Unique Test Identifiers for Non-Specific Procedure Codes

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Introduction

Unique test identifiers for non-specific procedures codes are addressed by this guideline.

Procedures addressed

The inclusion of any procedure code in this table does not imply that the code is under management or requires prior authorization. Refer to the specific Health Plan's procedure code list for management requirements.

Procedures addressed by this guideline	Procedure codes
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 1	81400
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 2	81401
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 3	81402
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 4	81403
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 5	81404
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 6	81405
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 7	81406
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 8	81407
MOPATH PROCEDURE LEVEL 9	81408
UNLISTED MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY	81479
UNLISTED MAAA	81599

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Description

This policy provides instruction on how to submit a unique test identifier when a procedure code is billed that does not adequately describe the performed molecular or genomic test referred to here as "non-specific procedure codes."

Given the large and rapidly increasing number of molecular and genomic tests, many tests do not have unique procedure codes and are instead billed with non-specific procedure codes. These non-specific procedure codes generally fall into one of the following categories.

Tier 2 codes

Tier 2 Molecular Pathology codes (81400-81408) are a set of CPT codes designed to represent the level of technical and interpretive effort required for a large number of molecular and genomic tests that have not been assigned a unique CPT code (i.e., are not addressed by Tier 1, GSP, MAAA, PLA, etc. codes). Specific tests, or analytes, are assigned to these Tier 2 codes by the AMA a few times yearly and cannot be self-assigned by the laboratory.

The AMA publishes a set of gene abbreviations or analyte identifiers, called claim designation codes, for each test assigned to a Tier 2 code. These codes are intended to provide billing transparency such that the combination of a Tier 2 code and the applicable claim designation code on a claim form are reasonably specific to the test performed. Where the test is specific to a gene, the claim designation code is generally the standard gene name. The claim designation codes are published in the annual AMA CPT Professional codebook.[1]

Unlisted codes

If a molecular or genomic test has not been assigned to any test-specific or Tier 2 CPT code, those tests are generally billed under one of the following unlisted codes:

- 81479: Unlisted molecular pathology procedure
- 81599: Unlisted multianalyte assay with algorithmic analysis

The proper unlisted code depends on the nature of the test, but most molecular tests are best described by 81479 or 81599.

There is no publicly-available, widely-adopted source of unique codes for tests billed under unlisted codes.

The Palmetto MolDX program requires that most molecular tests be registered with the program and obtain a unique identifier (McKesson Z-Code or Palmetto Test Indicator) for the purposes of claim processing.[2] However, this identifier is both lab and test-specific and is currently primarily utilized by only certain Medicare jurisdictions.

Note:

This benefit/harm statement only applies to those jurisdictions that do not have Medicare guidance. Based upon the clinical policy, following EviCore's Unique Test Identifiers for Non-Specific Procedure Codes guideline will ensure assignment of consistent IDs to test requests. However, it is possible that there will be a delay in care until the outlined procedures in the guideline are followed.

Criteria

Unique test identifier assignment

Tier 2 AMA claim designation codes

For tests billed under a Tier 2 CPT code, the unique test identifier is the same as the original claim designation code published by the AMA when available, provided the claim designation code described only a single test assigned to that Tier 2 code. In the event that the same claim designation code described more than one test assigned to the same Tier 2 code, EviCore assigned a unique code (not the original AMA claim designation code) to at least one of these tests. When the AMA has not published a claim designation code, a unique code is developed by EviCore. No separate registration or notification process is required on the part of the laboratory.

Tier 2 special cases

Tier 2 code 81403 allows for known familial variant testing to be billed without specific gene assignment. The unique test identifier for known familial variants not otherwise specified is generally either: "KFMNOS" or the AMA assigned claim designation code for the gene if one exists with the addition of "KFM" (e.g., ATM and ATMKFM).

Unlisted codes

For tests billed under unlisted procedure codes, a unique code will be developed by EviCore. No separate registration or notification process is required on the part of the laboratory.

Obtaining a unique test identifier

When a medical necessity review is performed for a test that will be billed under a non-specific procedure code, billing instructions will include the appropriate unique test identifier if required in the determination communication.

If a medical necessity review is not performed for a test that will be billed under a non-specific procedure code, a unique test identifier can be obtained by contacting EviCore through the phone number provided by the health plan. However, most non-specific procedure codes require medical necessity determination. If pre-service

medical necessity determination is required and not obtained, that requirement will take precedence over any other billing requirements.

Billing tests using non-specific procedure codes

When a unique test identifier is provided in the medical necessity determination communication, it must be included on the claim regardless of medical necessity review requirements or determination outcome. Enter the unique test identifier in one of the following narrative fields based on the type of claim being submitted:

Claim type	Electronic claim	Paper claim
Professional	837P: Enter in the 2400 SV101-7 field (Line Item Description) associated with the non-specific CPT code. Each non-specific CPT code should have a unique identifier in the associated field.	CMS-1500: Enter in box 24 in the shaded line above the service line that contains the non-specific CPT code. Each non-specific CPT code should have a unique identifier entered above it. Each test identifier should have the qualifier "ZZ" appended at the beginning (e.g., ZZBRAF) to assist in recognition of the code.
Institutional	837I: Enter in the 2400 SV202-7 field (Line Item Description) associated with the non-specific CPT code. Each non-specific CPT code should have a unique identifier in the associated field.	UB-04: Enter in box 80 (Remarks). Only a single non-specific CPT code should be billed per claim form due to the limitations of a single descriptive field. The test identifier should have the qualifier "ZZ" appended at the beginning (e.g., ZZBRAF) to assist in recognition of the code.

References

1. American Medical Association. CPT 2018 Professional Edition. Chicago IL: American Medical Association; 2018.
2. Palmetto GBA. MolDX Program Information. Available at: **http://www.palmettogba.com/palmetto/MolDX.nsf/DocsCatHome/MolDx** .