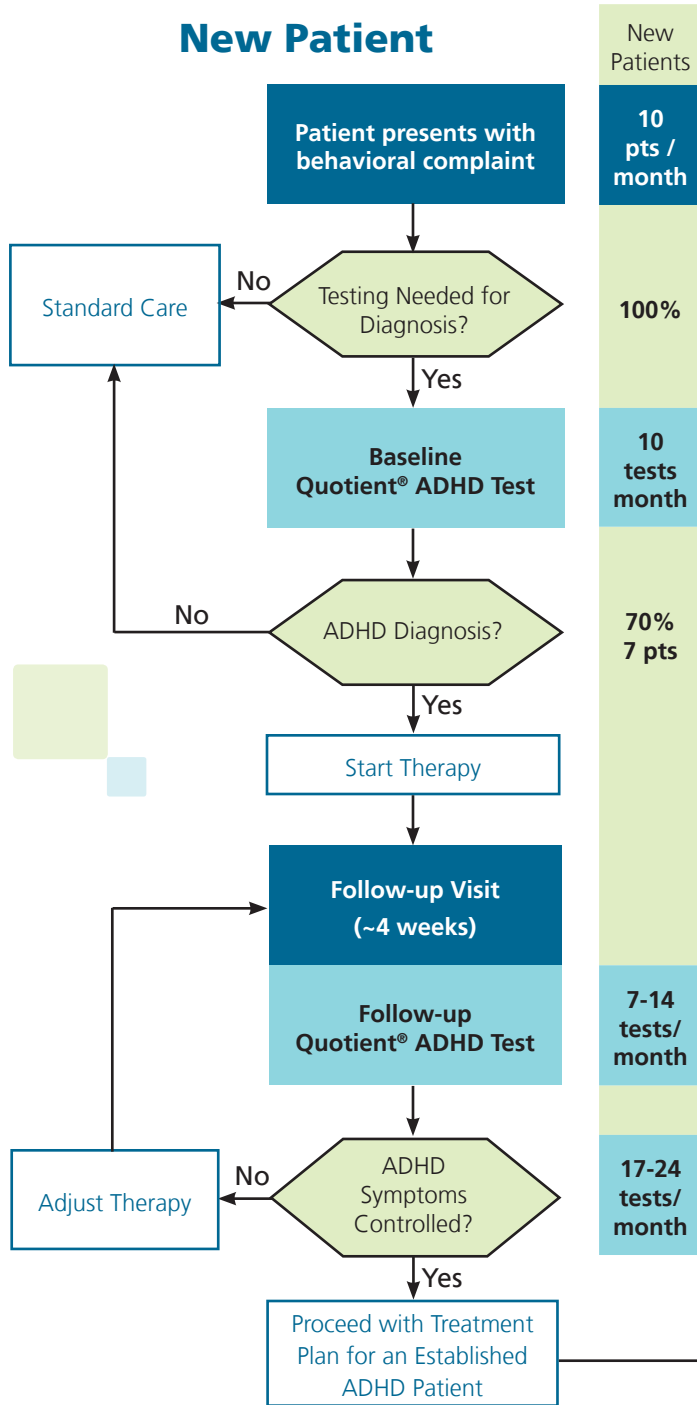
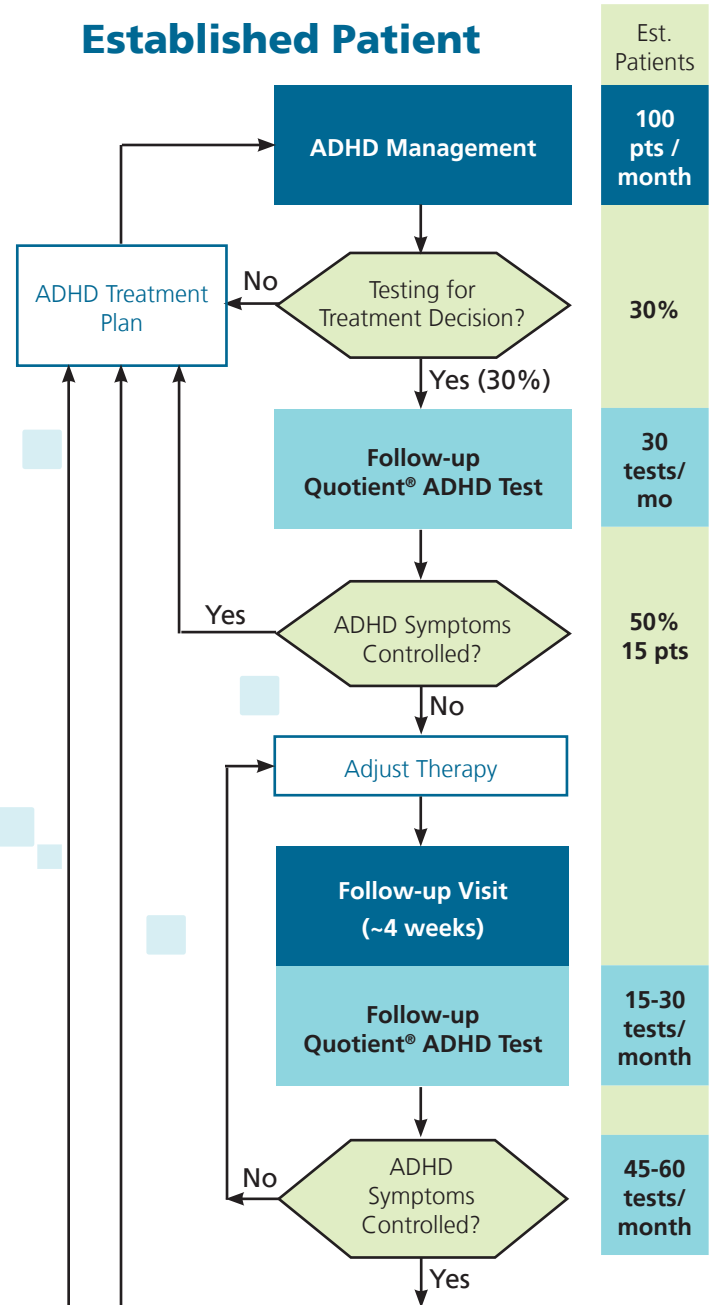


### New Patient



### Established Patient



**Total New + Established Patients**  
62-84 tests/month

#### Possible Coding Choices

New Patient Visit	E/M or psychological assessment or neurobehavioral assessment code
CPT Code for Baseline Test	Test Code + Integration Code
Baseline Prior Authorization	To clarify differential Dx OR to delineate the magnitude and severity of ADHD deficits

Established Patient Visit	E/M or medication check code
CPT Code for Follow-up Test	Test Code + Integration Code
Follow-up Prior Authorization	To determine relative efficacy of different treatment interventions, assist in guiding treatment modifications

## ADHD Can Be Difficult to Diagnose

- The MTA study found that 68.2% of children with combined-type ADHD had a co-morbid diagnosis at baseline. (n = 579)<sup>1</sup>
- Symptoms overlap for multiple behavioral disorders.
- A baseline Quotient® ADHD Test for patients presenting with a behavioral problem is an important aid in the assessment of ADHD.

## Placebo Effect Confounds Treatment Planning

- Evidence suggests that parent and teacher rating scales tend to attribute positive changes to medication even when medication has not actually been administered.<sup>2</sup>
- A follow-up Quotient® ADHD Test **objectively** measures hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention.

Figure 2. Overlap of Symptoms

- Mania
- Anxiety
- ADHD
- Depression

### Mania

- Euphoria
- Affective lability
- Perceived increased creativity
- Hostile attitude
- Grandiosity
- Excessive spending
- Increased energy
- Decreased need for sleep
- Furiously busy
- Inappropriate social behavior
- Racing thoughts
- Excessive sexual interest

- Talking excessively
- Distractibility
- Quick tempered
- Difficulty waiting turn
- Impulsiveness
- Persistently on the go

- Delusions
- Hallucinations

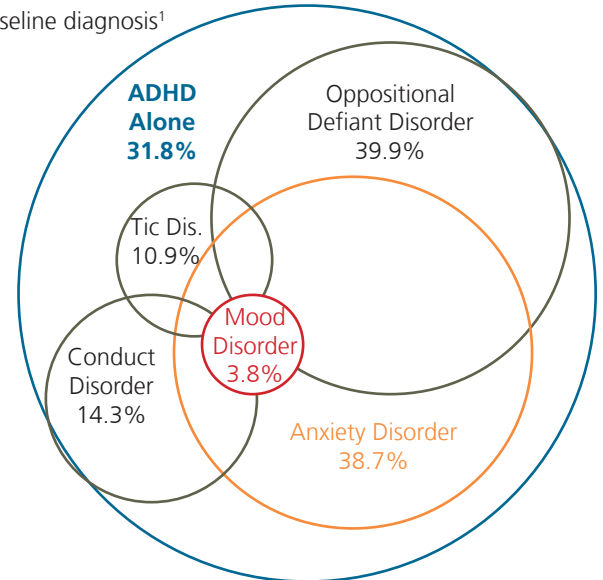
- Difficulty concentrating
- Irritability
- Poor judgment
- Restlessness/fidgeting
- Relationship problems
- Occupational problems
- Academic problems
- Alcohol abuse
- Substance abuse

- Feelings of anxiety
- Fatigue or loss of energy

### Anxiety

- Difficulty in controlling worry
- Forgetfulness
- Stress due to constant worry
- Muscle tension (e.g., trembling, twitching, shakiness)
- Physical symptoms (e.g., sweating, nausea, or diarrhea)
- Increased heart rate, shortness of breath, dizziness)
- Difficulty falling asleep

Figure 1. Baseline diagnosis<sup>1</sup>



### ADHD

- Misplaces/loses necessary items
- Difficulty organizing
- Fails to give close attention to detail, makes careless mistakes
- Lack of follow-through/fails to finish tasks
- Difficulty waiting turn
- Excessive daydreaming

- Blurts out answers before questions are completed
- Difficulty engaging in quiet leisure activities
- Feelings of boredom or intolerance of boredom
- Does not seem to listen

- Indecisiveness
- Forgetfulness
- Difficulty initiating/sustaining tasks

- Sadness or hopelessness
- Tearfulness
- Diminished interest or pleasure in usual activities
- Change in appetite/weight
- Slowed movements, speech, thinking
- Disturbed sleep
- Feelings of worthlessness
- Excessive or inappropriate guilt
- Decreased sexual interest
- Thoughts of death or suicide
- Physical symptoms (e.g., aches, pains) that may be unexplained

### Depression

1 Jensen, PS, et al. Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2001 22(1) 60-73.  
 2 Waschbusch, DA et al. Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics, 2009 30(2) 158-168.