time spent to complete a psychosocial assessment, a treatment plan, or a discharge plan);
- Be legible, signed, and dated;
- Be maintained[5] and available for review; and
- Be coded correctly for billing purposes.

There are some things to avoid as a behavioral health practitioner. Never bill “chance, momentary social encounters between a therapist and a patient” as valid therapeutic sessions;[6] never bill undocumented services; and never bill services coded at a higher level than those furnished. For example, if furnishing group therapy, be sure and bill group therapy codes rather than individual therapy codes, and document patient-specific information in each attendee’s medical record.

Prevent Problems—Self-Audit

Behavioral health practitioners have specific responsibilities when they accept reimbursement from a government program. They “have a duty to ensure that the claims submitted to Federal health care programs are true and accurate,”[7] and that their medical record documentation supports and justifies billed services. All practitioners’ documentation is open to scrutiny by many, including employers, Federal and State reviewers, and auditors.[8, 9] Practitioners can protect themselves and their practices by implementing an internal self-auditing strategy.

There are five basic self-audit rules behavioral health practitioners can use to get started:

1. Develop and implement a solid medical record documentation policy if there is not one already in place, even if you are a practitioner in a solo practice. If there is one in place, make sure the policy covers meeting Medicaid Federal and State regulations. The policy should address what actually happens in everyday practice.
2. Develop or use one of the available standard medical audit tools. The tool should cover the documentation policy criteria and coding standards as part of the review.
3. Choose a staff member who understands documentation and coding principles to select a random sample of records for a specific time period. Decide how many records should be reviewed, and then pull every “nth” chart for that time period. If you are a practitioner in a solo practice, you may want to ask a like practitioner to review the charts.
4. Resist being the one to choose and audit your own charts. Most practitioners can read their own writing and understand the meaning of records they wrote even if the documentation is not actually in the record. Removing bias is important. For best results, make the audit as realistic as possible.
5. Use the self-audit results for improving practice compliance. There is no real value in conducting a self-audit unless discovered issues are resolved. Review and analyze the audit findings. Identify the common documentation, coding and billing problems, and solve the problems found. Then educate staff members and hold them accountable for making changes.

Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

Properly filed claims are the responsibility of all behavioral health practitioners. Practitioners can be culpable if they knowingly participate in fraudulent activities or know of illegal activity and do nothing.[10] Health care laws carry heavy penalties for offenders. Penalties can be administrative, civil, and criminal.[11, 12]

Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

If you are aware of or suspect fraud, waste, or abuse, report it to the authorities:

- State Medicaid agency and Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
<http://www.cms.gov/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination/Fraud-Prevention/FraudAbuseforConsumers/Downloads/smafraudcontacts-february2014.pdf>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General
ATTN: Hotline
P.O. Box 23489 Washington, D.C. 20026
Phone: 1-800-447-8477 (1-800-HHS-TIPS)
TTY: 1-800-377-4950
Fax: 1-800-223-8164
Email: HHSTips@oig.hhs.gov
Website: <https://forms.oig.hhs.gov/hotlineoperations/>

References

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