NEW YORK STATE

## MEDICAID PROGRAM

## LABORATORY

PROCEDURE CODES

## Table of Contents

GENERAL INFORMATION AND RULES ..... 3
ORGAN OR DISEASE ORIENTED PANELS ..... 14
THERAPEUTIC DRUG ASSAYS ..... 15
EVOCATIVE/SUPPRESSION TESTING ..... 17
URINALYSIS ..... 17
MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY ..... 18
MULTIANALYTE ASSAYS WITH ALGORITHMIC ANALYSES ..... 24
CHEMISTRY ..... 24
HEMATOLOGY and COAGULATION ..... 32
IMMUNOLOGY ..... 34
TRANSFUSION MEDICINE ..... 38
MICROBIOLOGY ..... 38
CYTOPATHOLOGY ..... 43
CYTOGENETIC STUDIES ..... 44
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY ..... 45
OTHER PROCEDURES ..... 47

## GENERAL INFORMATION AND RULES

1. The fees in the Laboratory Fee Schedule apply to clinical laboratory tests selected from Physician's Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), Professional Edition, 2016 or the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS), Professional Edition, 2016. Reimbursement is limited to indicated uses of procedures that are FDA approved for in vitro diagnostic use or, are recognized as generally acceptable by the New York State Department of Health. NYS Medicaid Updates for the most current coverage policies can be accessed at the following link:
http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/main.htm
2. The fees include the services of all licensed professionals required by certification in the performance of the test.
3. The fees include all costs related to specimen testing, including collection, storage and transport of specimens, in addition to performance and reporting of results. Unreported instrument controls are not separately reimbursable. "By Report" (BR), as indicated in the Fee Schedule, reimbursement requires a statement indicating the need for the service, the type of test performed, test results, the number and source of the specimen(s) and documentation of the laboratory's usual and customary charge to the general public for the service.
4. The fees are for quantitative analyses, unless otherwise specified. Mathematical calculations (e.g., calculation of A/G ratio, ionized calcium, free thyroxine index (T 7) or osmolality) are not reimbursable.

5A. Therapeutic drug monitoring is reimbursable when quantitative determination of blood concentration is clinically relevant as a part of a regimen designed to attain and sustain therapeutic effect by maintenance of blood level within a defined range. The intensity and probability of therapeutic or toxic effect must quantitatively correlate with blood concentration. In addition, one or more of the following criteria must be satisfied:
(1) there is a narrow range between those concentrations giving the desired response and those producing toxicity, (2) readily assessed alternative endpoints (e.g., prothrombin time for oral anticoagulants) are lacking or (3) there is large inter individual variability in the absorption and disposition of the drug. Therapeutic monitoring is a covered service only when performed on specimens of blood. Use the drug specific codes 80150 through 80203 . Code 80299 is to be used only for drugs, which meet the criteria for therapeutic monitoring, outlined above and are not listed by individual code. Codes 80299 is billable "By Report" and the drug(s) must be specified in the procedure description field on the Claim Form. Peak and trough (or predose and postdose) analyses, when clinically indicated (e.g., aminoglycosides), are reimbursable as two procedures.

5B. NYS Medicaid drug testing policy consists of a screen (presumptive) and confirm (quantitative) testing structure. Presumptive drug class screening using CPT codes 80305,80306 or 80307 is the first step in the process. Only substances that return a positive result on a screen (presumptive) or are inconclusive or inconsistent with clinical presentation are reimbursable for confirmation (quantitative) testing using CPT codes 80320 - 80377 listed on the fee schedule. Definitive or direct confirmation testing using CPT code G0480 is only reimbursable when no screening method is available.

Drug or drug classes being tested must be ordered by the provider and should be considered based on the patient's medical history and/or current clinical presentation. Medical records must support the need for each drug or drug class being tested and be kept on file for a minimum of six years for audit purposes.

## Presumptive Drug Class Screening:

Replacement CPT codes effective January 1, 2017:

| CPT Code | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80305 | (Drug tests(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes; any <br> number of devices or procedures, capable of being read by direct <br> optical observation only (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, dipsticks, <br> cups, cards or cartridges]), includes sample validation when <br> performed, per date of service) |
| 80306 | (Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, <br> qualitative, any number of devices or procedures, read by <br> instrument assisted direct optical observation (eg,utilizing <br> immunoassay [eg, dipsticks, cups, cards or cartridges]), includes <br> sample validation when performed, per date of service) |
| 80307 | (Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any <br> number of devices or procedures by instrument chemistry <br> analyzers (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, <br> FPIA, IA, KIMS, RIA]), chromatography (eg, GC, HPLC), and <br> mass spectrometry either with or without chromatography, (eg, <br> DART, DESI, GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS, LC-MS/MS, LDTD, <br> MALDI, TOF) includes sample validation when performed, per <br> date of service) |

## Table 1:

Testing of the following drug/drug classes are included in screening by NYS Medicaid:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Barbiturates
- Benzodiazepines
- Buprenorphine
- Cocaine metabolites
- Heroin metabolites
- Methadone
- Methadone metabolites
- Methamphetamine
- Methaqualone
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
- Opiates
- Oxycodone
- Phencylicine
- Propoxyphene
- Tetrahyrdrocannabional (THC) metabolites (marijuana)
- Tricyclic Antidepressants.

The fee for codes 80305,80306 and 80307 covers screening of one specimen for all drugs listed in Table 1. These codes should only be billed once irrespective of the number of drug class procedures or results on any date of service.

Screening by a broad-spectrum chromatographic procedure, which detects multiple drug classes, should be billed using code 80307. Each step in the sequential development of a chromatograph is NOT considered a separate procedure. Only when an analytical condition, e.g., column temperature or flow rate, is changed such that additional controls must be run, is subsequent analysis of the same specimen for additional drug(s) considered a separate procedure for billing purposes.

Screening for drugs using immunoassay or enzyme assay using multichannel chemistry analyzers should be billed using code 80307 . Use 80307 once to report single or multiple procedures performed, irrespective of the number of procedures, classes, or results on any date of service.

## Confirmatory Drug Testing:

Billing for confirmatory testing using CPT Codes 80320 through 80377 is allowable when the code is listed on the fee schedule and one or more of the following conditions are met:

- a presumptive positive drug screen is found using codes $80305,80306,80307$ or
- a screen result is inconclusive or inconsistent with clinical presentation

For confirmation testing, bill the appropriate code related to the drug/drug class. If there is no screening method available for a drug class, refer to Definitive Drug testing guidance.

## Definitive Drug Testing:

Definitive Testing (G0480) may be billed for testing of drugs or drug classes when there is no screening method available. NYS Medicaid covers definitive drug testing using this code for up to 7 drug classes. CPT code G0480 is reimbursable once per date of service, up to a maximum of 6 times within 365 days. CPT code G0480 cannot be billed in conjunction with CPT codes 80305, 80306 or 80307 for drug/drug classes included in the screening codes (Table 1).

| CPT Code | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| G0480 |  |
|  | Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day, 1-7 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed. |


#### Abstract

6A. Certain laboratory procedures are often performed, either manually or on automated equipment, in combination with each other. For purposes of reimbursement, when a code defines a specific combination of procedures performed on a date of service, it is appropriate to utilize that unique code.


6B. When procedures for Vitamin B12 (82607) and Folate (82746 or 82747) are performed in combination, the maximum reimbursable fee for code 82746 or 82747 is $\$ 6.25$. When a procedure for Ferritin (82728) is performed in combination with Vitamin B12 or Folate, or any of the Organ or Disease Oriented Panels (80048-80076), or any of the individual chemistry analyte codes listed in the fee schedule (see Rule 6A), the maximum reimbursable fee for 82728 is $\$ 5.70$.

6C. When two or more Hepatitis B tests are performed in combination, reimbursement will be reduced by $50 \%$ for each test after the first. See also Rule 16. When Hepatitis A, C or D tests (codes 86692, $86708,86709,86803$ or 87380 ) are performed in combination with each other or with any Hepatitis B test, the maximum reimbursable fee per Hepatitis $A, C$ or $D$ test is $\$ 5.00$. When multiple procedures for antigen or antibody to two or more infectious agents (codes 86602-86689 and 86698-86703 or 86710-86793) are performed in combination, reimbursement is limited to the greater fee plus $50 \%$ of the lesser fee(s). The fee for code 86701 Antibody HIV-1 includes reimbursement for up to three screen assays of a single specimen. Use code 87390 for P24 HIV antigen.

7A. For purposes of reimbursement based on the Laboratory Fee Schedule, a complete blood count (CBC) includes a hematocrit, hemoglobin determination, RBC count, RBC indices, WBC count and a platelet count. See code 85027 . For a CBC with an automated differential WBC count, use code 85025. Code 85060 requires interpretation by physician and written report.

7B. Codes for CBC individual components ( $85013,85014,85018,85048$ and 85049 ) may not be billed in conjunction with procedure codes including a CBC (85025 and 85027). The code for automated differential WBC count (85004) may not be billed in conjunction with codes 85025 and 85027.
8. For purposes of reimbursement, codes 86850 and 86905 represent examples of procedures considered to be integral parts of outpatient transfusion and hemodialysis services. No separate reimbursement will be allowed.
9. For pregnancy detection and where the reported test result is qualitative or semi-quantitative, use code 81025 or 84703 . Code 84702 is reimbursable for a quantitative HCG value reported for a diagnostic use (e.g., monitoring post-surgical growth of germ cell neoplasm where quantitative HCG is relative to growth). Code 84702 is not reimbursable for a routine screen for pregnancy.
10. Appropriate billing of antibody and antigen procedures is as follows:

- For antibody or antigen as specific markers of infectious disease, use the most specific code corresponding to the organism name (e.g., 86618 Antibody; Borrelia burgdorferi) or the disease name (e.g., 87340 Hepatitis B surface antigen).
- For an infectious agent antibody or antigen not listed by name, use the "By Report" code for the type of organism (e.g., 86609 Antibody; bacterium not elsewhere specified or the analytical method, e.g. 87299 Infectious agent antigen detection by immunofluorescent technique; not otherwise specified, each organism). Document the
name of the organism, and, if applicable, the immunoglobulin subclass(es), on the Claim Form (See Rule 3).
- For antibody other than to infectious agent(s) (e.g., autoantibodies) use the most specific code corresponding to the analyte (e.g., 86376 Microsomal antibody (e.g. thyroid or liver-kidney, each)).
- For non-infectious agent antibody or antigen NOT listed by analyte, use the most specific code for the method used (e.g., 86255 Fluorescent noninfectious agent antibody; screen each antibody); when billing "By Report", the name of the analyte must be documented on the Claim Form (See Rule 3).
- Multiple tests to detect (1) antibodies to organisms/analytes classified more precisely than the specificity allowed by available codes, (2) antibodies in paired specimens (acute vs. convalescent), or (3) antibodies of different immunoglobulin subclasses, are reimbursable as separate procedures; multiple units of a code (e.g., two units of 86658 for Coxsackie A and B species of enterovirus) may be claimed when analyses yield separately reported results for each subclassification, specimen or Ig subclass.

11. Organ or Disease Orientated Panel codes. Effective July 1, 2000, the panel codes 80047, 80048, 80051, 80053, 80061, 80069 and 80076 should be used to bill designated combinations of tests regardless of whether the tests are ordered and/or performed individually, as a panel, or as multiple panels at different times. If 2 or more panel codes with overlapping component tests, (i.e., 80047, $80048,80051,80053,80076$ ) are billed, the lab is not entitled to reimbursement for the duplicate tests. If one or more of the codes for chemistry tests where this rule applies are billed in combination with another and/or a panel code, total payment due for those chemistry tests is limited as follows: up to $2=\$ 5.03,3-6=\$ 6.04,7-9=\$ 7.25,10-12=\$ 9.09,13-16=\$ 10.00,17-18=\$ 11.00$, 19 or more=\$12.00.
12. Cytogenetic studies codes 88245,88267 and 88269 must be billed in combination with code 88280 to report a 2-karyotype chromosome analysis as described in the quality control standards for cytogenetic licensure.
13. Reimbursement for immune electrophoresis includes payment for the electrophoretic separation and quantitation. Therefore, no separate reimbursement for code 84165 will be allowed when code(s) 86320-86325 are billed.

## 14.A. Genetic Testing General Guidance

The molecular pathology codes (81400 through 81408, 81479 and 84999 ) are reimbursable for DNA based genetic testing not specifically listed in the fee schedule. All molecular pathology codes (81200 through 81408 and 81479) may be performed as (1) a family study of up to six individuals to determine the genetic carrier/disease status of an individual patient or a fetus as part of a comprehensive program of genetic counseling and where indicated by familial medical history or adjunctive prenatal testing OR (2) an individual study by diagnostic deletion analysis of a patient affected by a genetic disorder. DNA based testing defined under State licensure as investigational for a certain disease is not reimbursable. Codes 81400through 81408, 81479 and 84999 are not reimbursable for non-genetic applications such as microbial detection or quantification or testing for acquired changes in genetic material (e.g., T or B cell markers, immunoglobulin heavy or light chain
rearrangements associated with malignancy). Reimbursement for these codes should be submitted according to the "By Report" instructions in Rule 3.

## B. Genetic Testing Specific Guidance

Please note: There has been coding changes for some of the genetic testing policies. Periodically check the Medicaid Update Website at the link below for the most recent information. https://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/main.htm

Fragile X - Prenatal carrier testing for fragile $X$ syndrome should be billed using CPT codes 81171, 81172,81243 and 81244 . To verify that a patient meets NYS Medicaid criteria for testing, please visit the August 2014 Medicaid Update at the following link:
http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2014/2014-08.htm
Diagnostic testing of children for fragile $X$ syndrome continues to be covered if medically necessary.
Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) - Prenatal carrier testing for SMA should be billed using CPT codes 81329 and 81336. To verify that a patient meets NYS Medicaid criteria for testing, please visit the September 2014 Medicaid Update at the following link: http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2014/2014-09.htm
Carrier screening for SMA of the male partner of a pregnancy will be covered if the pregnant female is found to be a carrier. Diagnostic testing of individuals for SMA continues to be covered if medically necessary.

Trisomy Screening - Non-invasive prenatal screening for trisomy 13, 18 and 21 using cell-free fetal DNA for high-risk singleton pregnancies should be billed using CPT code 81507 or 81420 . To verify that a patient meets NYS Medicaid criteria for testing, please visit the October 2014 Medicaid Update at the following link: http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2014/201410.htm

Diagnostic testing (e.g., cytogenetic analysis or molecular genetic testing) for suspected aneuploidies continues to be covered if medically necessary. Micro-deletion testing in conjunction with noninvasive trisomy testing is not reimbursable.

BRCA - Testing for mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes of individuals at high risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) should be billed using the appropriate code(s): 81162, $81163,81164,81165,81166,81167,81212,81215,81216$, or 81217 if the patient meets NYS Medicaid criteria. Please view the current guidelines which were published in the October 2015 Medicaid Update at the following link:
http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2015/2015-10.htm

## BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation testing in conjunction with BRCA Large Rearrangement Test (BART) must be billed using CPT code 81162 effective 4/01/2016.

BRCA Large Rearrangement Test (BART) - BART tests for large rearrangement mutations in BRCA genes. If a Medicaid enrollee previously had testing for BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes with negative test results, and Bart testing was not performed, the enrollee may have BART only testing (represented by CPT 81164). The addition of BART testing must be considered medically necessary.

For a Medicaid enrollee where BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing is being ordered for the first time, BART is performed as a reflex test if the BRCA1 and BRCA2 test results are negative. When performing tests for BRCA1 and BRCA2 plus BART, CPT Code 81162 must be billed.

Oncotype DX® and EndoPredict ${ }^{\circledR}$ for Breast Cancer - Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profile testing to aid practitioners in determining the appropriate use of chemotherapy should be billed using CPT code 81519 for Oncotype DX® or CPT code 81599 for EndoPredict®. Only one prognostic breast cancer assay is reimbursable per histologically distinct tumor. To verify that a patient meets NYS Medicaid criteria for testing, please visit the January 2015 Medicaid Update at the following link: http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2015/2015-01.htm

Lynch Syndrome - Testing for mutations in MLH1 and MSH2 genes of individuals at high risk for Lynch Syndrome and meeting NYS Medicaid criteria should be billed using the following codes: 81292 and 81295 . Known mutation or reflex testing may be reimbursable using one the following codes: 81294, 81297, 81298, 81300, 81317 and 81319. Testing guidelines and criteria for Lynch Syndrome testing can be found in the October 2015 Medicaid Update at the following link: http://www.health.ny.gov/health care/medicaid/program/update/2015/2015-10.htm

## C. Pharmacogenetic Testing

CYP2D6 - Testing for CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) gene analysis, common variants should be billed using CPT code 81226. NYS Medicaid considers genotyping, once in a lifetime, for CYP2D6 polymorphisms medically necessary to determine drug therapy for the following:

- Patients diagnosed with Huntington's disease requiring doses of Xenazine ${ }^{\circledR}$ (tetrabenzine) greater than 50 mg per day.
- Patients diagnosed with Gaucher disease type 1 requiring Cerdelga® (eliglustat).

At this time, pharmacogenetic testing of CYP2D6 for any purpose other than those specified above is not reimbursable.

BCRIABL1 - Testing for BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) translocation analysis should be billed using CPT code 81170. NYS Medicaid considers BCR/ABL1 testing medically necessary to determine drug therapy for the following:

- Patients diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) or Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) that have been prescribed Gleevec ${ }^{\circledR}$ (imatinib), Sprycel ${ }^{\circledR}$ (dasatinib), Tasigna ${ }^{\circledR}$ (nilotinib), Bosulif $®$ (bosutinib) or Iclusig $®$ (ponatinib) and one or more of the following:
o have an inadequate initial response to tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy
o exhibit a loss of response (defined as a hematologic or cytogenetic relapse)
o 1-log increase in BCR-ABL1 transcript levels and loss of major molecular response (MMR)
o have disease progression to accelerated or blast phase
PDGFRA - Testing for platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide (PDGFRA) gene analysis should be billed using CPT code 81314. NYS Medicaid considers PDGFRA testing medically necessary, once in a lifetime, when used to determine drug therapy for the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia such as Imatinib (Gleevec).

EGFR - Testing for neuroblastoma RAS viral [v-ras] oncogene homolog gene analysis should be billed using CPT code 81311. NYS Medicaid considers EGFR testing medically necessary, once in a lifetime, when used to determine effective drug therapy for medications such as cebtuximab (Erbitux) that treat certain cancers (e.g., lung, colorectal, head and neck) thought to be associated with this genetic mutation.
15. Code $82105,82106,82378,83950,83951,84066,84153,84154,84702$ or 86316 is reimbursable for an oncofetal antigen (tumor marker) procedure used as an adjunctive test with other accepted tests in monitoring for tumor growth recurrence in a patient who has had a tumor irradiated or surgically removed. Codes 82105 and 82106 are also reimbursable for alpha-fetoprotein testing used for prenatal (nondiagnostic) gestational age dependent screening for neural tube defects. Code 86316 for immunoassay for a tumor antigen not elsewhere specified, e.g., CA 50, is billable "By Report". When a procedure for (CEA) carcinoembryonic antigen (82378) is performed in combination with Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (code 80053) the maximum reimbursable fee for code 82378 is $\$ 8.00$. A test for an oncofetal antigen (tumor marker) is reimbursable for diagnostic purposes only when used in accordance with the FDA approval criteria for its use. When 84153 and 84152 or 84154 are billed in combination, the maximum fee for 84152 or 84154 is $\$ 21.35$.
16. Claims for reimbursement for procedures generally considered to be follow-up testing must be supported by reporting a specific (presumptive) diagnosis which considers the results of the initial test(s) as well as the patient's history, symptoms, etc. The ordering practitioner must supply such diagnosis, or reason for the patient encounter, to the laboratory. For example:

- Code 82172 is reimbursable when performed for diagnostic purposes for a patient with documented elevated total cholesterol ( $>240 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ ) and an abnormally low HDL cholesterol level ( $<35 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ ) and/or documented family history of coronary artery disease (CAD). A test for apolipoprotein(s) is not reimbursable when used as a screening procedure for CAD risk assessment.
- Thyroid function tests other than "screen" tests for clinically suspected thyroid dysfunctions are reimbursable only when indicated for differential diagnosis, to resolve disagreement with documented clinical impressions, to resolve equivocal results or to monitor therapeutic regimens of diagnosed thyroid-dysfunctional patients. For purposes of this rule, a "screen" test is either total thyroxine (84436) or free thyroxine index (84436 + 84479) or sensitive-TSH (84443).
- Serologic markers that are clinically indicated for staging, management or prognosis of viral hepatitis $B$ are reimbursable only when it is determined by initial diagnostic testing that the patient has type $B$ hepatitis.

17. The fee for presumptive identification of microbial culture isolates includes reimbursement for all procedures used to presumptively identify the organism, including stains. When definitive identification is medically necessary and additional methods are used for definitive identification, (e.g., molecular methods) use code 87076 or 87077 , as applicable, in addition to the appropriate code for isolation (87040-87075).
18. Lymphocyte evaluation by immunophenotyping is reimbursable for analysis of lymphocyte subpopulations for monitoring of disease activity and therapeutic response in, for example, immunodeficiency or autoimmune disease, or cancer. Only those antibodies or "markers" FDA approved or cleared and/or approved by the Department are reimbursable as follows:

- Bill 1 unit of code 86360 when the lab performs an "abbreviated lymphocyte" analysis panel* by 2 color flow cytometric analysis or any acceptable tube combination out of the possible four analysis tubes by 3 or 4-color flow cytometric analysis, and reports absolute CD4 counts with CD8 counts;
- Bill 2 units of code 86360 when the lab performs a "full lymphocyte" analysis panel* by 2,3 or 4 color flow cytometric analysis and reports absolute CD4 counts with CD8 counts. Codes $86355,86357,86359,88184,88185$ and 88187 through 88189 are not reimbursable for a 'full lymphocyte' analysis panel when only performing absolute CD4 counts with CD8 counts;
- Bill 1 unit of code 86361 when the lab performs lymphocyte subpopulation counts by a method other than flow cytometry or microscopy, and reports only absolute CD4 counts with or without CD8 counts;
- Bill 1 unit of one or more of the codes $86355,86357,86359,86367,88184$ and whenever appropriate, 1 or more units of 88185 , when the lab performs flow cytometric testing using multiple markers (e.g. lymphoma/leukemia testing). When CD4/CD8 analysis is included, 1 unit of 86360 should be billed in addition, and when CD4 analysis is included (without CD8), bill 1 unit of 86361 in addition. Codes 86360 and 86361 may not be billed for the same date of service. 88184 and 88185 should be used for unlisted markers, including markers used to draw gates, set cursors and monitor variability. Bill 1 unit of the appropriate interpretation code (88187 through 88189) based on the total number of markers performed;
- Bill code 88346 or 88350 when the lab performs microscopic or other non-flow cytometric subset analysis using tagged antibody (ies); bill 1 unit of code 88346 or 88350 per marker.
* "Abbreviated lymphocyte" and "full lymphocyte" panels are as defined by the New York State Cellular Immunology Proficiency Testing Program.

19. Code 86341 Islet cell antibody is reimbursable when used to differentiate type I from type II diabetes in patients with equivocal clinical presentation. It is not reimbursable when used as a predicator of disease, e.g., in first-degree relatives of persons with diabetes mellitus.

## Laboratory Procedure Codes

20. Code 87536 HIV-1 quantitation is reimbursable when used in patient management to predict clinical outcomes, to predict risk of disease progression, and/or to provide information for a decision to initiate antiretroviral drug therapy or to change treatment regimes. This test is allowed as clinically indicated up to a maximum of six per year.
21. HIV genotypic/phenotypic drug resistance testing and phenotypic prediction using genotypic comparison to known databases is a covered service when clinically indicated. Medicaid will reimburse each test $(87900,87901,87903,87904,87906)$ up to a maximum of three times in a 365day period across all providers. NYS Medicaid will reimburse for any combination of 87901 and 87903 up to a maximum of four times in a 365-day period across all providers.

Code 87903 reimburses $\$ 675.29$ for resistance determinations of up to 10 antiviral drugs. Code 87904 should be billed in addition to 87903 to claim reimbursement for additional drug resistance determinations, using one unit for each (1) additional drug.

When codes 87901,87903 and 87906 are billed in combination with the same date of service, the maximum reimbursable fee for any combination of 87901,87903 and 87906 is $\$ 100$ less than the additive maximum fees for the codes.
22. For instrumented screening of PAP smears (codes 88174 and 88175), the following definitions apply:

- For code 88174, "screening by automated system" means primary examination by a slide profiling system without human review and primary examination by human review of all fields of vision selected by a locations-guidance system, with or without quality assurance manual or automated re-screening.
- For code 88175, "screening by automated systems and manual rescreening" means primary examination by human review of all or some fields of vision selected by a location guidance system, and, in addition, full slide review (e.g., AutoScan mode engaged), with or without quality assurance manual or automated rescreening.

23. Effective September 1, 2004, travel expenses associated with in-home phlebotomy services, i.e., blood draws, are reimbursable using code P9604. The recipient must be eligible for in-home phlebotomy as documented by a qualified ordering practitioner and defined below.

## A recipient is eligible for in-home phlebotomy if:

- The recipient is homebound, which means he or she has a condition due to illness or injury that precludes access to routine medical services outside of his/her residence without special arrangements for transportation, i.e., ambulance, ambulette, and taxi with assistance in areas where public transportation is unavailable; or has a condition that makes leaving the residence medically contraindicated; and,
- The recipient is participating in a Medicaid-covered home care program or is currently receiving a Medicaid-covered home care service, i.e., personal care services, certified home health agency (CHHA) services, consumer-directed personal assistance services, or the Long Term Home Health Care Program (LTHHCP).


## Travel expenses are NOT a covered service if they are solely to:

- Draw blood from patients in a skilled nursing facility;
- Draw blood from a recipient who receives medical services in his or her residence from a professional whose scope of practice authorizes the drawing of blood; or,
- Pick-up and transport a specimen collected by a home health care provider or anyone other than a laboratory representative.

The laboratory is entitled to only one fee for one-way or round-trip travel to a single address, regardless of the number of specimens collected or the number of recipients drawn at that location. There is a limit of 12 claims per recipient per year for in-home phlebotomy service; this allows for 12 round-trips or 12 one-way trips, or any combination of no more than 12 round or one-way trips. The number of specimens collected per trip must be documented.

To calculate the appropriate reimbursement amount for claiming travel to and from in-home phlebotomy services, multiply the number of trips or stops (including the return trip to the laboratory) by the fee and divide this amount by the number of patients seen. The laboratory will pro-rate when the claim is submitted based on the number of patients seen on that trip. The "same address" is defined as a building or complex with the same entrance and egress off of a public road, such as an apartment complex.

## Rules for billing, including pro-rating for multiple recipients:

1. One recipient at one site: A laboratory representative travels from the laboratory to the home of one recipient and returns to the laboratory without making any other stops. The trip out and back is paid as a round-trip. The laboratory should submit a single line claim for $\$ 18.70$ ( 2 x $\$ 9.35=\$ 18.70$ ).
2. One recipient at each of multiple sites: A laboratory representative travels in a circuit from the laboratory to the home of each of six recipients and returns to the laboratory. Each segment is paid as a one-way trip at a flat rate of $\$ 9.35$. The laboratory is entitled to a total of $\$ 65.45$ ( $7 \times \$ 9.35=\$ 65.45$ ) but, since a separate claim must be submitted for each recipient, $\$ 65.45$ must be divided by the number of recipients, which is six. Each of the six recipient claims would be submitted for $\$ 10.91$.
3. Multiple recipients at a single address: A laboratory representative travels from the laboratory to an apartment complex, draws blood from six recipients and returns to the laboratory. The laboratory is entitled to one round trip fee of $\$ 18.70$, but, since a separate claim must be submitted for each recipient, the $\$ 18.70$ must be divided by the number of recipients, which is six. Each of the six recipients' claims would be submitted for $\$ 3.12$.
4. Multiple recipients at one address + one recipient at each of several additional sites: A laboratory representative travels from the laboratory to an apartment complex and draws blood from three recipients; he then continues his circuit to three separate residences, and draws blood from one recipient at each, and returns to the laboratory.

The laboratory should bill as follows:
The laboratory is entitled to $\$ 9.35$ for the trip segment from the laboratory to the apartment complex; For each of the three recipients drawn at separate addresses, the laboratory is entitled to $\$ 9.35$ trip segment. The laboratory is also entitled to $\$ 9.35$ for the return to the laboratory. The total would be four times $\$ 9.35$, or $\$ 37.40$.
The total number of stops are 5 (one stop from the laboratory to the apartment complex, stops at three recipients' homes and the return trip to the laboratory). The laboratory is entitled to a total of $\$ 46.75$ ( $5 \times \$ 9.35=\$ 46.75$ ), but since a separate claim must be submitted for each recipient, $\$ 46.75$ must be divided by the number of recipients which is six. Each of the six recipient's claims would be submitted for \$7.79.
24. The Medicaid definition for "date of service" for laboratory providers is the date of specimen collection. For laboratory tests that use a specimen taken from storage, the date of service is the date the specimen was removed from storage.
25. NCCI Modifiers:

Page 13 of 48

# Note- NCCl associated modifiers are recognized for NCCI code pairs/related edits. For additional 

 information please refer to the CMS website: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCorrectCodlnitEd/
## -59 Distinct procedural service

-91 Repeat clinical diagnostic laboratory test

## ***CODES MAY BE OUT OF NUMERICAL SEQUENCE- SEE CPT CODEBOOK*****

## ORGAN OR DISEASE ORIENTED PANELS (see Rule 11)

| CODE | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80047 | Basic metabolic panel (Calcium, ionized) |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Calcium, ionized (82330), Carbon dioxide (82374), Chloride (82435), Creatinine (82565), Glucose (82947), Potassium (84132), Sodium (84295), Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (84520) |
| 80048 | Basic metabolic panel (Calcium, total) |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Calcium, total (82310), Carbon dioxide (82374), Chloride (82435), Creatinine (82565), |
|  | Glucose (82947), Potassium (84132), Sodium (84295), Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (84520) |
| 80051 | Electrolyte panel |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Carbon dioxide (82374), Chloride (82435), Potassium (84132), Sodium (84295) |
| 80053 | Comprehensive metabolic panel |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Albumin (82040), Bilirubin, total (82247), Calcium, total (82310), Carbon dioxide (bicarbonate) (82374), Chloride (82435), Creatinine (82565), Glucose (82947), |
|  | Phosphatase, alkaline (84075), Potassium (84132), Protein, total (84155), Sodium (84295), Transferase, alanine amino (ALT) (SGPT) (84460), Transferase, aspartate amino (AST) (SGOT) (84450), Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (84520) |
| 80061 | Lipid panel |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Cholesterol, serum, total (82465), Lipoprotein, direct measurement, high density cholesterol (HDL cholesterol) (83718), Triglycerides (84478) |
| 80069 | Renal function panel |
|  | This panel must include the following: |
|  | Albumin (82040), Calcium, total (82310), Carbon dioxide (bicarbonate) (82374), |
|  | Chloride (82435), Creatinine (82565), Glucose (82947), Phosphorus, inorganic (phosphate) (84100), Potassium (84132), Sodium (84295), Urea nitrogen (BUN) (84520) |
| 80076 | Hepatic function panel |
|  | This panel must include the following: |

Page 14 of 48

Albumin (82040), Bilirubin, total (82247), Bilirubin, direct (82248), Phosphatase, alkaline (84075), Protein, total (84155), Transferase, alanine amino (ALT) (SGPT) (84460), Transferase, aspartate amino (AST) (SGOT) (84450)

## THERAPEUTIC DRUG ASSAYS

Quantitative therapeutic drug monitoring is reimbursable only when performed on specimens of blood as outlined in Rule 5A.

| CODE | DESCRIPTION |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80150 | Amikacin |
| 80156 | Carbamazepine; total |
| 80157 | free |
| 80158 | Cyclosporine |
| 80159 | Clozapine |
| 80162 | Digoxin; total |
| 80163 | $\quad$ free |
| 80164 | Valproic acid (dipropylacetic acid); total |
| 80165 | $\quad$ free |
| 80168 | Ethosuximide |
| 80169 | Everolimus |
| 80170 | Gentamicin |
| 80171 | Gabapentin, whole blood, serum, or plasma |
| 80173 | Haloperidol |
| 80175 | Lamotrigine |
| 80177 | Levetiracetam |
| 80178 | Lithium |
| 80180 | Mycophenolate (mycophenolic acid) |
| 80183 | Oxcarbazepine |
| 80184 | Phenobarbital |
| 80185 | Phenytoin; total |
| 80186 | free |
| 80188 | Primidone |
| 80194 | Quinidine |
| 80195 | Sirolimus |
| 80197 | Tacrolimus |
| 80198 | Theophylline |
| 80199 | Tiagabine |
| 80200 | Tobramycin |
| 80202 | Vancomycin |
| 80203 | Zonisamide |

## PRESUMPTIVE DRUG CLASS SCREENING

## DEFINITIVE DRUG TESTING

## CODE DESCRIPTION

80305

80306

80307

80320
80323
80324

Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures; capable of being read by direct optical observation only (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, dipsticks, cups, cards or cartridges]) includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
read by instrument assisted direct optical observation (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, dipsticks, cups, cards or cartridges]), includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
by instrument chemistry analyzers (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA, IA, KIMS, RIA]), chromatography (eg, GC, HPLC), and mass spectrometry either with or without chromatography, (eg, DART, DESI, GC MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS, LC-MS/MS, LDTD, MALDI, TOF) includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
Alcohols
Alkaloids, not otherwise specified
Amphetamines; 1 or 2
3 or 4
5 or more
Antidepressants, tricyclic and other cyclicals; 1 or 2 3-5 6 or more
Barbiturates
Benzodiazepines; 1-12
13 or more
Buprenorphine
Cannabinoids, natural
Cannabinoids, synthetic; 1-3
4-6
7 or more
Cocaine
Heroin metabolite
Methadone
Methylenedioxyamphetamines (MDA, MDEA, MDMA)
Opiates, 1 or more
Opioids and opiate analogs; 1 or 2

| 80363 | 3 or 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80364 | 5 or more |
| 80365 | Oxycodone |
| 80367 | Propoxyphene |

## EVOCATIVEISUPPRESSION TESTING

The following tests involve the administration of evocative or suppressive agents and the baseline and subsequent measurement of their effects on chemical constituents. The costs of the evocative or suppressive agents are not included in the fee, with the exception of oral glucose for codes 80430 and 82950 - 82953. Reference to a particular analyte in the code description (e.g., cortisol x 2) indicates the minimum number of times that particular analysis must be performed in order to claim reimbursement for the test. When multiple evocative or suppressive tests are performed in combination reimbursement is limited to the greater fee plus $50 \%$ of the lesser fee(s).

## CODE DESCRIPTION

80400 ACTH stimulation panel; for adrenal insufficiency (cortisol $x$ 2)
80402 for 21 hydroxylase deficiency (cortisol $\times 2$ and 17 hydroxyprogesterone $\times 2$ )
80406

80410
Calcitonin stimulation panel (eg, calcium, pentagastrin) (calcitonin $\times 3$ )
80414 Chorionic gonadotropin stimulation panel; testosterone response (testosterone $\times 2$ ) estradiol response (estradiol x 2)
80416
Renal vein renin stimulation panel (eg, captopril) (renin x 6)
80420
Dexamethasone suppression panel, 48 hour (free cortisol/urine x 2 and cortisol x 2)
80426 Gonadotropin releasing hormone stimulation panel (follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) x 4 and luteinizing hormone (LH) x 4)
80428 Growth hormone stimulation panel (eg, arginine infusion, l-dopa administration) (human growth hormone (HGH) x 4)
80430 Growth hormone suppression panel (includes glucose) (glucose $\times 3$ and human growth hormone (HGH) x 4)
80432 Insulin-induced C-peptide suppression panel (insulin $\times 1$ and C-peptide $\times 5$ and glucose x 5)
80436 Metyrapone panel (cortisol x 2 and 11-deoxycortisol x 2)
80438 Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) stimulation panel; 1 hour (thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) x 3)

## URINALYSIS

CODE DESCRIPTION
81000 Urinalysis, by dip stick or tablet reagent for bilirubin, glucose, hemoglobin, ketones, leukocytes, nitrite, ph, protein, specific gravity, urobilinogen, any number of these constituents; non-automated, with microscopy
automated, with microscopy
non-automated, without microscopy
automated, without microscopy
bacteriuria screen, except by culture or dipstick
microscopic only
Urine pregnancy test, by visual color comparison methods

## MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

## CODE DESCRIPTION

ABL1 (ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase) (eg, acquired imatinib tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance), gene analysis, variants in the kinase domainevaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles

ATXN7 (ataxin 7) (eg, spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) allelesdetect abnormal (eg, expanded) allelessyrup urine disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R183P, G278S, E422X)

BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; major breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
minor breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
other breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
BLM (Bloom syndrome, RecQ helicase-like) (eg, Bloom syndrome) gene analysis, 2281del6ins7 variant BRAF (B-RAF proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase) (eg, colon cancer, melanoma), gene analysis, V600 variant(s)
BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (eg, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis and full duplication/deletion analysis (ie, detection of large gene rearrangements)
full sequence analysis
full duplication/deletion analysis (ie, detection of large gene rearrangements) 185deIAG, 5385insC, 6174deIT variants
BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (eg, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
full duplication/deletion analysis (ie, detection of large gene rearrangements) known familial variant

BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (eg, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
full duplication/deletion analysis (ie, detection of large gene rearrangements) known familial variant
BTK (Bruton's tyrosine kinase)(eg, chronic lymphocytic leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (eg, C481S, C481R, C481F) CACNA1A (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha 1A) (eg, spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles full gene sequence
known familial variant
CEBPA (CCAAT/enhancer binding protein [C/EBP], alpha) (eg. acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis, full gene sequence analysis; common variants (eg, ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
known familial variants
duplication/deletion variants
full gene sequence
intron 8 poly-T analysis (eg, male infertility)
CMBP (CCHC-type zinc finger nucleic acid binding protein)(eg, myotonic dystrophy type 2) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles CSTB (cystatin B)(eg, Unverricht-Lunborg disease) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
full gene sequence known familial variant


CYP2D6(cytochrome P450, family2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants
(eg,*2,*3,*4,*5,*6,*9,*10,*17,*19,*29,*35,*41,*1XN,*2XN,*4XN)
Cytogenomic constitutional (genome-wide) microarray analysis; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number variants (eg, bacterial artificial chromosome [BAC] or oligo-based comparative genomic hybridization [CGH] microarray analysis) interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants for chromosomal abnormalities
DMPK (DM1 protein kinase)(eg, myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
DPYD (dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase) (eg, 5-fluorouracil/5-FU and capecitabine drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg, *2A, *4, *5, *6)
EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) (eg, non-small cell lung cancer) gene analysis, common variants (eg, exon 19 LREA deletion, L858R, T790M, G719A, G719S, L861Q) EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (eg, myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative disease) gene anlaysis, full gene sequence
EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (eg, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma) gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg, codon 646)
F2 (prothrombin, coagulation factor ii) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, 20210G>A variant
F5 (coagulation factor V ) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, Leiden variant
F9 (coagulation factor IX) eg, hemophilia B), full gene sequence
FANCC (Fanconi anemia, complementation group C) (eg, Fanconi anemia, type C) gene analysis, common variant (eg, IVS4+4A>T)
FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants (ie, exons 14, 15)
tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) variants (eg, D835, I836)
FMR1 (fragile $X$ mental retardation 1) (eg, fragile $X$ mental retardation) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size and promoter methylation status) FXN (frataxin)(eg, Friedreuch ataxia) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles
characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
full gene sequence
known familial variants
G6PC (glucose-6-phosphatase, catalytic subunit) (eg, Glycogen storage disease, type 1a, von Gierke disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R83C, Q347X) known familial variant(s) full gene sequence

81251

81252

81253

GBA (glucosidase, beta, acid) (eg, Gaucher disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, N370S, 84GG, L444P, IVS2+1G>A)
GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa; connexin 26) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; full gene sequence
known familial variants
GJB6 (gap junction protein, beta 6, 30kDa, connexin 30) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 309kb [del(GJB6-D13S1830)] and 232kb [del(GJB6-D13S1854)])

HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, HB bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; common deletions or variant (eg, Southeast Asian, Thai, Filipino, Mediterranean, alpha3.7, alpha4.2, alpha20.5, Constant spring)
known familial variant
full gene sequence
duplication/deletion variants
HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); common variant(s) (eg, $\mathrm{HbS}, \mathrm{HbC}, \mathrm{HbE}$ )
known familial variant(s)
duplication/deletion variant(s)
full gene sequence
HEXA (hexosaminidase A [alpha polypeptide]) (eg, Tay-Sachs disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 1278insTATC, 1421+1G>C, G269S)
HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)

IKBKAP (inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase complexassociated protein) (eg, familial dysautonomia) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 2507+6T>C, R696P)
KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis; variants in exon 2 (eg, codons 12 and 13) additional variant(s) (eg, codon 61, codon 146)
MCOLN1 (mucolipin 1) (eg, Mucolipidosis, type IV) gene analysis, common variants (eg, IVS3-2A>G, del6.4kb)
MECP2 (methyl cpg binding protein 2) (eg, rett syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
known familial variant
duplication/deletion variants
MGMT (0-6 methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) (eg, glioblastoma multiforme) promoter methylation analysis

Microsatellite instability analysis (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) of markers for mismatch repair deficiency (eg, BAT25, BAT26), includes comparison of neoplastic and normal tissue, if performed
MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
known familial variants
duplication/deletion variants
MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (eg, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis known familial variants duplication/deletion variants MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [ E. coli]) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
known familial variants
duplication/deletion variants
MYD88 (myeloid differentiation primary response 88) (eg, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, lymphoplasmacytic leukemia) gene analysis, pLeu265Pro (L265P) variant
NPM1 (nucleophosmin) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, exon 12 variants NRAS (neuroblastoma RAS viral [v-ras] oncogene homolog) (eg, colorectal carcinoma), gene analysis, variants in exon 2 (eg, codons 12 and 13) and exon 3 (eg, codon 61) PABPN1 (ply[A] binding protein nuclear 1)(eg, oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles PLCG2 (phospholipase C gamma 2)(eg, chronic lymphocytic leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R665W, S707Fm L845F)
PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide) (eg, gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST]), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (eg, exons 12, 18)
PML/RARalpha, (t(15;17)), (promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha) (eg, promyelocytic leukemia) translocation analysis; common breakpoints (eg, intron 3 and intron 6), qualitative or quantitative
single breakpoint (eg, intron 3, intron 6 or exon 6), qualitative or quantitative PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (eg, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis known familial variants duplication/deletion variants PPP2R2B (protein phosphatase 2 regulatory subunit Bbeta) (eg, spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (eg, Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
known familial variant duplication/deletion variant

SERPINA1 (serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin, member 1) (eg, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *S and *Z)
SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric)(eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; dosage/deletion analysis (eg, carrier testing), includes SNM2 (survival of motor neuron 2, centromeric) analysis, if performed
full gene sequence known familial sequence variant(s)
SMPD1(sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal) (eg, Niemann-Pick disease, Type A) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R496L, L302P, fsP330) SNRPN/UBE3A (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide $N$ and ubiquitin protein ligase E3A) (eg, Prader-Willi syndrome and/or Angelman syndrome), methylation analysis
TPA (TATA box binding protein) (eg, spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase)(eg, thyroid carcinoma, glioblastoma multiforme) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (eg, promotor region)
TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *2, *3)
TYMS (thymidylate synthetase) (eg, 5-fluorouracil/5-FU drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg, tandem repeat variant)
UGT1A1 (UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1) (eg, irinotecan metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *28, *36, *37) VKORC1 (vitamin k epoxide reductase complex, subunit 1) (eg, warfarin metabolism), gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg -1639G>A, c.173+1000C>T)
Molecular pathology procedure, level 1 (eg, identification of single germline variant [eg, SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis) Molecular pathology procedure, Level 2 (eg, 2-10 SNPs, 1 methylated variant, or 1 somatic variant [typically using nonsequencing target variant analysis], or detection of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat)
Molecular pathology procedure, Level 3 (eg, >10 SNPs, 2-10 methylated variants, or 210 somatic variants [typically using non-sequencing target variant analysis], immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene rearrangements, duplication/deletion variants 1 exon, loss of heterozygosity [LOH], uniparental disomy [UPD]) Molecular pathology procedure, Level 4 (eg, analysis of single exon by DNA sequence analysis, analysis of >10 amplicons using multiplex PCR in 2 or more independent reactions, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 2-5 exons) Molecular pathology procedure, Level 5 (eg, analysis of 2-5 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 6-10 exons, or characterization of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat by Southern blot analysis) Molecular pathology procedure, Level 6 (eg, analysis of 6-10 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 11-25 exons, regionally targeted cytogenomic array analysis)

Molecular pathology procedure, Level 7 (eg, analysis of 11-25 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 26-50 exons, cytogenomic array analysis for neoplasia)
Molecular pathology procedure, Level 8 (eg, analysis of 26-50 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of $>50$ exons, sequence analysis of multiple genes on one platform)
Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of $>50$ exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)
Unlisted molecular pathology procedure
Cardiac ion channelopathies (eg, Brugada syndrome, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 10 genes including ANK2, CASQ2, CAV3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNQ1, RYR2, and SCN5A genes, including KCNH2 and KCNQ1
Fetal chromosomal aneuploidy (eg, trisomy21, monosomy $X$ ) genomic sequence analysis panel, circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood, must include analysis of chromosomes 13,18, and 21

## MULTIANALYTE ASSAYS WITH ALGORITHMIC ANALYSES

| CODE | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :--- |
| 81507 | Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 21, 18 and 13) DNA sequence analysis of selected regions <br> using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy |
| 81508 | Fetal congenital abnormalities, biochemical assays of two proteins (PAPP-A, hCG [any <br> form]), utilizing maternal serum, algorithm reported as a risk score |
| 81509 | Fetal congenital abnormalities, biochemical assays of three proteins (PAPP-A, hCG <br> [any form], DIA), utilizing maternal serum, algorithm reported as a risk score |
| 81510 | Fetal congenital abnormalities, biochemical assays of three analytes (AFP, uE3, hCG <br> [any form]), utilizing maternal serum, algorithm reported as a risk score |
| 81511 | Fetal congenital abnormalities, biochemical assays of four analytes (AFP, uE3, hCG <br> [any form], DIA) utilizing maternal serum, algorithm reported as a risk score (may <br> include additional results from previous biochemical testing) |
| 81512 | Fetal congenital abnormalities, biochemical assays of five analytes (AFP, uE3, total <br> hCG, hyperglycosylated hCG, DIA) utilizing maternal serum, algorithm reported as a <br> risk score |
| Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 21 genes, |  |
| (tilizing formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence score |  |

-Node-negative (non-metastatic), or micrometastatic disease (<2mm nodal involvement); AND
-Estrogen receptor positive (ER+), alone, or in combination with progesterone receptor positive (PR+); AND
-Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative; AND
-Tumor size is equal to or greater than 0.6 cm ; AND
-The tumor is unilateral and non-fixed; AND
-When the test result will aid the patient and practitioner in making the decision regarding chemotherapy (ie: when chemotherapy is a therapeutic option and is not precluded due to any other factor).
81528 Oncology (colorectal screening, quantitative real-time target and signal amplification of 10 DNA markers (KRAS mutations, promoter methylation of NDRG4 and BMP3) and fecal hemoglobin, utilizing stool, algorithm reported as a positive or negative result 81538 Oncology (lung), mass spectrometric 8-protein signature, including amyloid A, utilizing serum, prognostic and predictive algorithm reported as good versus poor overall survival
81595 Cardiology (heart transplant), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of 20 genes (11 content and 9 housekeeping), utilizing subfraction of peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a rejection risk score
81596 Infectious disease, chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, six biochemical assays (ALT, A2-macroglobulin, apolipoprotein A-1, total bilirubin, GGT and haptoglobin) utilizing serum, prognostic algorithm reported as scores for fibrosis and necroinflammatory activity in liver
81599 Unlisted multianalyte assay with algorithmic analysis

## CHEMISTRY

## CODE DESCRIPTION

82009
82013
82016

Ketone body(s) (eg, acetone, acetoacetic acid, beta-hydroxybutyrate); qualitative
Acetylcholinesterase
Acylcarnitines; qualitative, each specimen
quantitative, each specimen
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
Albumin; serum, plasma or whole blood (see Rule 11)
urine (eg, microalbumin), quantitative (see Rule 11)
urine (eg, microalbumin), semiquantitative (eg, reagent strip assay) (see Rule 11) ischemia modified
other source, quantitative, each specimen (see Rule 11)
Aldosterone
Alpha-1-antitrypsin; total phenotype
Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP); serum

82106
82107
82108
82120
82127
82128
82131
82136
82139
82140
82143
82150
82154
82157
82172
82175
82180
82232
82239
82240
82247
82248
82261
82270

82274

82300
82306
82308
82310
82330
82340
82355
82360
82365
82370
82373
82374
82375
82378
82379 amniotic fluid
AFP-L3 fraction isoform and total AFP (including ratio)
Aluminum
Amines, vaginal fluid, qualitative
Amino acids; single, qualitative, each specimen (not elsewhere specified) multiple, qualitative, each specimen (not elsewhere specified) single, quantitative, each specimen, (not elsewhere specified)
Amino acids, 2 to 5 amino acids, quantitative, each specimen
Amino acids, 6 or more amino acids, quantitative, each specimen
Ammonia (blood)
Amniotic fluid scan (spectrophotometric)
Amylase (see Rule 11)
Androstanediol glucuronide
Androstenedione
Apolipoprotein, each (see Rule 16)
Arsenic
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), blood
Beta-2 microglobulin
Bile acids; total cholylglycine
Bilirubin; total (see Rule 11)
direct (see Rule 11)
Biotinidase, each specimen
Blood, occult, by peroxidase activity (eg, guaiac), qualitative; feces, consecutive collected specimens with single determination, for colorectal neoplasm screening (ie, patient was provided 3 cards or single triple card for consecutive collection)
Blood, occult, by fecal hemoglobin determination by immunoassay, qualitative, feces, 1-
3 simultaneous determinations
Cadmium
Vitamin D; 25 hydroxy, includes fraction(s), if performed
Calcitonin
Calcium; total (see Rule 11)
ionized (see Rule 11)
urine quantitative, timed specimen (see Rule 11)
Calculus; qualitative analysis
quantitative analysis, chemical
infrared spectroscopy
x-ray diffraction
Carbohydrate deficient transferrin
Carbon dioxide (bicarbonate) (see Rule 11)
Carboxyhemoglobin; quantitative
Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) (see Rule 15)
Carnitine (total and free), quantitative, each specimen

82382
82383

Catecholamines; total urine blood fractionated
Ceruloplasmin
Chloride; blood (see Rule 11) urine (see Rule 11) other source (see Rule 11)
Cholesterol, serum or whole blood, total (see Rule 11)
Cholinesterase; serum
Chromium
Citrate
Collagen cross links, any method

## Copper

Cortisol; free
total
Creatine kinase (CK), (CPK); total (see Rule 11)
isoenzymes
MB fraction only
Creatinine; blood (see Rule 11)
other source (see Rule 11)
clearance (see Rule 11)
Cryoglobulin, qualitative or semi-quantitative (eg, cryocrit)
Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B 12); (see Rule 6B)
unsaturated binding capacity
Cystine and homocystine, urine, qualitative
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)
Dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S)
Deoxycortisol, 11
Elastase, pancreatic (EL-1), fecal, qualitative or semi-quantitative
Erythropoietin
Estradiol
Estrogens; total
Estriol
Estrone
Fat or lipids, feces; qualitative quantitative
Very long chain fatty acids
Ferritin
Fetal fibronectin, cervicovaginal secretions, semi-quantitative
Folic acid; serum (see Rule 6B)
RBC (see Rule 6B)
Galactokinase, RBC
Galactose

82775
82784
82785
82787

Galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase; quantitative
Gammaglobulin (immunoglobulin); IgA, IgD, IgG, IgM, each
$\operatorname{lgE}$
immunoglobulin subclasses (eg, IgG1, 2, 3 or 4), each
Gases, blood, any combination of (two or more) $\mathrm{pH}, \mathrm{pCO}_{2}, \mathrm{pO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{HCO}$ (including calculated $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ saturation);
with $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ saturation, by direct measurement, except pulse oximetry
Gases, blood, $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ saturation only, by direct measurement, except pulse oximetry Hemoglobin-oxygen affinity ( $\mathrm{pO}_{2}$ for $50 \%$ hemoglobin saturation with oxygen) Gastrin after secretin stimulation
Gastrin
Glucagon
Glucose, body fluid, other than blood (see Rule 11)
Glucose; quantitative, blood (except reagent strip) (see Rule 11)
blood, reagent strip
post glucose dose (includes glucose)
tolerance test (GTT), 3 specimens (includes glucose)
tolerance test, each additional beyond 3 specimens
(List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) (Use 82952 in conjunction with 82951)
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD); quantitative screen
Glucosidase, beta
Glutamate dehydrogenase
Glutamyltransferase, gamma (GGT) (see Rule 11)
Glycated protein
Gonadotropin; follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
luteinizing hormone (LH)
Growth hormone, human (HGH) (somatotropin)
Helicobacter pylori, blood test analysis for urease activity, non-radioactive isotope (eg, C-13) (includes kit)
Haptoglobin; quantitative
Helicobacter pylori; breath test analysis for urease activity, non-radioactive isotope (includes kit)
Heavy metal (eg, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, antimony, mercury); qualitative, any number of analytes
Hemoglobin fractionation and quantitation; electrophoresis (eg, A2, S, C, and/or F) chromatography (eg, A2, S, C, and/or F)
Hemoglobin; by copper sulfate method, non- automated; F (fetal), chemical glycosylated (A1C)
methemoglobin, quantitative plasma
b-Hexosaminidase, each assay (Tay Sachs diagnostic/carrier testing)

| 83090 | Homocysteine |
| :---: | :---: |
| 83150 | Homovanillic acid (HVA) |
| 83497 | Hydroxyindolacetic acid, 5-(HIAA) |
| 83498 | Hydroxyprogesterone, 17-d |
| 83500 | Hydroxyproline; free |
| 83505 | total |
| 83525 | Insulin; total |
| 83527 | free |
| 83540 | Iron (see Rule 11) |
| 83550 | Iron binding capacity (see Rule 11) |
| 83586 | Ketosteroids, 17 (17-KS); total |
| 83593 | fractionation |
| 83605 | Lactate (lactic acid) |
| 83615 | Lactate dehydrogenase (LD), (LDH); (see Rule 11) |
| 83625 | isoenzymes, separation and quantitation |
| 83630 | Lactoferrin, fecal; qualitative |
| 83631 | quantitative |
| 83655 | Lead |
| 83661 | Fetal lung maturity assessment; lecithin sphingomyelin (L/S) ratio |
| 83662 | foam stability test |
| 83663 | fluorescence polarization |
| 83664 | lamellar body density |
| 83690 | Lipase |
| 83718 | Lipoprotein, direct measurement; high density cholesterol (HDL cholesterol) (see Rule 11) |
| 83727 | Luteinizing releasing factor (LRH) |
| 83735 | Magnesium (see Rule 11) |
| 83785 | Manganese |
| 83825 | Mercury, quantitative |
| 83835 | Metanephrines |
| 83864 | Mucopolysaccharides, acid, quantitative |
| 83876 | Myeloperoxidase (MPO) |
| 83880 | Natriuretic peptide |
| 83918 | Organic acids; total, quantitative, each specimen |
| 83919 | qualitative, each specimen |
| 83921 | Organic acid, single, quantitative |
| 83930 | Osmolality; blood (see Rule 4) |
| 83935 | urine (see Rule 4) |
| 83945 | Oxalate |
| 83950 | Oncoprotein; HER-2/neu (see Rule 15) |
| 83951 | des-gamma-carboxy-prothrombin (DCP) |
| 83970 | Parathormone (parathyroid hormone) |
| 83993 | Calprotectin, fecal |

84030

Phenylalanine (PKU), blood
Phosphatase, acid; total (see Rule 11)
prostatic (see Rule 15)
Phosphatase, alkaline; (see Rule 11)
heat stable (total not included) (see Rule 11) isoenzymes
Phosphatidylglycerol (separate procedure)
Phosphohexose isomerase
Phosphorus inorganic (phosphate); (see Rule 11)
urine (see Rule 11)
Porphobilinogen, urine; qualitative quantitative
Evaluation of cervicovaginal fluid for specific amniotic fluid protein(s) (eg, placental alpha macroglobulin-1 [PAMG-1], placental protein 12[PP12\}, alpha-fetoprotein), qualitative, each specimen (Only PAMG-1 is a covered service)
Porphyrins, urine; qualitative quantitation and fractionation
Potassium; serum, plasma or whole blood (see Rule 11)
urine (see Rule 11)
Prealbumin
Pregnenolone
17-hydroxypregnenolone
Progesterone
Prolactin
Prostate specific antigen (PSA); complexed (direct measurement)
total (see Rule 15) free (see Rule 15)
Protein, total, except by refractometry; serum, plasma or whole blood (see Rule 11) urine (see Rule 11) other source (eg, synovial fluid, cerebrospinal fluid) (see Rule 11)
Protein, total, by refractometry, any source (see Rule 11)
Pregnancy-associated plasma protein-A (PAPP-A)
Protein; electrophoretic fractionation and quantitation, serum electrophoretic fractionation and quantitation, other fluids with concentration (eg, urine, CSF)
Protoporphyrin, RBC; quantitative
Pyridoxal phosphate (Vitamin B-6)
Pyruvate kinase
Receptor assay; estrogen
progesterone
Sialic acid
Sodium; serum, plasma or whole blood (see Rule 11) urine (see Rule 11)

| 84302 | other source |
| :---: | :---: |
| 84305 | Somatomedin |
| 84375 | Sugars, chromatographic, TLC or paper chromatography |
| 84376 | Sugars (mono-,di-, and oligosaccharides); single qualitative, each specimen |
| 84377 | multiple qualitative, each specimen |
| 84378 | single quantitative, each specimen |
| 84379 | multiple quantitative, each specimen |
| 84402 | Testosterone; free |
| 84403 | total |
| 84410 | bioavailable, direct measurement (eg, differential precipitation) |
| 84425 | Thiamine (Vitamin B-1) |
| 84436 | Thyroxine; total |
| 84439 | free |
| 84442 | Thyroxine binding globulin (TBG) |
| 84443 | Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) |
| 84446 | Tocopherol alpha (Vitamin E) |
| 84449 | Transcortin (cortisol binding globulin) |
| 84450 | Transferase; aspartate amino (AST) (SGOT) (see Rule 11) |
| 84460 | alanine amino (ALT) (SGPT) (see Rule 11) |
| 84466 | Transferrin |
| 84478 | Triglycerides (see Rule 11) |
| 84479 | Thyroid hormone (T3 or T4) uptake (with or without) thyroid hormone binding ratio (THBR) |
| 84480 | Triiodothyronine T3; total (TT-3) |
| 84481 | free |
| 84482 | reverse |
| 84484 | Troponin, quantitative |
| 84510 | Tyrosine |
| 84512 | Troponin, qualitative |
| 84520 | Urea nitrogen; quantitative (see Rule 11) |
| 84540 | Urea nitrogen, urine (see Rule 11) |
| 84550 | Uric acid; blood (see Rule 11) |
| 84560 | other source (see Rule 11) |
| 84585 | Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA), urine |
| 84588 | Vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone, ADH) |
| 84590 | Vitamin A |
| 84591 | Vitamin, not otherwise specified |
| 84597 | Vitamin K |
| 84620 | Xylose absorption test, blood and/or urine |
| 84630 | Zinc |
| 84681 | C-peptide |
| 84702 | Gonadotropin, chorionic (hCG); quantitative (see Rules 9 and 15) |
| 84703 | qualitative (see Rule 9) |

Page 31 of 48

Unlisted chemistry/genetic testing procedure (see Rule 3) (Reimbursement is limited to the listed analytes for the purpose of providing information for diagnosis or monitoring of genetic disease or carrier state. Clinical applications other than genetic testing are subject to a coverability determination for unlisted procedures.)

Acetylglucosamidase,
Alpha N-
Acid Maltase
Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase,
Medium Chain
Short Chain
Adenosine deaminase
Adenylate kinase
Aldolase
Arginosuccinase
Arylsulfatase $A, B$ and/or $C$
ATPase
Citrate Synthase
Cytochrome Oxidase
Dihydropteridine Reductase
Dystrophin
Enolase
Fatty Acids, Long Chain
Fucosidase, Alpha and/or Beta

Fumarase
Galactocerebrosidase, Beta
Galactose -4- Sulfatase
Galactose -6- Sulfatase
Galactosidase, Alpha
and/or Beta
Glucocerebrosidase, Beta
Glucuronidase, Beta
Glyceraldehyde -3-P-
Dehydrogenase
Glycerophosphate Dehydrogenase, Alpha
Hexosaminidase, A
Iduronidase, alpha
Iduronosulfatase
Mannosidase, Alpha and/or Beta
Myoadenylate Deaminase
NADH Cytochrome C Reductase
NADH Dehydrogenase

Neuraminidase
Nucleoside Phosphorylase
Ornithine Carbamyl
Transferase (OCT)
Phosphofructokinase
Phosphoglucomutase,
Isoenzymes
Phosphoglycerate Kinase
Phosphoglycerate Mutase
Phosphorylase
Phosphorylase B Kinase
Phytanic acid
Pyruvate Decarboxylase
Sphingomyelinase
Succinate Cytochrome C
Reductase
Succinate Dehydrogenase
Sulfaminidase
Triose phosphate Isomerase

## HEMATOLOGY and COAGULATION

CODE
85002
85004
85007

85013
85014
85018
85025
85027
85032
85041
85044
85045
85046

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DESCRIPTION
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## Bleeding time

```
Blood count; automated differential WBC count
blood smear, microscopic examination with manual differential WBC count (includes RBC morphology and platelet estimation)
spun microhematocrit
hematocrit (Hct)
hemoglobin ( Hgb )
complete (CBC), automated (Hgb, Hct, RBC, WBC and platelet count), and automated differential WBC count
complete (CBC), automated (Hgb, Hct, RBC, WBC and platelet count)
manual cell count (erythrocyte, leukocyte, or platelet) each
red blood cell (RBC), automated
reticulocyte, manual
reticulocyte, automated
reticulocytes, automated, including 1 or more cellular parameters (eg, reticulocyte hemoglobin content [CHr], immature reticulocyte fraction [IRF], reticulocyte volume [MRV], RNA content), direct measurement leukocyte (WBC), automated
platelet, automated
Reticulated platelet assay
Blood smear, peripheral, (including) interpretation by physician with written report
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85097 Bone marrow; smear interpretation

85210 Clotting; factor II, prothrombin, specific
factor $\vee$ (AcG or proaccelerin), labile factor
factor VII (proconvertin, stable factor)
factor VIII (AHG), 1-stage
factor VIII related antigen
factor VIII, VW factor, ristocetin cofactor
factor VIII, VW factor antigen
factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, multimetric analysis
factor IX (PTC or Christmas)
factor X (Stuart-Prower)
factor XI (PTA)
factor XII (Hageman)
factor XIII (fibrin stabilizing)
factor XIII (fibrin stabilizing), screen solubility
prekallikrein assay (Fletcher factor assay)
high molecular weight kininogen assay (Fitzgerald factor assay)
Clotting inhibitors or anticoagulants; antithrombin III, activity
antithrombin III, antigen assay
protein C, antigen
protein C, activity
protein S, total
protein $S$, free
Activated Protein C (APC) resistance assay
Factor inhibitor test
Thrombomodulin
Coagulation time; activated other methods
Euglobulin lysis
Fibrin(ogen) degradation (split) products (FDP) (FSP); agglutination slide, semiquantitative
paracoagulation
quantitative
Fibrin degradation products, D-dimer; qualitative or semiquantitative
quantitative
ultrasensitive (eg, for evaluation for venous thromboembolism), qualitative or semiquantitative
Fibrinogen; activity
antigen
Coagulation and fibrinolysis, functional activity, not otherwise specified (eg, ADAMTS13), each analyte

Heinz bodies; direct
induced, acetyl phenylhydrazine

85460

85461
85475
85520
85536
85540
85549
85555
85557
85576
85610
85612
85613
85635
85651
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85670
85705
85730
85732
85810

Hemoglobin or RBCs, fetal, for fetomaternal hemorrhage; differential lysis (KleihauerBetke)
rosette
Hemolysin, acid
Heparin assay
Iron stain, peripheral blood
Leukocyte alkaline phosphatase with count
Muramidase
Osmotic fragility, RBC; unincubated
incubated
Platelet; aggregation (in vitro), each agent
Prothrombin time;
Russell viper venom time (includes venom); undiluted
diluted
Reptilase test
Sedimentation rate, erythrocyte; non-automated
automated
Thrombin time; plasma
Thromboplastin inhibition; tissue
Thromboplastin time, partial (PTT); plasma or whole blood
substitution, plasma fractions, each
Viscosity

## IMMUNOLOGY

Immunologic tests for antigen or antibody should be reported using the most specific code available. For infectious agent antibody or antigen tests, see codes 86602-86793 and the crossreferences located in that coding range. See Rules 6 and 10. For antigen identification in solid tissue, see 88342-88346 in Surgical Pathology.

CODE
86003
86008
86038
86039
86060
86063
86140
86141
86146
86147
86148

DESCRIPTION
Allergen specific IgE; quantitative or semiquantitative, crude allergen extract, each quantitative or semiquantitative, recombinant or purified component, each
Antinuclear antibodies (ANA);
titer
Antistreptolysin 0; titer
screen
C-reactive protein; high sensitivity (hsCRP)
Beta 2 Glycoprotein 1 antibody, each
Cardiolipin (phospholipid) antibody, each Ig class
Anti-phosphatidylserine (phospholipid) antibody

86157
86160
86161
86162
86215
86225
86235

86255

86256
86294

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86361

Cold agglutinin; titer
Complement; antigen, each component
functional activity, each component
total hemolytic (CH50)
Deoxyribonuclease, antibody
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) antibody; native or double stranded Extractable nuclear antigen, antibody to, any method (eg, nRNP, SS-A, SS-B, Sm, RNP, Sc170, J01), each antibody Fluorescent noninfectious agent antibody; screen, each antibody, (not elsewhere specified) (see Rule 10)
titer, each antibody (not elsewhere specified) (see Rule 10) Immunoassay for tumor antigen, qualitative or semiquantitative (eg, bladder tumor antigen) (see Rule 15)
Immunoassay for tumor antigen, quantitative; CA 15-3 (27.29) (see Rule 15)
CA 19-9 (see Rule 15)
CA 125 (see Rule 15)
Human epididymis protein 4 (HE4)
Heterophile antibodies; screening
titer
Immunoassay for tumor antigen, other antigen, quantitative, (eg, CA 50, 72-4, 549), each (not elsewhere specified) (see Rule 15)
Immunoassay for infectious agent antibody, qualitative or semiquantitative, single step method (not elsewhere specified) (eg, reagent strip)
Immunoelectrophoresis; serum
other fluids (eg, urine, cerebrospinal fluid) with concentration
Immunodiffusion; not elsewhere specified
Immunofixation electrophoresis; serum
other fluids with concentration (eg, urine, CSF)
Inhibin A
Insulin antibodies
Intrinsic factor antibodies
Islet cell antibody (see Rule 19)
B cells, total count (see Rule 18)
Natural killer (NK) cells, total count (see Rule 18)
T cells; total count
absolute CD4 and CD8 count, including ratio
absolute CD4 count (For T-cell immunophenotyping, see Rule 18)
Stem cells (ie, CD34), total count (see Rule 18)
Microsomal antibodies (eg, thyroid or liver-kidney), each Neutralization test, viral
Particle agglutination; screen, each antibody
Rheumatoid factor; qualitative
quantitative

86480

86481
86592

Tuberculosis test, cell mediated immunity antigen response measurement; gamma interferon
enumeration of gamma interferon-producing T-cells in cell suspension
Syphilis test, non-treponemal antibody; qualitative (eg, VDRL, RPR, ART)
quantitative (includes screen and titer)
(For infectious agent antibody or antigen tests not listed by name, see Rule 10 A , B ; for maximum reimbursable amounts for two or more infectious agent tests, see Rule 6C.)
Antibody; actinomyces
adenovirus
Aspergillus
bacterium, not elsewhere specified
Bartonella
Blastomyces
Bordetella
Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme disease) confirmatory test (eg, Western Blot or immunoblot)
Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme disease)
Borrelia (relapsing fever)
Brucella
Campylobacter
Chlamydia
Chlamydia, IgM

> Coccidioides

Coxiella brunetii (Q fever)
Cryptococcus
cytomegalovirus (CMV)
cytomegalovirus (CMV), IgM
encephalitis, California (La Crosse)
encephalitis, Eastern equine
encephalitis, St. Louis
encephalitis, Western equine
enterovirus (eg, coxsackie, echo, polio)
Epstein-Barr (EB) virus, early antigen (EA)
Epstein-Barr (EB) virus, nuclear antigen (EBNA)
Epstein-Barr (EB) virus, viral capsid (VCA)

> Ehrlichia

Francisella tularensis
fungus, not elsewhere specified
Giardia lamblia
Helicobacter pylori
helminth, not elsewhere specified
Hemophilus influenza
HTLV-I
Page 36 of 48

86689
86692
86696
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86701
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HTLV or HIV antibody, confirmatory test (eg, Western Blot) hepatitis, delta agent
herpes simplex, type 2
histoplasma
HIV-1
HIV-2
HIV-1 and HIV-2, single result
(For maximum reimbursable amounts for hepatitis tests performed in combination, see Rule 6C)
Hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb), total
IgM antibody
Hepatitis B surface antibody (HBsAb)
Hepatitis Be antibody (HBeAb)
Hepatitis A antibody (HAAb)
Hepatitis A antibody (HAAb), IgM antibody
Antibody; influenza virus
Legionella
Leishmania
Leptospira
Listeria monocytogenes
lymphocytic choriomeningitis
mumps
mycoplasma
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
parvovirus
Plasmodium (malaria)
protozoa, not elsewhere specified
respiratory syncytial virus
Rickettsia
rotavirus
rubella
rubeola
Salmonella
Shigella
Toxoplasma
Toxoplasma, IgM
Treponema pallidum
Trichinella
varicella-zoster
West Nile virus, $\lg \mathrm{M}$
West Nile virus
virus, not elsewhere specified

Yersinia
Zika virus,amplified probe technique
Thyroglobulin antibody
Hepatitis C antibody;
confirmatory test (eg, immunoblot)
Unlisted immunology procedure

## TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

CODE

DESCRIPTION
Antibody screen, RBC, each serum technique
Antibody elution (RBC), each elution
Antibody identification, RBC antibodies, each panel for each serum technique
Antihuman globulin test (Coombs test); direct, each antiserum
Blood typing; serologic; ABO
Rh (D)
RBC antigens, other than ABO or Rh (D), each
Hemolysins and agglutinins; auto, screen, each
incubated

## MICROBIOLOGY

## CODE DESCRIPTION

87015
87040

87045

87046

Concentration (any type), for infectious agents Culture, bacterial; blood, aerobic, with isolation and presumptive identification of isolates (includes anaerobic culture, if appropriate)
stool, aerobic, with isolation and preliminary examination (eg, KIA, LIA), Salmonella and Shigella species stool, aerobic, additional pathogens, isolation and presumptive identification of isolates, each plate any other source except urine, blood or stool, aerobic, with isolation and presumptive identification of isolates any source, except blood, anaerobic with isolation and presumptive identification of isolates anaerobic isolate, additional methods required for definitive identification, each isolate aerobic isolate, additional methods required for definitive identification, each isolate

Culture, presumptive, pathogenic organisms, screening only;
Culture, bacterial; quantitative colony count, urine

Page 38 of 48

87088
87101

87102
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87209
87210
with isolation and presumptive identification of each isolate, urine Culture, fungi (mold or yeast) isolation, with presumptive identification of isolates; skin, hair, or nail
other source (except blood) blood

Culture, fungi, definitive identification, each organism; yeast (Use in addition to codes 87101, 87102, or 87103 when appropriate)
mold
Culture, mycoplasma, any source
Culture, chlamydia, any source
Culture, tubercle or other acid-fast bacilli (eg, TB, AFB, mycobacteria) any source, with isolation and presumptive identification of isolates Culture, mycobacterial, definitive identification, each isolate Dark field examination, any source (eg, penile, vaginal, oral, skin); includes specimen collection
without collection
Macroscopic examination; parasite
Pinworm exam (eg, cellophane tape prep)
Ova and parasites, direct smears, concentration and identification
Susceptibility studies, antimicrobial agent; agar dilution method, per agent (eg, antibiotic gradient strip)
disk method, per plate (12 or fewer agents) enzyme detection (eg, beta lactamase), per enzyme microdilution or agar dilution (minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) or breakpoint), each multi-antimicrobial, per plate macrobroth dilution method, each agent mycobacteria, proportion method, each agent
Smear, primary source with interpretation; Gram or Giemsa stain for bacteria, fungi or cell types
fluorescent and/or acid fast stain for bacteria, fungi, parasites, viruses or cell types
special stain for inclusion bodies or parasites (eg, malaria, coccidia, microsporidia, trypanosomes, herpes viruses)
complex special stain (eg, trichrome, iron hemotoxylin) for ova and parasites wet mount for infectious agents (eg, saline, India ink, KOH preps) (Does not include KOH on skin, hair or nails)
Toxin or antitoxin assay, tissue culture (eg, Clostridium difficile toxin)
Virus isolation; inoculation of embryonated eggs, or small animal, includes observation and dissection
tissue culture inoculation, observation, and presumptive identification by cytopathic effect tissue culture, additional studies or definitive identification (eg, hemabsorption, neutralization, immunofluorescence stain), each isolate

87254

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centrifuge enhanced (shell vial) technique, includes identification with immunofluorescence stain, each virus
including identification by non-immunologic method, other than by cytopathic effect (eg, virus specific enzymatic activity)
Infectious agent antigen detection by immunofluorescent technique; adenovirus
Bordetella pertussis/parapertussis
giardia
Chlamydia trachomatis
Cytomegalovirus, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA)
cryptosporidium
Herpes simplex virus type 2
Herpes simplex virus type 1
influenza B virus
influenza A virus
Legionella pneumophila
Parainfluenza virus, each type
respiratory syncytial virus
Pneumocystis carinii
Varicella zoster virus
not otherwise specified, each organism (see Rule 10B)
Infectious agent antigen detection by immunoassay technique, (eg, enzyme immunoassay [EIA], enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA], immunochemiluminometric assay [IMCA]) qualitative or semiquantitative, multiple-step method; adenovirus enteric types 40/41

Aspergillus
Chlamydia trachomatis
Clostridium difficile toxin(s)
Cryptococcus neoformans
cryptosporidium
giardia
cytomegalovirus
Escherichia coli 0157
Entamoeba histolytica dispar group
Entamoeba histolytica group
Helicobacter pylori, stool
hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
hepatitis $B$ surface antigen (HBsAg) neutralization
hepatitis Be antigen ( HBeAg )
hepatitis, delta agent
Histoplasma capsulatum
Infectious agent antigen detection by enzyme immunoassay technique, qualitative or semiquantitative, multiple-step method; hiv-1 antigen(s), with hiv-1 and hiv-2 antibodies, single result

87390
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HIV-1 (eg, P24 antigen)
respiratory syncytial virus
rotavirus
Shiga-like toxin
Streptococcus, group A
Infectious agent antigen detection by immunoassay technique, (eg, enzyme immunoassay [EIA], enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA], immunochemiluminometric assay [IMCA], qualitative or semiquantitative; multiple-step method, not otherwise specified, each organism
single step method, not otherwise specified, each organism
Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Borrelia burgdorferi, amplified probe technique
Candida species, direct probe technique
Chlamydia pneumoniae, amplified probe technique
Chlamydia trachomatis, direct probe technique
Chlamydia trachomatis, amplified probe technique
cytomegalovirus, direct probe technique
enterovirus, amplified probe technique, includes reverse transcription, when performed vancomycin resistance (eg, enterococcus species van A, van B), amplified probe technique
influenza virus, includes reverse transcription, when performed, and amplified probe technique, each type or subtype
influenza virus, for multiple types or sub-types, includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, first 2 types or sub-types
influenza virus, for multiple types or sub-types, includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, each additional influenza virus type or sub-type beyond 2 (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
(Use 87503 in conjunction with 87502)
Gardnerella vaginalis, direct probe technique
hepatitis $B$ virus, amplified probe technique
hepatitis $C$, amplified probe technique, includes reverse transcription when performed
hepatitis C , quantification, includes reverse transcription when performed Herpes simplex virus, amplified probe technique
HIV-1, amplified probe technique, includes reverse transcription when performed
HIV-1, quantification, includes reverse transcription when performed
Human Papillomavirus (HPV), low-risk types (eg, 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)
Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk type (eg, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, $52,56,58,59,68)$

87906

Human Papillomavirus (HPV), types 16 and 18 only, includes type 45, if performed
Mycobacteria species, amplified probe technique
Mycobacteria tuberculosis, amplified probe technique
Mycobacteria avium-intracellulare, amplified probe technique
Mycoplasma pneumoniae, amplified probe technique
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, direct probe technique
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, amplified probe technique
Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (dna or rna); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 3-5 targets
respiratory syncytial virus, amplified probe technique
Staphylococcus aureus, amplified probe technique
Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant, amplified probe technique (includes staphylococcus aureus identification)
Streptococcus, group A, direct probe technique
Streptococcus, group B, amplified probe technique
Trichomonas vaginalis, direct probe technique
Trichomonas vaginalis, amplified probe technique
Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
amplified probe technique, each organism
Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), multiple organisms; direct probe(s) technique
amplified probe(s) technique
Infectious agent antigen detection by immunoassay with direct optical observation; Clostridium difficile toxin A
HIV-1 antigen(s), with HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies
Influenza
respiratory syncytial virus
Trichomonas vaginalis adenovirus
Infectious agent detection by immunoassay with direct optical observation; Streptococcus, group A not otherwise specified
Infectious agent drug susceptibility phenotype prediction using regularly updated genotypic bioinformatics Infectious agent genotype analysis by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); HIV-1, reverse transcriptase and protease regions

Hepatitis C virus
Infectious agent phenotype analysis by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); HIV 1, through 10 drugs tested
87904 each additional drug tested (List separately in addition to primary procedure)

## CYTOPATHOLOGY

CODE
88104

88106
88108

88112

88120

88121
88141

88142

88143
88147

88148s

88150

88153

DESCRIPTION
Cytopathology, fluids, washings or brushings, except cervical or vaginal; smears with interpretation
simple filter method with interpretation
Cytopathology, concentration technique, smears and interpretation (eg, Saccomanno technique) Cytopathology, selective cellular enhancement technique with interpretation (eg, liquid based slide preparation method), except cervical or vaginal (Do not report 88112 with 88108)

Cytopathology, in situ hybridization (eg, FISH), urinary tract specimen with morphometric analysis, 3-5 molecular probes, each specimen; manual
using computer-assisted technology
Cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system); requiring interpretation by physician (List separately in addition to code for technical service) Cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation; manual screening under physician supervision
with manual screening and rescreening under physician supervision Cytopathology smears, cervical or vaginal; screening by automated system under physician supervision
screening by automated system with manual re-screening under physician supervision
Cytopathology, slides, cervical or vaginal; manual screening under physician supervision
with manual screening and rescreening under physician supervision Cytopathology, smears, any other source (specify); screening and interpretation
preparation, screening and interpretation
extended study involving over 5 slides and/or multiple stains Cytopathology, slides, cervical or vaginal (the Bethesda System); manual screening under physician supervision
with manual screening and rescreening under physician supervision
Cytopathology, evaluation of fine needle aspirate; interpretation and report Cytopathology, cervical or vaginal (any reporting system), collected in preservative fluid, automated thin layer preparation; screening by automated system, under physician supervision

## 88175

88184

88185
88187
88188
88189
with screening by automated system and manual rescreening or review under physician supervision (See Rule 22 for instrumented PAP screening definitions) Flow cytometry, cell surface, cytoplasmic, or nuclear marker, technical component only; first marker
each additional marker (List separately in addition to code for first marker)
Flow cytometry, interpretation; 2 to 8 markers 9 to 15 markers 16 or more markers

## CYTOGENETIC STUDIES

Cytogenetic studies procedure codes 88245,88267 and 88269 must be billed in combination with procedure code 88280 to report a 2-karyotype chromosome analysis as described in the quality control standards for cytogenetic licensure.

## CODE

88230
88233
88235
88237
88239
88245

88248

88249

88262
88263
88267

88269

88271
88272

88273
88274
88275
88280

88285

## DESCRIPTION

Tissue culture for non-neoplastic disorders; lymphocyte
skin or other solid tissue biopsy amniotic fluid or chorionic villus cells
Tissue culture for neoplastic disorders; bone marrow, blood cells solid tumor
Chromosome analysis for breakage syndromes; baseline Sister Chromatid Exchange (SCE), 20-25 cells baseline breakage, score 50-100 cells, count 20 cells, 2 karyotypes (eg, for ataxia telangiectasia, Fanconi anemia, fragile $X$ ) score 100 cells, clastogen stress (eg, diepoxybutane, mitomycin C, ionizing radiation, UV radiation) Chromosome analysis; count 15-20 cells, 2 karyotypes, with banding count 45 cells for mosaicism, 2 karyotypes, with banding
Chromosome analysis, amniotic fluid or chorionic villus, count 15 cells, 1 karyotype, with banding

Chromosome analysis, in situ for amniotic fluid cells, count cells from 6-12 colonies, 1 karyotype, with banding
Molecular cytogenetics; DNA probe, each (e.g. FISH)
chromosomal in situ hybridization, analyze 3-5 cells (eg, for derivatives and markers)
chromosomal in situ hybridization, analyze 10-30 cells (eg, for microdeletions) interphase in situ hybridization, analyze 25-99 cells interphase in situ hybridization, analyze 100-300 cells
Chromosome analysis; additional karyotypes, each study (Use in addition to code 88267, 88269)

## SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Surgical pathology procedure codes are reimbursable per specimen. A specimen is defined as tissue or tissues that is (are) submitted for individual and separate attention, requiring individual examination and pathologic diagnosis. Any unlisted specimen should be assigned to the code which most closely reflects the work involved when compared to other specimens assigned to that code.

88302 LEVEL II - Surgical pathology, gross and microscopic examination

Appendix, Incidental
Fallopian Tube, Sterilization
Fingers/Toes, Amputation, Traumatic
Foreskin, Newborn

Hernia Sac, Any Location
Hydrocele Sac
Nerve
Skin, Plastic Repair

Sympathetic Ganglion
Testis, Castration
Vaginal Mucosa, Incidental
Vas Deferens, Sterilization

## 88304 LEVEL III - Surgical pathology, gross and microscopic examination

Abortion, Induced
Abscess
Aneurysm - Arterial/Ventricular
Anus, Tag
Appendix, Other than Incidental
Artery, Atheromatous Plaque
Bartholin's Gland Cyst
Bone Fragment(s), Other than Pathologic Fracture
Bursa/Synovial Cyst
Carpal Tunnel Tissue
Cartilage, Shavings
Cholesteatoma
Colon, Colostomy Stoma
Conjunctiva - Biopsy/Pterygium
Cornea
Diverticulum - Esophagus/Small Intestine
Dupuytren's Contracture Tissue
Femoral Head, Other than Fracture
Fissure/Fistula
Foreskin, Other than Newborn
Gallbladder
Ganglion Cyst
Hematoma
Hemorrhoids
Hydatid of Morgagni
Intervertebral Disc
Joint, Loose Body
Meniscus
Mucocele, Salivary

Neuroma - Morton's/Traumatic
Pilonidal Cyst/Sinus
Polyps, Inflammatory - Nasal/Sinusoidal
Skin - Cyst/Tag/Debridement
Soft Tissue, Debridement
Soft Tissue, Lipoma
Spermatocele
Tendon/Tendon Sheath
Testicular Appendage
Thrombus or Embolus
Tonsil and/or Adenoids
Varicocele
Vas Deferens, Other than Sterilization
Vein, Varicosity

88305 LEVEL IV - Surgical pathology, gross and microscopic examination
Abortion - Spontaneous/
Missed
Artery, Biopsy
Bone Marrow, Biopsy
Bone, Exostosis
Brain/Meninges, Other than
For Tumor Resection
Breast, Biopsy, Not Requiring
Microscopic Evaluation of
Surgical Margins
Breast, Reduction Mammoplasty
Bronchus, Biopsy
Cell Block, Any Source
Cervix, Biopsy
Colon, Biopsy
Duodenum, Biopsy
Endocervix,
Curettings/Biopsy
Endometrium
Curettings/Biopsy
Esophagus, Biopsy
Extremity, Amputation,
Traumatic
Fallopian Tube, Biopsy
Fallopian Tube,
Ectopic Pregnancy
Femoral Head, Fracture

Missed
Artery, Biopsy
Bone Marrow, Biopsy
Bone, Exostosis
Bain/Meninges, Other than
For Tumor Resection east, Bopsy, Not Requiring

Surgical Margins
Breast, Reduction Mammoplasty
Cell Block, Any Source
Cervix, Biopsy
Colon, Biopsy
Biopsy
Curettings/Biopsy
ndometrium
Cumas, Biopsy

Traumatic
Fallopian Tube, Biopsy
Ectopic Pregnancy
Femoral Head, Fracture

Gingiva/Oral Mucosa, Biopsy
Heart Valve
Joint, Resection
Kidney, Biopsy
Larynx, Biopsy
Leiomyoma (s), Uterine Myomectomy without Uterus
Lip, Biopsy/Wedge Resection
Lung, Transbronchial Biopsy
Lymph Node, Biopsy
Muscle, Biopsy
Nasal Mucosa, Biopsy
Nasopharynx/Oropharynx, Biopsy
Nerve, Biopsy
Odontogenic/Dental Cyst
Omentum, Biopsy
Ovary with or without Tube,
Non-neoplastic
Ovary, Biopsy/
Wedge Resection
Parathyroid Gland
Peritoneum, Biopsy
Pituitary Tumor
Placenta, Other than
Third Trimester
Pleura/Pericardium-

Polyp, Colorectal
Polyp, Stomach/Small Intestine
Prostate, Needle Biopsy
Prostate, TUR
Salivary Gland, Biopsy
Sinus, Paranasal Biopsy
Skin, Other than Cyst/Tag/
Debridement/Plastic Repair
Small Intestine, Biopsy
Soft Tissue, Other than
Tumor/Mass/Lipoma/Debridement
Spleen
Stomach, Biopsy
Synovium
Testis, Other than Tumor/ Biopsy/Castration
Thyroglossal Duct/Brachial
Cleft Cyst
Tongue, Biopsy
Tonsil, Biopsy
Trachea, Biopsy
Ureter, Biopsy
Urethra, Biopsy
Urinary Bladder, Biopsy
Uterus, with or without
Tubes \& Ovaries, for Prolapse

| Finger/Toes, Amputation, | Biopsy/Tissue | Vagina, Biopsy |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Non-traumatic | Polyp, Cervical/Endometrial | Vulva/Labia, Biopsy |

## 88307 LEVEL V - Surgical pathology, gross and microscopic examination

Adrenal, Resection
Bone - Biopsy/Curettings
Bone Fragment(s), Pathologic Fracture
Brain, Biopsy
Brain/Meninges,
Tumor Resection
Breast, Excision of Lesion,
Requiring Microscopic
Evaluation of Surgical
Margins
Breast, Mastectomy -
Partial/Simple
Cervix, Conization
Colon, Segmental Resection,
Other than for Tumor
Extremity, Amputation,
Non-traumatic
Eye, Enucleation

Kidney, Partial/Total
Nephrectomy
Larynx, Partial/Total
Resection
Liver, Biopsy -
Needle/Wedge
Liver, Partial Resection
Lung, Wedge Biopsy
Lymph Nodes, Regional
Resection
Mediastinum, Mass
Myocardium, Biopsy
Odontogenic Tumor
Ovary with or without
Tube, Neoplastic
Pancreas, Biopsy
Placenta, Third Trimester
Prostate, Except Radical Resection

Salivary Gland
Sentinel Lymph Node
Small Intestine, Resection, Other than for Tumor Soft Tissue Mass (except Lipoma) - Biopsy/Simple Excision
Stomach - Subtotal/Total
Resection, Other than
for Tumor
Testis, Biopsy
Thymus, Tumor
Thyroid, Total/Lobe
Ureter, Resection
Urinary Bladder, TUR
Uterus, with or without Tubes and
Ovaries, Other than
Neoplastic/Prolapse

## 88309 LEVEL VI - Surgical pathology, gross and microscopic examination

Bone Resection
Breast, Mastectomy - with
Regional Lymph Nodes
Colon, Segmental Resection
for Tumor
Colon, Total Resection
Esophagus, Partial/
Total Resection Extremity, Disarticulation
Fetus, with Dissection Larynx, Partial/Total
Resection - with Regional

Lung - Total/Lobe/ Segment Resection
Pancreas - Total/Subtota Resection
Prostate, Radical Resection
Small Intestine,
Resection for Tumor
Soft Tissue Tumor, Extensive Resection
Stomach - Subtotal/Total
Resection, Tumor
Lymph Nodes

Testis, Tumor
Tongue/Tonsil -
Resection for Tumor
Urinary Bladder, Partial/
Total Resection
Uterus, with or without
Tubes \& Ovaries,
Neoplastic
Vulva - Total/
Subtotal Resection

## CODE DESCRIPTION

Special stain including interpretation and report; Group I for microorganisms (eg, acid fast, methenamine silver) (Report one unit of 88312 for each special stain, on each surgical pathology block, cytologic specimen, or hematologic smear)

Group II, all other (eg, iron, trichrome), except stain for microorganisms, stains for enzyme constituents, or immunocytochemistry and immunohistochemistry (Report one unit of 88313 for each special stain, on each surgical pathology block, cytologic specimen, or hematologic smear)
each additional single antibody stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure.)
Morphometric analysis; nerve
Morphometric analysis, tumor immunohistochemistry (eg, Her-2/Neu, estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor), quantitative or semiquantitative, per specimen, each single antibody stain procedure; manual
using computer assisted technology (computer generated) (Do not report 88360 or 88361 with 88342 unless each procedure is for a different antibody) (When semi-thin plastic-embedded sections are performed in conjunction with morphometric analysis, only the morphometric analysis should be reported; if performed as an independent procedure, see codes 88302-88309 for surgical pathology)

## OTHER PROCEDURES

CODE 89050
89051
89055
89060

89190
89230
89321
91065

G0480

P9604

S3840

S3842
S3844

S3846
S3849
S3850
S3852
S3853
S3861

DESCRIPTION
Cell count, miscellaneous body fluids (eg, cerebrospinal fluid, joint fluid), except blood; with differential count
Leukocyte assessment, fecal, qualitative or semiquantitative
Crystal identification by light microscopy with or without polarizing lens analysis, tissue or any body fluid (except urine)
Nasal smear for eosinophils
Sweat collection by iontophoresis (includes analysis)
Semen analysis; sperm presence and motility of sperm, if performed
Breath hydrogen or methane test (eg, for detection of lactase deficiency, fructose intolerance, bacterial overgrowth, or oro-cecal gastrointestinal transit)
Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (See Rule 5B)
collection drawn from home bound or nursing home bound patient; prorated trip charge (Limited to home bound phlebotomy; see Rule 23)
DNA analysis for germline mutations of the RET proto-oncogene for susceptibility to multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2
Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease
DNA analysis of the connexin 26 gene (GJB2) for susceptibility to congenital, profound deafness
Genetic testing for hemoglobin E beta-thalassemia
Genetic testing for Niemann-Pick disease
Genetic testing for sickle cell anemia
DNA analysis for APOE epilson 4 allele for susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease
Genetic testing for myotonic muscular dystrophy
Genetic testing, sodium channel, voltage-gated, type V, alpha subunit (SCN5A) and variants for suspected Brugada Syndrome

Page 47 of 48 Genetic analysis for a specific gene mutation for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) in an individual with a known HCM mutation in the family

