

TRICARE Evaluation Of Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services (CMS) Approved Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) Demonstration Project

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the demonstration project is to improve the quality of health services for TRICARE beneficiaries. The demonstration is intended to determine whether it is feasible for the Department of Defense (DoD) to review CMS approved LDTs, which have not received U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) medical device 510(k) clearance or premarket approval (therefore considered non-FDA approved), to determine if they meet TRICARE requirements for safety and effectiveness according to the hierarchy of reliable evidence ([32 CFR 199.2\(b\)](#)) and allow those that do to be covered as a benefit under the TRICARE Program. The demonstration project will operate throughout the continental United States, and in the TRICARE overseas regions.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 On December 27, 2011 a notice was published in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 80905-80907) announcing the start of a demonstration project in which the DoD will determine whether it is feasible for the DoD to evaluate the potential improvement of the quality of health care services for TRICARE beneficiaries who could access Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved LDTs not yet examined by the FDA. An evaluation will be conducted during the third year of the demonstration period to determine how many TRICARE approved LDTs were provided to beneficiaries across all TRICARE regions. The evaluation will also include a review of the LDT review and recommendation process. These results of the evaluation will provide an evaluation of the potential improvement of the quality of healthcare services for beneficiaries who would not otherwise have access to these safe and effective tests. Based on the utilization results, a decision will be made to modify [32 CFR 199.4\(g\)\(15\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) to remove the restriction for non-FDA approved devices and allow TRICARE cost-sharing of CMS approved LDTs determined to meet the TRICARE criteria for safety and effectiveness.

2.2 According to [32 CFR 199.4\(g\)\(15\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) the **Defense Health Agency (DHA)** may not cost-share medical devices including LDTs if the tests are non-FDA approved, that is, they have not received FDA marketing 510(k) clearance or premarket approval. Non-FDA approved LDTs are not covered, except under the LDT demonstration project.

2.3 An LDT is a test developed by a single clinical laboratory that provides testing to the public but does not sell the lab kit to other labs. In the past, these were relatively simple tests used to diagnose or monitor diseases and other conditions within a single laboratory usually at a local large hospital or academic medical center. Today, these tests are highly complex.

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2.4 Laboratories are assessed and accredited under quality standards set by CMS under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988. CMS regulates laboratories that use LDTs as well as FDA approved tests. Laboratories performing moderate or high complexity tests are subject to specific regulatory standards governing certification, personnel, proficiency testing, patient test management, quality assurance, quality control, and inspections. CLIA certification and periodic inspections ensure the analytical validity of laboratory tests, including LDTs. Analytical validity refers to how well a test performs in the laboratory; that is, how well the test measures the properties or characteristics it is intended to measure.

2.5 CMS regulations do not have a specific requirement that devices be FDA approved. As a result CMS policy provides a mechanism for the review and payment of non-FDA approved LDTs (Section 522 of the Benefits Improvement and Protection Act). Non-FDA approved LDTs which meet CMS's standards are approved through its National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) process. Once a LDT receives a LCD, it is effectively considered a nationwide Medicare covered benefit.

3.0 POLICY

3.1 A demonstration project was initiated by the **DHA** to test whether CMS approved LDTs which have not received FDA medical device 510(k) clearance or premarket approval (therefore considered non-FDA approved) are safe and effective for cost-sharing for TRICARE beneficiaries. The demonstration project will establish a process for TRICARE to evaluate the subset of non-FDA approved LDTs currently covered by a CMS NCD or LCD for TRICARE-eligible patients prescribed LDTs for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Any LDT approved for cost-sharing under the demonstration project will be covered as of the date of approval by the Director/**DHA** as defined in [Figure 18.13-1](#).

3.2 LDTs approved by the Director, **DHA** shall be limited to only those that significantly inform clinical decision making for cancer surveillance, surgery for cancer, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy for cancer. The demonstration project shall provide an evaluation of the potential improvement of the quality of health care services for TRICARE beneficiaries with diagnoses of specific oncological diseases, procedures, and treatments, who would not otherwise have access to these tests.

3.3 LDTs approved by the Director, **DHA** for cost-sharing shall follow existing **DHA** processes for inclusion as a TRICARE benefit during the demonstration period. Those LDTs included in the demonstration project will have met the TRICARE requirements for safety and efficacy.

3.4 Notification to the contractors of LDT eligibility for cost-sharing shall be published, periodically, to this chapter of the TOM, as detailed in [Figure 18.13-1](#). The codes listed in [Figure 18.13-1](#) which are payable under this demonstration project may also remain on the No Government Pay List (NGPL) since the tests are not covered under the TRICARE Basic Program. LDTs listed in [Figure 18.13-1](#) are covered only as part of the demonstration project as denoted with the special processing code which shall be associated with each claim.

3.5 **DHA** shall cost-share all medical care and treatment associated with the LDT in the same manner it would any other care or treatment associated with the provision of medically needed

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care. DHA will reimburse, as directed in policy, and as covered under the TRICARE Basic Program and TRICARE policy, the costs associated with the purchase and administration of all approved chemotherapy agents, all inpatient and outpatient care, including diagnostic and laboratory services for eligible TRICARE beneficiaries if the following conditions are met:

3.5.1 The specific LDT has been approved by the Director, DHA for cost-sharing to eligible TRICARE beneficiaries; and

3.5.2 The contractor has preauthorized the LDT, and verified that the TRICARE authorized provider has determined the eligible patient's medical need for the LDT in accordance with all indications detailed in [Figure 18.13-1](#); and

3.5.3 The contractor has verified that the patient's clinical diagnoses support the medical need and are fully documented according to and consistent with all indications detailed in [Figure 18.13-1](#); and

3.5.4 The contractor has, as noted in TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM), [Chapter 1, Section 7.1, paragraph 2.0](#), for dual eligible beneficiaries, applied all requirements when TRICARE is primary payer. As secondary payer, TRICARE will rely on and not replicate Medicare's determination of medical necessity and appropriateness in all circumstances where Medicare is primary payer. In the event that TRICARE is primary payer for these services and preauthorization was not obtained, the contractor shall obtain the necessary information and perform a retrospective review.

3.6 Cost-shares and deductibles applicable to TRICARE also apply under this demonstration. For TRICARE Prime enrollees, including those enrolled in Uniformed Services Family Health Plan (USFHP), applicable copays apply.

3.7 The demonstration will expire on January 26, 2015. Requirements of this chapter as related to the laboratory tests demonstration cease at midnight on January 26, 2015. Only TRICARE beneficiaries with current eligibility, as defined in [paragraph 7.0](#), may participate in the LDT demonstration project. Claims shall not be processed for individuals not eligible for TRICARE benefits. All medical care, treatments, or testing, with the exception of the LDT which has approval during the demonstration period only, must be TRICARE eligible care provided to TRICARE eligible beneficiaries. This applies to all care rendered during or after the end date of the LDT demonstration project.

3.8 The records management requirements described in [Chapter 2](#) apply to the LDT demonstration project.

4.0 APPLICABILITY

4.1 The demonstration applies to all TRICARE-eligible beneficiaries. Active duty members continue to be eligible for Direct Care (DC) system services. All eligible TRICARE beneficiaries will be included in the demonstration project.

4.2 The benefit for non-FDA approved LDTs covered by the LDT demonstration project differs from the Basic TRICARE benefit. Coverage inquiries shall be submitted to, and resolved by the

appropriate contractor (referencing the TRICARE Evaluation of CMS Approved LDTs Demonstration Project). Regarding a beneficiary with other insurance that provides primary coverage, any medically necessary reviews the contractor believes are necessary, to act as a secondary payer, shall be performed on a retrospective basis. As noted in TPM, [Chapter 1, Section 7.1, paragraph 2.0](#), for dual eligible beneficiaries, these requirements apply when TRICARE is primary payer. As secondary payer, TRICARE will rely on and not replicate Medicare's determination of medical necessity and appropriateness in all circumstances where Medicare is primary payer. In the event that TRICARE is primary payer for these services and preauthorization was not obtained, the contractor shall perform a retrospective claims review, and apply the special processing code after obtaining all necessary supporting information identified in this chapter and specified in [Figure 18.13-1](#).

4.3 Since the DoD has no authority to cost-share non-FDA approved medical devices such as LDTs special appeals rights do not apply. Therefore, denials are not appealable.

5.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

5.1 The TRICARE authorized provider shall determine the eligible patient's needs and consult with the contractor to request preauthorization of the LDT.

5.2 The contractor shall preauthorize LDTs to verify that the TRICARE authorized provider has determined the eligible patient's medical need based on the patient's clinical diagnoses which support the medical need and, the contractor shall document these facts according to and consistent with the American Medical Association (AMA) Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes, and according to all indications detailed in [Figure 18.13-1](#). Following the contractor's identification of an appropriate request for an approved LDT, as identified within the terms of the demonstration, the TRICARE authorized provider requesting/ordering the LDT shall be notified that they are authorized to utilize the LDT for the purpose of informed clinical decision making for cancer related surveillance, surgical interventions, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy. The contractor shall issue the notification of decision to authorize use of the LDT in writing to both the applicant provider and the beneficiary receiving the LDT. In the event that TRICARE is primary payer for approved LDTs, and preauthorization was not obtained, the contractor shall obtain the necessary information and perform a retrospective review to assure that all [Figure 18.13-1](#) criteria for coverage have been met. If met, the LDT is eligible for TRICARE cost-sharing. The contractor shall identify each claim with the special processing code.

5.3 LDTs with current FDA 510(k) clearance or premarket approval shall not be considered for this demonstration project; but shall continue to be considered for coverage under the current routine coverage determination process of the TRICARE program.

5.4 All claims for approved care under the demonstration shall be submitted to the contractor for adjudication. In the event of contractor transition to another contractor, the outgoing contractor shall provide a list of all patients under approved LDT care.

6.0 DHA RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 The LDT Demonstration Project will be paid by **DHA** as non-financially underwritten transactions in accordance with each respective contractor's agreement and shall follow vouchering rules in [Chapter 3](#) or Section G of the contract.

6.2 LDTs approved by the Director, **DHA** for cost-sharing under the demonstration will include the assignment of the special processing code to identify each TRICARE Encounter Data (TED) record to allow LDT identification.

6.3 The special processing code shall be assigned to identify all claims paid under the demonstration. The intent of this policy is to process claims for the **DHA** identified LDTs with the special processing code and the associated technical and professional components associated with the LDT-related CPTs. All other medical care, treatments, and associated testing based on medical necessity as a result of the LDTs results are to be processed under the basic TRICARE benefit.

6.4 Perform periodic review and evaluation of the demonstration claims adjudication process.

6.5 Provide specific written guidance to the Managed Care Support Contractor or other contractor with jurisdiction for the claim regarding laboratory services and claims adjudication services to be provided by the claims processor under the terms of the demonstration.

6.6 The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) (ASD(HA)) is the designated executive agent for the demonstration project. They shall designate a project officer in the Office of the Chief Medical Officer (OCMO) for the demonstration. The project officer shall provide clinical oversight and ongoing program management of the demonstration.

7.0 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The contractor shall:

7.1 Verify the patient's eligibility on the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).

7.2 The patient shall be referred to the pass/ID card section of the military installation nearest their home for an eligibility determination. The patient shall be notified that participation in the LDT Demonstration is dependent on current eligibility.

7.3 If a patient is listed on DEERS as being eligible as of the date the LDT is performed, all services provided shall be covered. This also applies to patients whose treatment is in progress when the demonstration expires.

7.4 Issue an authorization or denial letter to the applicant provider and patient once a determination is made. It is the contractors' responsibility to correctly voucher the TED records for payment.

7.5 The contractor shall preauthorize LDTs and verify medical need based according to all indications detailed in [Figure 18.13-1](#). The contractor shall issue the notification of decision to

authorize use of the LDT in writing to both the applicant provider and the beneficiary receiving the LDT. In the event that TRICARE is primary payer for approved LDTs, and preauthorization was not obtained, the contractor shall obtain the necessary information and perform a retrospective review to assure that all [Figure 18.13-1](#) criteria for coverage have been met. In addition, for all retrospective claims, the contractor shall include the special processing code.

7.6 The contractor shall manage and resolve all inquiries related to the demonstration project, including claims inquiries related to LDTs approved for cost-sharing during the LDT demonstration project.

8.0 CLAIMS PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Verify TRICARE-eligibility in the DEERS prior to payment. It is the contractors' responsibility to correctly voucher the TED records for payment.

8.2 Both laboratory and professional charges shall be reimbursed based on existing TRICARE reimbursement rules. The contractor shall develop a prevailing charge following the procedures in TRICARE Reimbursement Manual (TRM), [Chapter 5, Section 1](#).

8.2.1 For purposes of the LDT demonstration project, Molecular Pathology Procedure test codes, when applicable, will be assigned to the list of approved LDTs in [Figure 18.13-1](#). Beginning January 1, 2012, 101 additional Molecular Pathology Procedure test codes were released by the AMA's CPT Editorial Panel and published in the CMS publication, MLN Matters. These new molecular pathology procedure test codes are in the following CPT Code range: 81200 through 81299, 81300 through 81383 and 81400 through 81408. Each of these new molecular pathology procedure test codes represents a test that is currently being used. DHA understands that, for LDT identification and billing purposes, existing, valid, genetic laboratory CPT test codes are "stacked" or "bundled" to represent a given test. For example, Laboratory A has a genetic test that is generally billed in the following manner - 83891 (one time) + 83898 (multiple times) + 83904 (multiple times) + 83909 (multiple times) - in order to represent the performance of the entire test. All TED records for this demonstration shall be coded with the special processing code and should follow all TED requirements stated in the TRICARE Systems Manual (TSM), [Chapter 2](#).

8.2.2 The contractor shall assure that the LDT manufacturers/laboratories submit all charges on the basis of fully itemized bills. Each service and supply shall be individually identified and submitted on the appropriate claim form. If a claim associated with the demonstration project has missing information, [Chapter 8, Section 6](#) guidelines shall be followed to either return or develop the claim requesting the missing information.

8.2.3 All claims for the approved LDT shall meet the requirements outlined in [Figure 18.13-1](#). All other covered care associated with treatment will be provided in accordance with the respective provisions of the TPM or TRM. Care associated with the LDT must be medically needed and appropriate medical care and not otherwise excluded as a TRICARE benefit.

8.3 Cost-shares and deductibles applicable to TRICARE shall also apply under the demonstration. For TRICARE Prime enrollees, including those enrolled in USFHP, applicable copays shall apply.

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8.3.1 Normal double coverage provisions apply to LDTs approved under the demonstration. Acceptable evidence of processing by the double coverage plan is outlined in [Chapter 4](#). In double coverage situations, the demonstration shall pay the balance after the Other Health Insurance (OHI) has paid.

8.3.2 Claims for this demonstration shall be paid from the applicable non-underwritten bank account (see [Chapter 3](#)), and submitted through normal TRICARE Encounter Data (TED) processing as required in the TSM and in accordance with each respective contractor's agreement if claims data is not submitted through the TED system.

8.3.3 Claims for this demonstration shall be submitted either by Electronic Media Claim, through the dedicated demonstration mailing address, or through the appropriate regional claims processing address(es).

9.0 EFFECTIVE DATE

This demonstration is effective for claims for services provided on or after the date the LDT was approved by the Director, DHA as defined in [Figure 18.13-1](#).

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FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs)

LDT #1 Name:	Oncotype DX® Breast Cancer Assay (Oncotype DX®)	
LDT #1 Effective Date of Coverage:	22 May 2012	
LDT #1 Manufacturer & Address:	Genomic Health, Inc. 301 Penobscot Road Redwood City, CA 94063 CLIA ID Number-05D1018272	
LDT #1 Coverage Guidelines:	Oncotype DX® is covered for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estrogen Receptor (ER) positive (+), lymph node (N) negative (-) breast cancer who are considering whether to use adjuvant chemotherapy in addition to hormonal therapy. • ER+ (or progesterone receptor +), N-, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative (HER2-) women with stage I or II breast cancer who are considering whether to have adjuvant chemotherapy. 	
CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines:	CPT ⁴ Code	84999 (unlisted chemistry procedure)
	HCPCS "S" Code required for LDT Demonstration	S3854 (Gene expression profiling panel for use in the management of breast cancer treatment)

LDT #2 Name:	BRACAnalysis®	
LDT #2 Effective Date of Coverage:	22 May 2012	
LDT #2 Manufacturer & Address:	Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc. 320 Wakara Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108 CLIA ID Number-46D0880690	

¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, **genetic counseling is very important** for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, [Chapter 6, Section 3.1](#).

² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.

³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.

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⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state "genetic testing" or "consider genetic testing."

FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

<p>LDT #2 Coverage Guidelines:</p>	<p>BRACAnalysis® testing assesses a person’s risk of developing hereditary breast and ovarian cancer based on detection of mutations in the breast cancer 1 (<i>BRCA1</i>) and breast cancer 2 (<i>BRCA2</i>) genes. For the purposes of this demonstration, BRACAnalysis® testing is covered for individuals with a personal and/or family history consistent with hereditary breast or ovarian cancer in accordance with current NCCN Guidelines™. These include individuals with early-onset breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer, multiple primary tumors (i.e., bilateral breast cancer or breast or ovarian cancer in the same individual), male breast cancer, or an ethnic background associated with a high prevalence of <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> variants, as well as affected or unaffected individuals with a strong family history of <i>BRCA1/2</i>-related malignancies. BRACAnalysis® gene testing is covered for individuals at increased risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer. For purposes of this demonstration project, increased risk is defined according the NCCN Guidelines™ Version 1.2011 Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis (or current edition). The NCCN increased risk category consists of six groups: (1) women who have previously received therapeutic thoracic irradiation or mantle irradiation; (2) women 35 years or older with a five-year risk of invasive breast carcinoma $\geq 1.7\%$; (3) women with a lifetime risk of breast cancer $> 20\%$ based on models largely dependent on family history; (4) women with a strong family history or genetic predisposition; (5) women with lobular carcinoma in situ or atypical hyperplasia; and (6) women with a prior history of breast cancer.</p> <p>Detection of large genomic rearrangements (e.g., BRACAnalysis® Large Rearrangement Test (BART)) is considered medically necessary for individuals who meet the testing criteria for <i>BRCA1/BRCA2</i>, have no known familial <i>BRCA1/BRCA2</i> mutations, and the original BRACAnalysis® test was negative. BART is not covered as a stand-alone test.</p> <p>BRACAnalysis® is covered for the following¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals from families transmitting a known <i>BRCA1/2</i> variant • Individuals with a history breast cancer and at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast cancer diagnosed ≤ 45 years of age • Breast cancer diagnosed ≤ 50 years of age and a close family member with breast cancer • Two breast primaries with one diagnosed at or before age 50 • A diagnosis of triple negative breast cancer at or before age 60 • Breast cancer diagnosed at any age and at least one close relative with breast cancer before age 50 and/or epithelial ovarian cancer at any age • Breast cancer diagnosed at any age and at least two close relatives diagnosed with breast, pancreatic, and/or prostate (Gleason ≥ 7) cancer at any age • A close male relative² with breast cancer
<p>¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, genetic counseling is very important for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, Chapter 6, Section 3.1.</p> <p>² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.</p> <p>³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.</p> <p>⁴ CPT only © 2006 American Medical Association (or such other date of publication of CPT). All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”</p>	

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FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

<p>LDT #2 Coverage Guidelines (Continued):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ethnic background associated with a higher frequency of <i>BRCA1/2</i> variants (i.e., Ashkenazi Jewish) • Individuals with a personal history of epithelial ovarian cancer • Individuals with male breast cancer • Individuals with a personal history of pancreatic or prostate (Gleason ≥ 7) cancer and at least two close relatives with breast, ovarian, prostate (Gleason ≥ 7), and/or pancreatic cancer • Unaffected individuals (with no personal history of cancer) who have one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first- or second-degree relative satisfying the above criteria • A third-degree relative with breast and/or ovarian cancer and at least two more relatives with breast cancer (at least one diagnosed before age 50) and/or ovarian cancer 		
<p>CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines:</p>	<p>1. Comprehensive BRCAAnalysis: Full sequence analysis and common deletion/duplication panel of <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>. <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> gene sequence analysis and a panel of five common large rearrangement for susceptibility to breast and ovarian cancer.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">CPT⁴ Code</td> <td>81211</td> </tr> </table>	CPT ⁴ Code	81211
CPT ⁴ Code	81211		
	<p>2. Multisite 3 BRCAAnalysis: Analysis of the three most common <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> mutations in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">CPT⁴ Code</td> <td>81212</td> </tr> </table>	CPT ⁴ Code	81212
CPT ⁴ Code	81212		
	<p>3. Reflex BRCAAnalysis: Full sequence analysis and common deletion/duplication panel for individuals whose results from the Multisite 3 BRCAAnalysis are negative.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">CPT⁴ Code</td> <td>81211 with modifier 59</td> </tr> </table>	CPT ⁴ Code	81211 with modifier 59
CPT ⁴ Code	81211 with modifier 59		
	<p>4. BRCAAnalysis Rearrangement Test (BART): Comprehensive analysis for deletions/duplications in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>.</p>		
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	<p>5. BRCA1 Analysis: Full sequence and common deletion/duplication analysis of <i>BRCA1</i>.</p>		
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CPT ⁴ Code	81214		
	<p>6. Single Site BRCA1: Known familial variant analysis of <i>BRCA1</i>.</p>		
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	<p>7. BRCA2 Analysis: Full sequence and common deletion/duplication analysis of <i>BRCA2</i>.</p>		
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CPT ⁴ Code	81216		
<p>¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, genetic counseling is very important for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, Chapter 6, Section 3.1.</p> <p>² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.</p> <p>³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.</p> <p>⁴ CPT only © 2006 American Medical Association (or such other date of publication of CPT). All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”</p>			

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FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines (Continued)	8. Single Site BRCA2: Known familial variant analysis of BRCA2.	
	CPT ⁴ Code	81217

LDT #3 Name:	Colaris® for Lynch Syndrome (Colaris®) for Affected and Non-Affected Beneficiaries
LDT #3 Effective Date of Coverage:	11 Mar 2013
LDT #3 Manufacturer & Address:	Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc. 320 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108 CLIA ID Number-46D0880690
LDT #3 Coverage Guidelines:	<p>Colaris® for Lynch Syndrome (Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC))</p> <p>Colaris® testing assesses a person’s risk of developing hereditary colorectal cancer and a woman’s risk of developing hereditary gynecologic cancers. Colaris® detects disease-causing mutations in the <i>MLH1</i>, <i>MSH2</i>, <i>MSH6</i>, <i>PMS2</i>, and <i>EPCAM</i> genes which are responsible for Lynch syndrome.</p> <p>The provider is able to request testing based on their patient’s clinical situation, e.g., comprehensive testing of all the genes responsible for Lynch syndrome, testing of a specific gene (or genes) based on the results of tumor analysis, or testing for a known mutation previously identified in a family member.</p> <p>Colaris® testing is covered for a beneficiary who has or has had colorectal or endometrial cancer and meets one of the following criteria:</p> <p>1. <u>Amsterdam II Criteria for Lynch syndrome genetic testing.</u></p> <p>At least two close blood relatives of the affected beneficiary must have or have had a cancer associated with Lynch syndrome; and all of the following criteria must be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One must be a first-degree blood relative of the other two; • At least two successive generations must be affected; • At least one of the blood relatives or the beneficiary with cancer associated with HNPCC should be diagnosed before the age 50 years; • Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) should be excluded in the colorectal cancer case(s) (if any); and • Histologic diagnosis of tumors should be verified whenever possible.

¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, **genetic counseling is very important** for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, [Chapter 6, Section 3.1](#).

² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.

³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.

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⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”

FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

<p>LDT #3 Coverage Guidelines (Continued):</p>	<p>2. Revised Bethesda guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colorectal cancer diagnosed in a beneficiary at less than 50 years of age. • Presence of synchronous or metachronous Lynch syndrome-associated cancers³, regardless of age. • Colorectal cancer with the MSI-H histology diagnosed in a beneficiary who is less than 60 years of age. • Colorectal cancer with one or more first-degree blood relatives with a Lynch syndrome-associated cancer³, with one of the cancers being diagnosed under age 50 years. • Colorectal cancer with two or more first- or second-degree blood relatives with Lynch syndrome-associated cancers³, regardless of age. <p>3. Has a blood relative with a known Lynch syndrome related gene mutation.</p> <p>4. Endometrial cancer diagnosed in a beneficiary at less than 50 years of age.</p> <p>5. If any of the revised Bethesda guidelines are met, Microsatellite Instability (MSI) and/or Immunohistochemistry (IHC) testing on the colon cancer tissue may be clinically appropriate. If the tumor is MSI positive or mutation of one of the Mismatch Repair (MMR) genes is indicated by failure of IHC staining, then genetic testing should be undertaken. Further unnecessary testing can often be avoided by performance of IHC prior to any MSI testing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colaris® testing is covered for symptomatic or asymptomatic patients > 18 years of age who are at risk of having a known familial sequence variant in a MMR gene.
<p>CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines:</p>	<p>Integrated COLARIS®-Full sequence and deletion/duplication analysis of <i>MLH1</i>, <i>MSH2</i>, <i>MSH6</i>, and <i>PMS2</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81292, 81294, 81295, 81297, 81298, 81300, 81317, and 81319.</p> <p><i>MLH1</i> Analysis-Full sequence analysis of <i>MLH1</i>, Deletion/duplication analysis of <i>MLH1</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81292 with modifier 59, 81294.</p> <p>Single Site <i>MLH1</i>-Known familial variant analysis of <i>MLH1</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81293.</p> <p><i>MSH2</i> Analysis-Full sequence analysis of <i>MSH2</i>, Deletion/duplication analysis of <i>MSH2</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81295 with modifier 59, 81297.</p> <p>Single Site <i>MSH2</i>-Known familial variant analysis of <i>MSH2</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81296.</p> <p><i>MSH6</i> Analysis-Full sequence analysis of <i>MSH6</i>, Deletion/duplication analysis of <i>MSH6</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81298 with modifier 59, 81300.</p>

¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, **genetic counseling is very important** for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, [Chapter 6, Section 3.1](#).

² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.

³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.

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⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”

TRICARE Operations Manual 6010.56-M, February 1, 2008

Chapter 18, Section 13

TRICARE Evaluation Of Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services (CMS) Approved Laboratory

FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines (Continued):	<p>Single site <i>MSH6</i>-Known familial variant analysis of <i>MSH6</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81299.</p> <p><i>PMS2</i> Analysis-Full sequence analysis of <i>PMS2</i>, Deletion/duplication analysis of <i>PMS2</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81317 with modifier 59, 81319.</p> <p>Single site <i>PMS2</i>-Known familial variant analysis of <i>PMS2</i>. Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81318.</p>
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LDT #4 Name:	Colaris AP® for detection of germline mutations in the Adenomatous Polyposis Coli (APC) and mutY homolog (MYH) genes
LDT #4 Effective Date of Coverage:	March 11, 2013
LDT #4 Manufacturer & Address:	<p>Myriad Genetic Laboratories, Inc. 320 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108 CLIA ID Number-46D0880690</p>
LDT #4 Coverage Guidelines:	<p>Colaris AP® coverage indications:</p> <p><i>APC</i> gene testing may be considered for individuals with clinical symptoms consistent with FAP, Attenuated Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (AFAP), Gardner’s syndrome, or Turcot’s syndrome. It may also be considered for risk assessment in relatives of patients with known deleterious <i>APC</i> gene variants.</p> <p><u>For purposes of the demonstration project, Colaris AP testing is not covered for prenatal diagnosis or Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) in couples affected with, or at-risk for, FAP.</u></p> <p>Other than prenatal diagnosis or PGD, testing is covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For genetic testing for <i>APC</i> variants in individuals with clinical symptoms consistent with FAP. • For genetic testing for <i>APC</i> variants in individuals with clinical symptoms consistent with AFAP. • For genetic testing for <i>APC</i> variants in individuals with clinical symptoms consistent with Turcot’s or Gardner’s syndromes. • For testing individuals with an <i>APC</i>-associated polyposis syndrome for the purpose of identifying a variant that may be used to screen at-risk relatives. • For the presymptomatic testing of at-risk relatives for a known familial variant. • NOT COVERED for prenatal testing or PGD in couples at risk for FAP.

¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, **genetic counseling is very important** for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, [Chapter 6, Section 3.1](#).

² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.

³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.

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⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”

FIGURE 18.13-1 APPROVED LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS (LDTs) (CONTINUED)

<p>LDT #4 Coverage Guidelines (Continued):</p>	<p><i>MYH</i> gene testing may be performed in patients with colorectal polyposis of unknown etiology, and in the siblings and offspring of known <i>MYH</i>-Associated Polyposis (MAP) patients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the diagnosis of MAP in <i>APC</i>-negative polyposis patients, or in polyposis patients who have a family history consistent with autosomal recessive inheritance. • For the diagnosis of MAP in asymptomatic siblings of patients with known <i>MYH</i> variants. • For the testing of offspring or asymptomatic siblings of known MAP patients in order to provide an accurate recurrence risk to offspring⁵.
<p>CPT Coding when clinically indicated by Coverage Guidelines:</p>	<p>Comprehensive COLARIS AP®-Full Sequence and large rearrangement analysis of <i>APC</i> and mutation panel of <i>MYH</i>: Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81201 and 81203 with modifier 59.</p> <p>Single Site COLARIS AP®-Mutation-specific analysis for individuals with a known <i>APC</i> mutation(s) in the family: Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81202.</p> <p><i>MYH</i> Sequence Analysis-Full sequence and large arrangement analysis of <i>MYH</i>: Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81406.</p> <p>Single Site <i>MYH</i>-Mutation-specific analysis for individuals with a known <i>MYH</i> mutation in the family: Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81403.</p> <p><i>MYH</i> Mutation Panel-Analysis of the two most common <i>MYH</i> mutations in individuals of European ancestry: Allowable CPT⁴ codes include 81401.</p>
<p>¹ Given the complexity of risk assessment and test interpretation, as well as the importance of adequate medical management, genetic counseling is very important for all individuals with or at risk of carrying a deleterious <i>BRCA1</i> or <i>BRCA2</i> gene variant. Genetic counseling may only be provided by TRICARE-authorized providers, in accordance with TRICARE Policy Manual (TPM) 6010.54-M, Chapter 6, Section 3.1.</p> <p>² Close blood relatives include first-, second-, and third-degree relatives as described in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 1.2012 Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer Genetic Assessment Pedigree: First-, Second-, and Third-degree relatives of Proband.</p> <p>³ Lynch syndrome-associated cancers include endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreas, ureter and renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain (usually glioblastoma), and small intestine cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas/carcinomas and keratoacanthomas.</p> <p>⁴ CPT only © 2006 American Medical Association (or such other date of publication of CPT). All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>⁵ When current NCCN Guidelines™ for Colorectal Cancer Screening state “genetic testing” or “consider genetic testing.”</p>	

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