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 Subject: Genetic Testing: General Policy for Tests not  
 Specifically Listed in Separate Policies  
 Effective Date: January 1, 2012

Clinical Documentation and Prior Authorization Required	√	Type of Review - Case Management	
Not Covered		Type of Review – Precertification Department	√
		Administrative Process (Internal Use Only)	LPN

**Please Note: Prior Authorization rules apply to this service. The Provider rendering the service is responsible for obtaining prior authorization. This prior authorization is a condition of payment.**

### Overview

Genetic testing can provide information about a person’s genes and chromosomes. There are many types of genetic testing. Newborn screening just after birth identifies genetic disorders that can be treated early in life. Most state governments mandate coverage of several of these tests. Tufts Health Plan covers many of these tests without prior authorization.

Diagnostic testing identifies or rules out a specific genetic or chromosomal condition. In many cases, genetic testing confirms a diagnosis when a particular condition is suspected based on physical signs and symptoms. Diagnostic testing can be performed before birth or at any time during a person’s life, but is not available for all genes or all genetic conditions. The results of a diagnostic test can influence a person’s choices about health care and the management of the disorder.

Carrier testing is used to identify people who carry one copy of a gene mutation that, when present in two copies, causes a genetic disorder. This type of testing is offered to individuals who have a family history of a genetic disorder and to people in certain ethnic groups with an increased risk of specific genetic conditions. If both parents are tested, the test can provide information about a couple’s risk of having a child with a genetic condition.

Prenatal testing detects changes in a fetus’s genes or chromosomes before birth. This type of testing is offered during pregnancy if there is an increased risk that the baby will have a genetic or chromosomal disorder.

Preimplantation testing, also called preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD), is a specialized technique to detect genetic changes in embryos that were created using assisted reproductive techniques, such as in-vitro fertilization.

Predictive and presymptomatic types of testing detect gene mutations associated with disorders that appear after birth, often later in life. These tests can be helpful to people who have a family member with a genetic disorder, but who have no features of the disorder themselves at the time of testing. Predictive testing can identify mutations that increase a person’s risk of developing disorders with a genetic basis, such as certain types of cancer. Presymptomatic testing can determine whether a person will develop a genetic disorder, before any signs or symptoms appear. The results of predictive and presymptomatic testing can provide information about a person’s risk of developing a specific disorder and help with making decisions about medical care.

Forensic testing uses DNA sequences to identify an individual for legal purposes. Unlike the tests described above, forensic testing is not used to detect gene mutations associated with disease. This type of testing can identify crime or catastrophe victims, rule out or implicate a crime suspect, or establish biological relationships between people (for example, paternity) (Genetics Home Reference, 2007).

Additional definitions:

- High Risk Group: individual with personal or family history of an autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, X-linked recessive or X-linked dominant condition or an individual with a family history of a chromosomal abnormality including a chromosomal translocation or inversion.
- First Degree Relative: an individual's parents, siblings, and children.
- Second Degree Relatives: an individual's grandparents, aunts, uncles, half-siblings, nieces, nephews, and grandchildren.

## Coverage Guidelines

Tufts Health Plan may authorize coverage for specific genetic testing, for a member, when the member meets ALL of the following criteria:

- The member falls within a high-risk group for a particular disease(s) based on personal history, family history, documentation of a genetic mutation, and/or ethnic background.
- Documentation is provided, including a pedigree and letter of medical necessity, from a licensed genetic counselor or MD with expertise in genetic counseling that supports the recommendation for testing based on a review of risk factors, clinical scenario, and family history.
- The results of the genetic test will significantly alter the medical management of the member and/or the member's current pregnancy.
- The testing method is considered a proven method for the identification of a specific genetically linked inheritable disease (i.e., the genotypes to be detected by a genetic test must be shown by scientifically valid methods to be associated with the occurrence of a specific disease, and the observations must be independently replicated and subject to peer review).

## Limitations

- Testing for the purposes of confirming a suspected diagnosis of a disorder that can be diagnosed based on clinical evaluations alone will not be covered.
- Testing for conditions which cannot be altered by treatment or prevented by specific interventions will not be covered.
- Testing solely for the purpose of informing the care or management of Member's family member(s) will not be covered.
- Testing must be performed at a contracting laboratory when available.

## Codes

The following CPT/HCPCS code(s) require prior authorization:

Code	Description
81225	CYP2C19 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 19) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4, *8, *17)
81226	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *9, *10, *17, *19, *29, *35, *41, *1XN, *2XN, *4XN)

Code	Description
81227	CYP2C9 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 9) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *2, *3, *5, *6)
81228	Cytogenomic constitutional (genome-wide) microarray analysis; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number variants (eg, Bacterial Artificial Chromosome [BAC] or oligo-based comparative genomic hybridization [CGH] microarray analysis)
81229	Cytogenomic constitutional (genome-wide) microarray analysis; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants for chromosomal abnormalities
81240	F2 (prothrombin, coagulation factor II) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, 20210G>A variant
81245	FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis, internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants (ie, exons 14, 15)
81256	HFE (hemochromatosis) (eg, hereditary hemochromatosis) gene analysis, common variants (eg, C282Y, H63D)
81257	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis, for common deletions or variant (eg, Southeast Asian, Thai, Filipino, Mediterranean, alpha3.7, alpha4.2, alpha20.5, and Constant Spring)
81261	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); amplified methodology (eg, polymerase chain reaction)
81262	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); direct probe methodology (eg, Southern blot)
81263	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), variable region somatic mutation analysis
81264	IGK@ (Immunoglobulin kappa light chain locus) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)
81270	JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (eg, myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis, p.Val617Phe (V617F) variant
81310	NPM1 (nucleophosmin) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, exon 12 variants
81315	PML/RARalpha, (t(15;17)), (promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha) (eg, promyelocytic leukemia) translocation analysis; common breakpoints (eg, intron 3 and intron 6), qualitative or quantitative
81316	PML/RARalpha, (t(15;17)), (promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha) (eg, promyelocytic leukemia) translocation analysis; single breakpoint (eg, intron 3, intron 6 or exon 6), qualitative or quantitative

Code	Description
81332	SERPINA1 (serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin, member 1) (eg, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *S and *Z)
81340	TRB@ (T cell antigen receptor, beta) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); using amplification methodology (eg, polymerase chain reaction)
81341	TRB@ (T cell antigen receptor, beta) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); using direct probe methodology (eg, Southern blot)
81342	TRG@ (T cell antigen receptor, gamma) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)
81350	UGT1A1 (UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1) (eg, irinotecan metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *28, *36, *37)
81370	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1/3/4/5, and -DQB1
81371	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1/3/4/5 (eg, verification typing)
81372	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); complete (ie, HLA-A, -B, and -C)
81373	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); 1 locus (eg, HLA-A, -B, or -C), each
81374	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); 1 antigen equivalent (eg, B*27), each
81375	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); HLA-DRB1/3/4/5 and -DQB1
81376	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); 1 locus (eg, HLA-DRB1/3/4/5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or -DPA1), each
81377	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); 1 antigen equivalent, each
81378	HLA Class I and II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups), HLA-A, -B, -C, and -DRB1
81379	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); complete (ie, HLA-A, -B, and -C)
81380	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); 1 locus (eg, HLA-A, -B, or -C), each
81381	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); 1 allele or allele group (eg, B*57:01P), each

Code	Description
81382	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); 1 locus (eg, HLA-DRB1, -DRB3, -DRB4, -DRB5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or -DPA1), each
81383	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); 1 allele or allele group (eg, HLA-DQB1*06:02P), each
81400	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (eg, identification of single germline variant [eg, SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis) ACADM (acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, C-4 to C-12 straight chain, MCAD) (eg, medium chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency), K304E variant ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) (eg, hereditary blood pressure regulation), insertion/deletion variant AGTR1 (angiotensin II receptor, type 1) (eg, essential hypertension), 1166A>C variant CCR5 (chemokine C-C motif receptor 5) (eg, HIV resistance), 32-bp deletion mutation/794 825del32 deletion DPYD (dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase) (eg, 5-fluorouracil/5-FU and capecitabine drug metabolism), IVS14+1G>A variant F2 (coagulation factor 2) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability), 1199G>A variant F5 (coagulation factor V) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability), HR2 variant F7 (coagulation factor VII [serum prothrombin conversion accelerator]) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability), R353Q variant F13B (coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability), V34L variant FGB (fibrinogen beta chain) (eg, hereditary ischemic heart disease), -455G>A variant Human Platelet Antigen 1 genotyping (HPA-1), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa], antigen CD61 [GPIIIa]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-1a/b (L33P) Human Platelet Antigen 2 genotyping (HPA-2), GP1BA (glycoprotein Ib [platelet], alpha polypeptide [GPIba]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-2a/b (T145M) Human Platelet Antigen 3 genotyping (HPA-3), ITGA2B (integrin, alpha 2b [platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex], antigen CD41 [GPIIb]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-3a/b (I843S) Human Platelet Antigen 4 genotyping (HPA-4), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa], antigen CD61 [GPIIIa]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-4a/b (R143Q) Human Platelet Antigen 5 genotyping (HPA-5), ITGA2 (integrin, alpha 2 [CD49B, alpha 2 subunit of VLA-2 receptor] [GPIa]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-5a/b (K505E) Human Platelet Antigen 6 genotyping (HPA-6w), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa, antigen CD61] [GPIIIa]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-6a/b (R489Q) Human Platelet Antigen 9 genotyping (HPA-9w), ITGA2B (integrin, alpha 2b [platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex, antigen CD41] [GPIIb]) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-9a/b (V837M) Human Platelet Antigen 15 genotyping (HPA-15), CD109 (CD109 molecule) (eg, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), HPA-15a/b(S682Y) SERPINE1 (serpine peptidase inhibitor clade E, member 1, plasminogen activator inhibitor -1, PAI-1) (eg, thrombophilia), 4G variant
81401	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 2 (eg, 2-10 SNPs, 1 methylated variant, or 1 somatic variant [typically using nonsequencing target variant analysis], or detection of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat) ABL (c-abl oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase) (eg, acquired imatinib resistance), T315I variant ACADM (acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, C-4 to C-12 straight chain, MCAD) (eg, medium chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency), common variants (eg, K304E, Y42H) ADRB2 (adrenergic beta-2 receptor surface) (eg, drug metabolism), common variants (eg, G16R, Q27E) APOE (apolipoprotein E) (eg, hyperlipoproteinemia type III, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer disease), common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4) CBFβ/MYH11 (inv(16)) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), qualitative, and quantitative, if performed CCND1/IGH (BCL1/IgH,

Code	Description
	<p>t(11;14) (eg, mantle cell lymphoma) translocation analysis, major breakpoint, qualitative, and quantitative, if performed CFH/ARMS2 (complement factor H/age-related maculopathy susceptibility 2) (eg, macular degeneration), common variants (eg, Y402H [CFH], A69S [ARMS2]) CYP3A4 (cytochrome P450, family 3, subfamily A, polypeptide 4) (eg, drug metabolism), common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6) CYP3A5 (cytochrome P450, family 3, subfamily A, polypeptide 5) (eg, drug metabolism), common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6) DMPK (dystrophia myotonica-protein kinase) (eg, myotonic dystrophy, type 1), evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles F11 (coagulation factor XI) (eg, coagulation disorder), common variants (eg, E117X [Type II], F283L [Type III], IVS14del14, and IVS14+1G&gt;A [Type I]) FGFR3 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 3) (eg, achondroplasia), common variants (eg, 1138G&gt;A, 1138G&gt;C) FIP1L1/PDGFR (del[4q12]) (eg, imatinib-sensitive chronic eosinophilic leukemia), qualitative, and quantitative, if performed GALT (galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase) (eg, galactosemia), common variants (eg, Q188R, S135L, K285N, T138M, L195P, Y209C, IVS2-2A&gt;G, P171S, del5kb, N314D, L218L/N314D) HBB (hemoglobin, beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, hemoglobin C, hemoglobin E), common variants (eg, HbS, HbC, HbE) HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease), evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles RUNX1/RUNX1T1 (t(8;21)) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia) translocation analysis, qualitative, and quantitative, if performed SEPT9 (Septin 9) (eg, colon cancer), methylation analysis TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase) (eg, drug metabolism), common variants (eg, *2, *3) VWF (von Willebrand factor) (eg, von Willebrand disease type 2N), common variants (eg, T791M, R816W, R854Q)</p>
81402	<p>Molecular pathology procedure, Level 3 (eg, &gt; 10 SNPs, 2-10 methylated variants, or 2-10 somatic variants [typically using non-sequencing target variant analysis], immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene rearrangements, duplication/deletion variants 1 exon) CYP21A2 (cytochrome P450, family 21, subfamily A, polypeptide 2) (eg, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, 21-hydroxylase deficiency), common variants (eg, IVS2-13G, P30L, I172N, exon 6 mutation cluster [I235N, V236E, M238K], V281L, L307FfsX6, Q318X, R356W, P453S, G110VfsX21, 30-kb deletion variant) ESR1/PGR (receptor 1/progesterone receptor) ratio (eg, breast cancer) KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, mastocytosis), common variants (eg, D816V, D816Y, D816F) MEFV (Mediterranean fever) (eg, familial Mediterranean fever), common variants (eg, E148Q, P369S, F479L, M680I, I692del, M694V, M694I, K695R, V726A, A744S, R761H) MPL (myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene, thrombopoietin receptor, TPOR) (eg, myeloproliferative disorder), common variants (eg, W515A, W515K, W515L, W515R) TRD@ (T cell antigen receptor, delta) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population</p>
81403	<p>Molecular pathology procedure, Level 4 (eg, analysis of single exon by DNA sequence analysis, analysis of &gt; 10 amplicons using multiplex PCR in 2 or more independent reactions, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 2-5 exons) ABL1 (c-abl oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase) (eg, acquired imatinib tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance), variants in the kinase domain DAZ/SRY (deleted in azoospermia and sex determining region Y) (eg, male infertility), common deletions (eg, AZFa, AZFb, AZFc, AZFd) GJB1 (gap junction protein, beta 1) (eg, Charcot-Marie-Tooth X-linked), full gene sequence JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (eg, myeloproliferative disorder), exon 12 sequence and exon 13 sequence, if performed KRAS (v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene) (eg, carcinoma), gene analysis, variant(s) in exon 2 MPL (myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene, thrombopoietin receptor, TPOR) (eg, myeloproliferative disorder), exon 10 sequence VHL (von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor) (eg, von Hippel-Lindau familial cancer syndrome), deletion/duplication analysis VWF (von Willebrand factor) (eg, von Willebrand disease types 2A, 2B, 2M), targeted sequence analysis (eg,</p>

Code	Description
	exon 28)
81405	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 6 (eg, analysis of 6-10 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 11-25 exons) CYP21A2 (cytochrome P450, family 21, subfamily A, polypeptide2) (eg, steroid 21-hydroxylase isoform, congenital adrenal hyperplasia), full gene sequence FKTN (fukutin) (eg, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy [LGMD] type 2M or 2L), full gene sequence MPZ (myelin protein zero) (eg, Charcot-Marie-Tooth), full gene sequence NEFL (neurofilament, light polypeptide) (eg, Charcot-Marie-Tooth), full gene sequence RET (ret proto-oncogene) (eg, multiple endocrine neoplasia, type 2A and familial medullary thyroid carcinoma), targeted sequence analysis (eg, exons 10, 11, 13-16) SDHB (succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit B, iron sulfur) (eg, hereditary paraganglioma), full gene sequence TGFBR1 (transforming growth factor, beta receptor 1) (eg, Marfan syndrome), full gene sequence TGFBR2 (transforming growth factor, beta receptor 2) (eg, Marfan syndrome), full gene sequence THRB (thyroid hormone receptor, beta) (eg, thyroid hormone resistance, thyroid hormone beta receptor deficiency), full gene sequence or targeted sequence analysis of >5 exons TP53 (tumor protein 53) (eg, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, tumor samples), full gene sequence or targeted sequence analysis of >5 exons VWF (von Willebrand factor) (eg, von Willebrand disease type 2N), targeted sequence analysis (eg, exons 18-20, 23-25)
81406	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 7 (eg, analysis of 11-25 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 26-50 exons, cytogenomic array analysis for neoplasia) CAPN3 (Calpain 3) (eg, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy [LGMD] type 2A, calpainopathy), full gene sequence Cytogenomic microarray analysis, neoplasia (eg, interrogation of copy number, and loss-of-heterozygosity via single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP]-based comparative genomic hybridization [CGH] microarray analysis) GALT (galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase) (eg, galactosemia), full gene sequence HEXA (hexosaminidase A, alpha polypeptide) (eg, Tay-Sachs disease), full gene sequence LMNA (lamin A/C) (eg, Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy [EDMD1, 2 and 3] limb-girdle muscular dystrophy [LGMD] type 1B, dilated cardiomyopathy [CMD1A], familial partial lipodystrophy [FPLD2]), full gene sequence PAH (phenylalanine hydroxylase) (eg, phenylketonuria), full gene sequence POLG (polymerase [DNA directed], gamma) (eg, Alpers-Huttenlocher syndrome, autosomal dominant progressive external ophthalmoplegia), full gene sequence POMGNT1 (protein O-linked mannose beta1,2-N acetylglucosaminyltransferase) (eg, muscle-eye-brain disease, Walker-Warburg syndrome), full gene sequence POMT1 (protein-O-mannosyltransferase 1) (eg, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy [LGMD] type 2K, Walker-Warburg syndrome), full gene sequence POMT2 (protein-O-mannosyltransferase 2) (eg, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy [LGMD] type 2N, Walker-Warburg syndrome), full gene sequence RYR1 (ryanodine receptor 1, skeletal) (eg, malignant hyperthermia), targeted sequence analysis of exons with functionally confirmed mutations VWF (von Willebrand factor) (von Willebrand disease type 2A), extended targeted sequence analysis (eg, exons 11-16, 24-26, 51, 52)
81407	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 8 (eg, analysis of 26-50 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of > 50 exons, sequence analysis of multiple genes on 1 platform) SCN1A (sodium channel, voltage-gated, type 1, alpha subunit) (eg, generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures), full gene sequence
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of > 50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis) FBN1 (fibrillin 1) (eg, Marfan syndrome), full gene sequence NF1 (neurofibromin 1) (eg, neurofibromatosis, type 1), full gene sequence RYR1 (ryanodine receptor 1, skeletal) (eg, malignant hyperthermia), full gene sequence VWF

Code	Description
	(von Willebrand factor) (eg, von Willebrand disease types 1 and 3), full gene sequence
86386	Nuclear Matrix Protein 22 (NMP22), qualitative
S3840	DNA analysis for germline mutations of the RET proto-oncogene for susceptibility to multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2
S3842	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease
S3865	Comprehensive gene sequence analysis for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
S3866	Genetic analysis for a specific gene mutation for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) in an individual with a known HCM mutation in the family (Effective 4/1/09)
S3870	Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray testing for developmental delay, autism spectrum disorder and/or mental retardation (e.g., SignatureChip <sup>®</sup> )

## References

1. U.S. National Library of Medicine. What are the types of genetic tests? Genetics Home Reference. Retrieved on December 27, 2011 from: <http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/handbook/testing/uses>

## Approval History

Reviewed by the Clinical Coverage Criteria Committee on February 1, 2007.

### Subsequent Endorsement Date(s) and Changes Made:

- January 30, 2008: Comparative genomic hybridization through microarray analysis and Preimplantation Genetic Determination limitations were removed from this guideline.
- February 11, 2009 for an April 1, 2009 effective date: New codes added
- August 5, 2009 for a January 1, 2010 effective date: S3870 added to MNG
- February 1, 2010: Reviewed by Medical Policy Advisory Group Committee (MPAGC), no changes.
- March 2011: Reviewed at MSPAC, no changes
- January 1, 2012: New CPT codes added

## Background, Product and Disclaimer Information

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed to determine coverage for Tufts Health Plan benefits, and are published to provide a better understanding of the basis upon which coverage decisions are made. Tufts Health Plan makes coverage decisions using these guidelines, along with the Member's benefit document, and in coordination with the Member's physician(s) on a case-by-case basis considering the individual Member's health care needs.

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed for selected therapeutic or diagnostic services found to be safe, but proven effective in a limited, defined population of patients or clinical circumstances. They include concise clinical coverage criteria based on current literature review, consultation with practicing physicians in the Tufts Health Plan service area who are medical experts in the particular field, FDA and

other government agency policies, and standards adopted by national accreditation organizations. Tufts Health Plan revises and updates Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests needed revisions.

Medical Necessity Guidelines apply to all fully insured Tufts Health Plan products unless otherwise noted in this guideline or the Member's benefit document. This guideline does not apply to Tufts Health Plan Medicare Preferred or to certain delegated service arrangements. For self-insured plans, coverage may vary depending on the terms of the benefit document. If a discrepancy exists between a Medical Necessity Guideline and a self-insured Member's benefit document, the provisions of the benefit document will govern. Applicable state or federal mandates will take precedence. Providers in the New Hampshire service area are subject to CIGNA HealthCare's provider arrangement for the purpose of CareLink<sup>SM</sup>.

Treating providers are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of Members. The use of this guideline is not a guarantee of payment or a final prediction of how specific claim(s) will be adjudicated. Claims payment is subject to eligibility and benefits on the date of service, coordination of benefits, referral/authorization, utilization management guidelines when applicable, and adherence to plan policies, plan procedures, and claims editing logic.