Geisinger Health Plan

POLICIES AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

Policy: MP271

Section: Medical Benefit Policy

Subject: Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy and Microdeletions

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I. Policy: Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy and Microdeletions

II. Purpose/Objective:

To provide a policy of coverage regarding Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy and Microdeletions

III. Responsibility:

A. Medical Directors
B. Medical Management

IV. Required Definitions

1. Attachment – a supporting document that is developed and maintained by the policy writer or department requiring/authoring the policy.
2. Exhibit – a supporting document developed and maintained in a department other than the department requiring/authoring the policy.
3. Devised – the date the policy was implemented.
4. Revised – the date of every revision to the policy, including typographical and grammatical changes.
5. Reviewed – the date documenting the annual review if the policy has no revisions necessary.

V. Additional Definitions

Medical Necessity or Medically Necessary means Covered Services rendered by a Health Care Provider that the Plan determines are:

a. appropriate for the symptoms and diagnosis or treatment of the Member's condition, illness, disease or injury;
b. provided for the diagnosis, and the direct care and treatment of the Member's condition, illness disease or injury;
c. in accordance with current standards of good medical treatment practiced by the general medical community.
d. not primarily for the convenience of the Member, or the Member's Health Care Provider; and
e. the most appropriate source or level of service that can safely be provided to the Member. When applied to hospitalization, this further means that the Member requires acute care as an inpatient due to the nature of the services rendered or the Member's condition, and the Member cannot receive safe or adequate care as an outpatient.

Medicaid Business Segment

Medical Necessity shall mean a service or benefit that is compensable under the Medical Assistance Program and if it meets any one of the following standards:

(i) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, prevent the onset of an illness, condition or disability.
(ii) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, reduce or ameliorate the physical, mental or development effects of an illness, condition, injury or disability.
(iii) The service or benefit will assist the Member to achieve or maintain maximum functional

capacity in performing daily activities, taking into account both the functional capacity of the Member and those functional capacities that are appropriate for members of the same age.

DESCRIPTION: Circulating cell-free DNA purified from maternal blood plasma is analyzed to detect aneuploidies at chromosome 21 (Down syndrome), chromosome 18 (Edwards syndrome), and chromosome 13 (Patau syndrome). There are several different tests available for identifying these aneuploidies. These tests include, but are not limited to MaterniT21™ Plus tests (Sequenom Center for Molecular Medicine [Grand Rapids, MI]), the Verifi™ Prenatal Test (Verinata Health Inc. [Redwood City, CA]); Harmony Prenatal Test (Aria Diagnostics, San Jose, California) and the Panorama™ Prenatal Test [Natera San Carlos, CA].

INDICATIONS:
Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy may be considered to be medically necessary when all of the following criteria are met:

The testing is ordered by a Maternal Fetal Medicine specialist, Obstetrician or other obstetric care provider; and
One or more of the following conditions (defined by The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) Committee on Genetics and The Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) Publications Committee) are met:

- Members with a current singleton pregnancy; or
- Fetal ultrasonographic findings indicating an increased risk of aneuploidy; or
- History of a prior pregnancy with a trisomy; or
- Positive test result for aneuploidy, including first trimester, sequential, or integrated screen, or a quadruple screen; or
- Parental balanced Robertsonian translocation with increased risk of fetal trisomy 13 or trisomy 21.

Nucleic acid sequencing–based testing of maternal plasma for trisomy 13 and/or 18 may be considered medically necessary in women who are eligible for and are undergoing nucleic acid sequencing based testing of maternal plasma for trisomy 21

LIMITATION:
Noninvasive prenatal testing (NPIT) using cell free fetal DNA in maternal plasma for trisomy 13 and/or 18 is considered be experimental, investigational or unproven, unless performed with trisomy 21 screening analysis.

EXCLUSIONS:
The use of Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy for any indication not conforming the criteria listed in this policy is considered to be **experimental, investigational or unproven**, and therefore **NOT COVERED**.

Nucleic acid sequencing–based testing of maternal plasma for fetal sex chromosome aneuploidies is considered to be experimental, investigational or unproven, and therefore **NOT COVERED**.

Nucleic acid sequencing-based testing of maternal plasma for microdeletions is considered to be experimental, investigational or unproven, and therefore **NOT COVERED.** According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Practice Bulletin No. 163: Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy*: "Without published clinical validation trials, some laboratories have begun to offer cell-free DNA screening for additional disorders, including two forms of aneuploidy associated with nonviable pregnancies (trisomy 16 and trisomy 22) and five or more microdeletion syndromes. A microdeletion syndrome is caused by a chromosomal deletion encompassing contiguous genes that is too small to be detected by conventional cytogenetics. Given the rarity of these disorders, it is uncertain what a positive or negative screening test result means. Cell-free DNA screening tests for microdeletions have not been validated clinically and are not recommended at this time."*

Note: A complete description of the process by which a given technology or service is evaluated and determined to be experimental, investigational or unproven is outlined in MP 15 - Experimental Investigational or Unproven Services or Treatment.

CODING ASSOCIATED WITH: Non-Invasive Testing for Fetal Aneuploidy
The following codes are included below for informational purposes and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion of a procedure or device code(s) does not constitute or imply coverage nor does it imply or guarantee provider reimbursement. Coverage is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable laws regarding coverage of specific services. Please note that per Medicare coverage rules, only specific CPT/HCPCS Codes may be covered for the Medicare Business Segment. Please consult the CMS website at www.cms.gov ***or the local Medicare Administrative Carrier (MAC) for more information on Medicare coverage and coding requirements.***

84999 Unlisted chemistry procedure
81420 Fetal chromosomal aneuploidy (eg, trisomy 21, monosomy X) genomic sequence analysis panel, circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood, must include analysis of chromosomes 13, 18, and 21
81422 Fetal chromosomal microdeletion(s) genomic sequence analysis (e.g., DIGeorge syndrome, Cri-du-chat syndrome), circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood
81507 Fetal aneuploidy(trisomy 21,18, and 13) DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy
0009M Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 21, and 18) DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy

LINE OF BUSINESS:
Eligibility and contract specific benefits, limitations and/or exclusions will apply. Coverage statements found in the line of business specific benefit document will supersede this policy. For Medicare, applicable LCD's and NCD's will supercede this policy. For PA Medicaid Business segment, this policy applies as written.

REFERENCES:
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This policy will be revised as necessary and reviewed no less than annually.

Devised: 12/12

Revised: 4/13(added other laboratories); 4/15 (additional testing); 4/16 (remove prior auth requirement), 5/17

Reviewed: 4/14, 5/18