

APOE Variant Analysis for Alzheimer Disease Testing

EviCore
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- This benefit/harm statement only applies to those jurisdictions that do not have Medicare guidance.
- Based upon the guidelines and evidence provided in the clinical policy, following EviCore's criteria for APOE variant analysis for Alzheimer disease will ensure that members will not receive testing for which there is not a body of evidence demonstrating clinical utility and is therefore considered experimental, investigational, or unproven. Use of a test that does not have evidence to support clinical utility can lead to negative consequences. These include but are not limited to physical implications, psychological implications, treatment burden, social implications, and dissatisfaction with healthcare.¹ However, it is possible that there will be a delay in care while providers search for an appropriate test with sufficient evidence (analytical validity, clinical validity, and clinical utility).

1. Korenstein D, Chimonas S, Barrow B, et al. Development of a conceptual map of negative consequences for patients of overuse of medical tests and treatments. *JAMA Inter Med.* 2018;178(10):1401-1407.