

## CLINICAL PAYMENT AND CODING POLICY

If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy (CPCP) and any plan document under which a member is entitled to Covered Services, the plan document will govern. If a conflict arises between a CPCP and any provider contract pursuant to which a provider participates in and/or provides Covered Services to eligible member(s) and/or plans, the provider contract will govern. "Plan documents" include, but are not limited to, Certificates of Health Care Benefits, benefit booklets, Summary Plan Descriptions, and other coverage documents. BCBSTX may use reasonable discretion interpreting and applying this policy to services being delivered in a particular case. BCBSTX has full and final discretionary authority for their interpretation and application to the extent provided under any applicable plan documents.

Providers are responsible for submission of accurate documentation of services performed. Providers are expected to submit claims for services rendered using valid code combinations from Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing (UB) Editor, American Medical Association (AMA), Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS), ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes (NDC), Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) Policy Manual, CCI table edits and other CMS guidelines.

Claims are subject to the code edit protocols for services/procedures billed. Claim submissions are subject to claim review including but not limited to, any terms of benefit coverage, provider contract language, medical policies, clinical payment and coding policies as well as coding software logic. Upon request, the provider is urged to submit any additional documentation.

### Prenatal Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy

**Policy Number: CPCPLAB022**

**Version 1.0**

**Enterprise Medical Policy Committee Approval Date: 1/25/2022**

**Plan Effective Date: May 1, 2022**

### Description

BCBSTX has implemented certain lab management reimbursement criteria. Not all requirements apply to each product. Providers are urged to review Plan documents for eligible coverage for services rendered.

### Reimbursement Information:

1. Confirmatory testing of equivocal and positive results from testing via Chorionic Villa Sampling (CVS) or Amniocentesis should be offered and **may be reimbursable** for women wishing to pursue additional testing.

2. The use of the “penta” screen (hCG, AFP, uE3, DIA with NT, and hyperglycosylated hCG) to detect fetal aneuploidy **is not reimbursable**
3. Screening for detection of Fetal Aneuploidies **is not reimbursable** under following conditions:
  - a. Parallel or simultaneous testing with multiple screening methodologies for Fetal aneuploidy.
  - b. Screening of women with multiple gestation pregnancies with any testing other than nuchal translucency and/or subsequent diagnostic testing via Chorionic Villa Sampling (CVS) or Amniocentesis due to the risk of high false positive results.
  - c. Repeat screening for women with negative screening results.
  - d. Egg donor pregnancies.
  - e. For the determination of fetal sex.

## Procedure Codes

Codes
81508, 81509, 81510, 81511, 81512, 81599, 82105, 82106, 82677, 84163, 84702, 84703, 84704, 86336, 88235, 88267, 88269, 88271, 88280, 88285

## References:

- ACOG. (2015). Committee Opinion No. 640: Cell-Free DNA Screening For Fetal Aneuploidy. *Obstet Gynecol*, 126(3), e31-37. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000001051
- ACOG. (2016). Practice Bulletin No. 163: Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy. *Obstet Gynecol*, 127(5), e123-137. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000001406
- ACOG. (2018). ACOG Practice Bulletin Number 226: Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists’ Committee on Practice Bulletins. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000004084
- Baer, R. J., Flessel, M. C., Jelliffe-Pawlowski, L. L., Goldman, S., Hudgins, L., Hull, A. D., . . . Currier, R. J. (2015). Detection Rates for Aneuploidy by First-Trimester and Sequential Screening. *Obstet Gynecol*, 126(4), 753-759. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000001040
- Benn, P., Borell, A., Chiu, R., Cuckle, H., Dugoff, L., Faas, B., . . . Yaron, Y. (2013). Position statement from the Aneuploidy Screening Committee on behalf of the Board of the International Society for Prenatal Diagnosis. *Prenat Diagn*, 33(7), 622-629. doi:10.1002/pd.4139
- Bornstein, E., Gulersen, M., Krantz, D., Cheung, S. W., Maliszewski, K., & Divon, M. Y. (2018). Microarray analysis: First-trimester maternal serum free beta-hCG and the risk of significant copy number variants. *Prenat Diagn*, 38(12), 971-978. doi:10.1002/pd.5350
- Dey, M., Sharma, S., & Aggarwal, S. (2013). Prenatal screening methods for aneuploidies. *N Am J Med Sci*, 5(3), 182-190. doi:10.4103/1947-2714.109180

- LabCorp. (2019). Early risk assessment of Down syndrome and other conditions. Retrieved from <https://www.integratedgenetics.com/patients/pregnancy/maternit21plus>
- Lee, Chen, L. C., Cheong, M. L., Chou, C. Y., & Tsai, M. S. (2013). First trimester combined test for Down syndrome screening in unselected pregnancies - a report of a 13-year experience. *Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol*, 52(4), 523-526. doi:10.1016/j.tjog.2013.10.012
- Lo, Y. M., Corbetta, N., Chamberlain, P. F., Rai, V., Sargent, I. L., Redman, C. W., & Wainscoat, J. S. (1997). Presence of fetal DNA in maternal plasma and serum. *Lancet*, 350(9076), 485-487. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(97)02174-0
- Malone, F. D., Canick, J. A., Ball, R. H., Nyberg, D. A., Comstock, C. H., Bukowski, R., . . . D'Alton, M. E. (2005). First-trimester or second-trimester screening, or both, for Down's syndrome. *N Engl J Med*, 353(19), 2001-2011. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa043693
- McKanna, T., Ryan, A., Krinshpun, S., Kareht, S., Marchand, K., Grabarits, C., . . . Benn, P. (2018). Fetal fraction-based risk algorithm for non-invasive prenatal testing: screening for trisomy 13, 18, and triploidy in women with low cell-free fetal DNA. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. doi:10.1002/uog.19176
- Myriad. (2020). MYRIAD PREQUEL™ PRENATAL SCREEN. Retrieved from <https://myriadwomenshealth.com/patient-prequel/>
- Palomaki, G. E., Neveux, L. M., Knight, G. J., Haddow, J. E., & Pandian, R. (2004). Maternal Serum Invasive Trophoblast Antigen (Hyperglycosylated hCG) as a Screening Marker for Down Syndrome during the Second Trimester. *Clinical Chemistry*, 50(10), 1804-1808. doi:10.1373/clinchem.2004.038059
- Park, S. Y., Jang, I. A., Lee, M. A., Kim, Y. J., Chun, S. H., & Park, M. H. (2016). Screening for chromosomal abnormalities using combined test in the first trimester of pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol Sci*, 59(5), 357-366. doi:10.5468/ogs.2016.59.5.357
- QuestDiagnostics. (2019a). Prenatal Screening and Diagnosis of Neural Tube Defects, Down Syndrome, Trisomy 18, and Trisomy 13. Retrieved from [https://testdirectory.questdiagnostics.com/test/test-guides/CF\\_PrenatScreen/prenatal-screening-and-diagnosis-of-neural-tube-defects-down-syndrome-trisomy-18-and-trisomy-13](https://testdirectory.questdiagnostics.com/test/test-guides/CF_PrenatScreen/prenatal-screening-and-diagnosis-of-neural-tube-defects-down-syndrome-trisomy-18-and-trisomy-13)
- QuestDiagnostics. (2019b). QNatal® Advanced. Retrieved from <http://education.questdiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ167>
- Shiefa, S., Amargandhi, M., Bhupendra, J., Moulali, S., & Kristine, T. (2013). First Trimester Maternal Serum Screening Using Biochemical Markers PAPP-A and Free  $\beta$ -hCG for Down Syndrome, Patau Syndrome and Edward Syndrome. *Indian J Clin Biochem*, 28(1), 3-12. doi:10.1007/s12291-012-0269-9
- SMFM. (2019). Choosing Wisely: Things Physicians and Patients Should Question. Retrieved from <https://www.smfm.org/publications/221-choosing-wisely-things-physicians-and-patients-should-question>

Wald, N. J., Huttly, W. J., Murphy, K. W., Ali, K., Bestwick, J. P., & Rodeck, C. H. (2009). Antenatal screening for Down's syndrome using the Integrated test at two London hospitals. *J Med Screen*, 16(1), 7-10. doi:10.1258/jms.2009.008094

Wald, N. J., Rodeck, C., Hackshaw, A. K., Walters, J., Chitty, L., & Mackinson, A. M. (2003). First and second trimester antenatal screening for Down's syndrome: the results of the Serum, Urine and Ultrasound Screening Study (SURUSS). *J Med Screen*, 10(2), 56-104. doi:10.1258/096914103321824133

Westerfield, L., Darilek, S., & van den Veyver, I. B. (2014). Counseling Challenges with Variants of Uncertain Significance and Incidental Findings in Prenatal Genetic Screening and Diagnosis. *J Clin Med*, 3(3), 1018-1032. doi:10.3390/jcm3031018

Wilson, K. L., Czerwinski, J. L., Hoskovec, J. M., Noblin, S. J., Sullivan, C. M., Harbison, A., Singletary, C. N. (2013). NSGC practice guideline: prenatal screening and diagnostic testing options for chromosome aneuploidy. *J Genet Couns*, 22(1), 4-15. doi:10.1007/s10897-012-9545-3

Witters, G., Van Robays, J., Willekes, C., Coumans, A., Peeters, H., Gyselaers, W., & Fryns, J. P. (2011). Trisomy 13, 18, 21, Triploidy and Turner syndrome: the 5T's. Look at the hands. *Facts Views Vis Obgyn*, 3(1), 15-21. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3991414/>

### Policy Update History:

5/1/2022	New policy
----------	------------