Q1: What provider types are allowed to submit these H-codes?

A1: All applicable provider types who meet the scope of practice and documentation guidelines.

Q2: What places of services are allowed with these H-codes?

A2: All places of service, as long as medically appropriate.

Q3: Is telehealth allowed with the H-codes?

A3: Yes, if the primary procedure code being submitted is covered on the AHCCCS approved telehealth code set, then telehealth is allowed with these H-codes.

Q4: What is the rate with these H-codes?

A4: These two codes will be purely informational to start, so it will be submitted on the claim as a penny code. This will allow AHCCCS to better understand what utilization may look like to help inform potential future rates. Informational codes will be set at a penny rate while data is further collected and assessed. Coding guidelines also require reporting of one or both H-codes if the patient encounter meets the criteria for utilizing them.

Q5: When will these H-codes become effective?

A5: The H-codes H0052 and H0053 will become effective on 1/1/2026.

Q6: Why is the use of these H-codes important?

A6: Your engagement and insights are vital in helping AHCCCS move forward in building a data-informed foundation for this initiative.

Q7: When should these codes be used?

A7: The working definitions for H0052 and H0053 are listed below:

H0052 Missing and Murdered indigenous persons (MMIP)- mental health and clinical care

Behavioral health and clinical care services (including physical healthcare services) that are provided to a patient affected by a missing or murdered American Indian or Alaska Native person. This may include emotional, spiritual, or mental health support and advocacy.

H0053 Historical trauma- mental health and clinical care for indigenous persons

Behavioral health and clinical care services (including physical healthcare services) that are provided to an American Indian or Alaska Native person affected by historical trauma. This may include emotional, spiritual, psychological, or other health support and advocacy. Historical trauma is considered to be any generational trauma stemming from past or present mass atrocities (ie. murder, displacement, disease, starvation, cultural/language deprivation) affecting Native people that has resulted in effects such as depression, domestic abuse, alcohol abuse, unsettled grief, or other mental/physical ailments.