



# Dental Clinical Policy

**Subject:** Labial Veneers

**Guideline #:** 02-902

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## Description

This document addresses the procedure of placement of dental labial veneers.

## Clinical Indications

The placement of labial veneers is a conservative method that restores function and is considered appropriate when teeth have been damaged because of an injury causing significant loss of tooth structure, not minor loss of incisal edge/angle that can be restored by other means of the anterior teeth.

When the placement of a veneer addresses tooth staining because of root canal or drug therapy; uneven or misaligned anterior teeth; teeth with gaps; congenitally malformed teeth or when performed for any condition that addresses cosmetic concerns benefits may not be available dependent on contract language and cosmetic dentistry exclusion.

## Criteria

1. Placement of labial veneers must be necessary, appropriate and meet generally accepted standards of care.
2. Must have a reasonable expectation for success.
3. A current (within 12 months), pretreatment periapical radiographic image showing the apex is required for evaluation of lack of pulpal and/or periapical pathosis.
4. Must have fully intact lingual surfaces on anterior teeth that can support veneer placement when there are large areas of decay. When areas of decay are considered too large, a full crown may be the more appropriate restoration.
5. The periodontal health and long-term prognosis of the teeth must be considered. Placement of labial veneers on teeth with uncontrolled or untreated periodontal disease creates a condition that leads to a compromised long-term prognosis and is not appropriate. Documentation relative to the history of definitive periodontal treatment is required.
6. To be considered for a labial veneer:
  - a. tooth must demonstrate significant loss of tooth structure and/or involvement of one or both incisal angles or cusp tip of a canine.
  - b. upon request the degree of tooth breakdown must be documented by report, clinical chart notes, and/or scanned or photographic image.
7. Benefits for replacement of defective labial veneers (e.g. – labial veneers that have become

defective after initial placement because of normal wear, fracture or caries) is based on contractual frequency limitations.

8. Placement of labial veneers are not considered
  - a. for cosmetic purposes
  - b. for correction of congenital/developmental problems
  - c. for correction of tooth size discrepancies.
9. Restorative procedures for repair of complications from wear, attrition, abrasion, erosion, and abfraction do not meet contractual criteria for treatment.

Note: Labial veneers are not appropriate restorations for patients who demonstrate severe bruxism and/or grinding as this condition places undue stress on the restoration compromising long term prognosis of the restoration.

## Coding

*The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this document are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.*

**CDT** Including, but not limited to, the following:

D2960	Labial veneer (resin laminate) – direct
D2961	Labial veneer (resin laminate) – indirect
D2962	Labial veneer (porcelain laminate) - indirect

**ICD-10 CM** Diagnoses for Dental Diseases and Conditions: See the current CDT code book for details

## References

1. Porcelain veneers: a review of the literature ; Peumans M, Van Meerbeek B, Lambrechts P, Vanherle G; Journal of Dent. 2000 Mar; 28(3):163-77.
2. Guideline on Pediatric Restorative Dentistry; Originating Committee Clinical Affairs Committee – Restorative Dentistry Subcommittee Review Council; American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD); Council on Clinical Affairs Adopted 1991 Revised 1998, 2001, 2004, 2008
3. Efficacy of E-max porcelain laminate veneer on esthetic restoration for anterior teeth over 2 years; Zhang N1, Tao LS, Zhang XD.; PubMed.gov; 2013 Dec;22(6):705-7.
4. CDT 2026 Current Dental Terminology, American Dental Association

## History

Revision History	Version	Date	Nature of Change	SME
	initial	11/09/2016	creation	Dr. Kahn and Dr. Koumaras
	Revision	02/08/2017	General verbiage	Dr. Rosen
	Revision	02/06/2018	Related policies, Appropriateness/medical necessity	Dr. Kahn
	Revision	10/07/2020	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	12/04/2020	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	10/30/2021	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	10/21/2022	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	08/23/2023	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	10/25/2024	Minor editorial refinements to description, clinical indications, and criteria; intent unchanged.	Committee
	Reviewed	10/14/2025	Minor editorial refinements to description, clinical indications, and criteria; intent unchanged. Edited title of document.	Dr. Stewart Balikov

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