



Coding Integrity and Compliance in Medication-Assisted Treatment Programs

Introduction

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), also referred to as Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD), has become a cornerstone of the national response to the opioid epidemic. Health centers, opioid treatment programs, community behavioral health clinics, and outpatient treatment organizations have expanded access to evidence-based treatment using medications such as buprenorphine, methadone, and naltrexone (Office of Inspector General [OIG], 2025b).

According to a recent OIG review, approximately 72% of surveyed health centers provided at least one form of medication for opioid use disorder, reflecting the continued expansion of MAT services throughout the United States (OIG, 2025b). Simultaneously, federal and state oversight agencies have increased their focus on behavioral health services, reimbursement integrity, and program oversight (OIG, 2026).

As behavioral health organizations continue expanding access to care, regulatory expectations have evolved beyond treatment availability to include documentation quality, coding accuracy, and compliance effectiveness (OIG, 2023). Consequently, coding integrity should be viewed not solely as a revenue cycle function but also as an essential component of organizational governance and enterprise risk management.

The Expanding Regulatory Focus on Behavioral Health

The OIG Work Plan continues to identify behavioral health services and Medicaid oversight as areas of significant regulatory interest. Current initiatives include reviews of behavioral health provider networks, Medicaid managed care oversight, Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) reimbursement methodologies, and behavioral health screening requirements within Medicaid programs (OIG, 2026).

Recent OIG reports have identified concerns regarding behavioral health access, provider network adequacy, and inactive providers participating in Medicare Advantage and Medicaid managed care programs (OIG, 2025a). These findings have reinforced the importance of monitoring provider participation, reimbursement integrity, and service utilization within behavioral health organizations.



The Expanding Regulatory Focus on Behavioral Health cont.

Additionally, state Medicaid Inspector General offices have expanded program integrity initiatives related to behavioral health services, telehealth utilization, and managed care oversight (New York State Office of the Medicaid Inspector General [OMIG], 2026). For MAT providers, this increased scrutiny means organizations should anticipate ongoing review of documentation, medical necessity, coding practices, and billing compliance.

Why Coding Integrity Matters

Coding serves as the mechanism through which clinical services are translated into reimbursement claims. When coding does not accurately reflect documented services, organizations face both financial and compliance consequences.

The OIG's General Compliance Program Guidance identifies billing and coding as foundational risk areas that healthcare organizations should continuously monitor through risk assessments, auditing activities, and compliance oversight functions (OIG, 2023).

Within MAT programs, coding errors commonly arise from incomplete documentation, inconsistent provider workflows, inadequate coding education, and misunderstandings regarding payer requirements. Importantly, repayment demands often stem from documentation deficiencies rather than intentional misconduct. Regulatory agencies evaluate whether the medical record independently supports the service billed, regardless of provider intent (OIG, 2023).

Common Coding Vulnerabilities in MAT Programs

Evaluation and Management Services

Evaluation and Management (E/M) services remain among the most frequently audited healthcare billing categories. Although MAT providers frequently treat clinically complex patients with co-occurring psychiatric, medical, and substance use disorders, patient complexity alone does not justify higher-level E/M coding. Documentation must support the level of medical decision-making or time requirements associated with the code selected (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services [CMS], 2025).

Common deficiencies identified during audits include unsupported high-level E/M coding, incomplete medication management documentation, insufficient evidence of medical decision-making complexity, and inadequate time documentation when billing based on time (CMS, 2025).

Psychotherapy Services

Psychotherapy services are frequently billed in conjunction with medication management encounters. Documentation should clearly distinguish psychotherapy interventions from medication management activities and establish that a separately identifiable psychotherapy service was provided.



Common Coding Vulnerabilities in MAT Programs cont.

Audit findings commonly include insufficient psychotherapy narratives, lack of documented therapeutic interventions, duplicate documentation, and failure to demonstrate medical necessity for psychotherapy services (OIG, 2023).

Telehealth Services

Telehealth remains a critical component of behavioral health service delivery. However, telehealth reimbursement has emerged as an area of increasing federal oversight. OIG has identified telehealth utilization, billing patterns, and documentation compliance as ongoing areas of program integrity concern (OIG, 2026).

Organizations should routinely evaluate telehealth documentation practices, modifier usage, place-of-service reporting, provider licensure requirements, and compliance with payer-specific telehealth policies (CMS, 2025).

The Rise of Data-Driven Auditing

Healthcare audits increasingly begin with data analytics rather than beneficiary complaints. Federal contractors, Medicaid agencies, managed care organizations, and commercial insurers utilize predictive analytics to identify providers whose billing patterns differ significantly from peer organizations (OIG, 2026).

Common audit triggers include:

- Higher-than-average utilization rates
- Excessive psychotherapy billing
- Outlier E/M distributions
- Unusual telehealth utilization patterns
- Modifier usage anomalies
- Revenue outlier indicators



By the time an organization receives a medical record request, it may already have been identified as a statistical outlier through data analysis. Therefore, organizations should implement proactive internal monitoring programs designed to identify coding and utilization trends before regulators do (OIG, 2023).

Governance Implications for Behavioral Health Leaders

Recent compliance guidance from the OIG emphasizes leadership accountability for organizational compliance programs and risk management activities (OIG, 2023). Effective governance requires executive leadership and governing boards to understand the organization's highest-risk operational areas, including billing and coding integrity.

Boards should receive regular reporting regarding coding audit outcomes, denial trends, repayment activity, compliance investigations, corrective action plans, and emerging regulatory risks (OIG, 2023). Organizations that integrate coding compliance into enterprise risk management frameworks are often better positioned to identify vulnerabilities before external auditors initiate reviews.

Conclusion

Behavioral health providers are operating in an environment characterized by increasing demand for services and expanding regulatory oversight. As federal and state agencies continue prioritizing behavioral health program integrity, organizations must recognize that coding accuracy is no longer solely a billing function; it is also a compliance, governance, and financial sustainability issue (OIG, 2023; OIG, 2026).

For MAT programs, documentation and coding integrity represent critical safeguards against repayment demands, audit findings, enforcement actions, and reputational risk. Organizations that invest in provider education, internal auditing, independent compliance reviews, and governance oversight will be better positioned to withstand future scrutiny while continuing to provide high-quality care to individuals with substance use disorders.





Sources

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