Medical Policy

Serum Biomarker Panel Testing for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Other Connective Tissue Diseases

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Policy Number: 702
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.04.123
NCD/LCD: NA

Related Policies
Multibiomarker Disease Activity Blood Test for Rheumatoid Arthritis, #677

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity
Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Serum biomarker panel testing with proprietary algorithms and/or index scores for the diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus and other connective tissue diseases is considered INVESTIGATIONAL.

Prior Authorization Information

Inpatient
- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization IS REQUIRED for all products if the procedure is performed inpatient.

Outpatient
- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization might be required if the procedure is performed outpatient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outpatient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes
Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.
Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.

The following CPT code is considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0062U</td>
<td>Autoimmune (systemic lupus erythematosus), IgG and IgM analysis of 80 biomarkers, utilizing serum, algorithm reported with a risk score</td>
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</table>

Description

Connective Tissue Diseases

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

SLE is an autoimmune CTD. It is one of several types of lupus, the others being cutaneous and drug-induced lupus. About 90% of lupus patients are women between the ages of 15 and 44 years. SLE causes inflammation and can affect any part of the body, most commonly the skin, heart, joints, lungs, blood vessels, liver, kidneys, and nervous system. Although generally not fatal, SLE can increase mortality, most commonly from cardiovascular disease due to accelerated atherosclerosis. SLE can also lead to kidney failure, which may reduce survival. The survival rate in the U.S. is approximately 95% at 5 years and 78% at 20 years. The morbidity associated with SLE is substantial. Symptoms such as joint and muscle pain can impact the quality of life and functional status. SLE also increases patients’ risk of infection, cancer, avascular necrosis (bone death), and pregnancy complications (eg, preeclampsia, preterm birth). The course of the disease is variable, and patients generally experience flares of mild-to-severe illness and remission.

Other Connective Tissue Diseases

Several other CTDs may require a differential diagnosis from SLE (eg, rheumatoid arthritis, thyroid disease, Sjögren syndrome, antiphospholipid syndrome, and polymyositis).

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammatory peripheral polyarthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis can lead to deformity through stretching of tendons and ligaments and destruction of joints through erosion of cartilage and bone. Rheumatoid arthritis can also affect the skin, eyes, lungs, heart, and blood vessels.

Graves' disease is an autoimmune disorder that leads to overactivity of the thyroid gland. The disease arises from thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor antibodies. It is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism. Blood tests may show raised thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulin antibodies.

Hashimoto disease, also known as chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, is an autoimmune disorder and is the most common cause of hypothyroidism second to iodine insufficiency. It is characterized by an underactive thyroid gland and gradual thyroid failure. Diagnosis is confirmed with blood tests for thyroid-stimulating hormone (T4) and antithyroid antibodies.

Sjögren syndrome is an autoimmune disorder characterized by dryness of the eyes and mouth due to diminished lacrimal and salivary gland function. Affected individuals may also have symptoms of fatigue, myalgia, and cognitive dysfunction, which may be difficult to distinguish clinically from fibromyalgia or medication side effects. Typical antibodies include antinuclear antibody (ANA), anti-Sjögren-syndrome-related antigen, anti-Sjögren syndrome type B, or rheumatoid factor.
Antiphospholipid syndrome is a systemic autoimmune disorder characterized by venous or arterial thrombosis and/or pregnancy morbidity. Antiphospholipid antibodies are directed against phospholipid-binding proteins.

Polyomyositis and dermatomyositis are inflammatory myopathies characterized by muscle weakness and inflammation. Dermatomyositis may also have skin manifestations.

**Summary**

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune connective tissue disease (CTD) that can be difficult to diagnose because patients often present with diverse, nonspecific symptoms that overlap with other CTDs; to further complicate matters, commonly used laboratory tests are not highly accurate. Moreover, similar symptoms may also present themselves in patients with fibromyalgia. Currently, differential diagnosis depends on a combination of clinical signs and symptoms and individual laboratory tests. More accurate laboratory tests for SLE and other CTDs could facilitate the diagnosis of the disease. Laboratory-developed, diagnostic panel tests with proprietary algorithms and/or index scores for the diagnosis of SLE and other autoimmune CTDs are commercially available.

For individuals with signs and/or symptoms of SLE who receive serum biomarker panel testing, the evidence includes several diagnostic accuracy studies and 1 prospective evaluation of clinical utility that compared the impact of the test results on physicians’ evaluation of patients with a clinical suspicion for SLE. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, and quality of life. One case-control study found high sensitivity and specificity for a commercially available test for diagnosing SLE. More recent evaluations have tested how a panel test can aid in the diagnosis or exclusion of SLE in a population with suspected SLE or undifferentiated findings. Two observational studies found that patients with a positive Avise test were more likely to have classifiable SLE after 9 months to 2 years of follow-up. Additionally, a randomized controlled trial evaluated the influence of test results from Avise and standard diagnosis laboratory testing on rheumatologists’ likelihood of diagnosing SLE, which found that physicians were less likely to diagnosis SLE in a patient with a negative Avise test. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals with signs and/or symptoms of CTD (besides SLE) who receive serum biomarker panel testing, more studies are needed. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, symptoms, and quality of life. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Policy History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/2018</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Clinical criteria in Table 1 for synovitis clarified under the description section. Summary and references updated. Clarified coding information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/2017</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. The phrase “and other connective tissue diseases” added to policy statement and title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2015</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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**Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies**

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Medical Policy Terms of Use
References


