

Behavioral Health Levels of Care

INPATIENT

Inpatient Acute Care Behavioral Health Treatment—

Inpatient hospitalization is defined as admission to a psychiatric JCAHO-accredited unit for treatment in an acute care facility, which provides 24-hour nursing care and psychiatric treatment. Such units may be locked for purposes of involuntary confinement.

Inpatient Detoxification—

Medical supervision of withdrawal from chemical dependency caused by an addictive or habitual substance including, but not limited to alcohol, opiates, benzodiazepines, amphetamines and cocaine. Detoxification is required during the period after the cessation of habitual use of addictive substances during which clinically significant signs and symptoms occur; these symptoms may require medical evaluation and treatment to prevent further physiologic deterioration or death. The detoxification unit provides 24-hour nursing services and daily physician visits.

TRANSITIONAL

Residential Treatment: Chemical Dependency or Psychiatric Care—

Residential Treatment is defined as 24-hour live-in program for behavioral health issues, including free standing medical and social model rehabilitation programs. Medical oversight by a physician (addictionologist and/or psychiatrist) is provided on a weekly basis. Therapeutic treatment hours provided up to 40 hours or more per week.

Partial Hospitalization Programming (PHP)—

Level of care tantamount to be the acute level of care with the singular exception that the patient does not require 24-hour medical and nursing care. It may be provided up to 8 hours per day; therapeutic treatment hours may be provided from 20-39 hours per week.

Intensive Outpatient Programming (IOP)—

Level of care includes services at lesser level of acuity than partial hospitalization. It is intended to be provided less than 4 hours daily, but may be offered up to 7 days weekly. WEA requires a minimum of 9 hours per week of therapeutic hours. Therapeutic treatment hours may be provided from 9-19 hours per week.

OUTPATIENT

Outpatient Behavioral Health Treatment—

Outpatient Treatment means individual, family or group psychotherapy and psychotropic medication evaluation or management. These services are usually performed in the providers office, but may on occasion be rendered in the patient's home or institutional residence (excepting psychiatric inpatient or residential programs).

Psychological Testing—

Psychological Testing is most often used to assist in diagnosis when additional information is required to accurately diagnose a patient or determine clinical risk factors.

Neuropsychological Testing—

Neuropsychological Testing is testing to determine underlying cause for significant cognitive or central nervous system (CNS) functioning, due to a psychiatric or organic condition.