Medical Policy

Genetic Testing for Marfan Syndrome, Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms and Dissections, and Related Disorders

Table of Contents

- Policy: Commercial
- Coding Information
- Information Pertaining to All Policies
- Policy: Medicare
- Description
- References
- Authorization Information
- Policy History

Policy Number: 729
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.04.129
NCD/LCD: Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Molecular Pathology Procedures (L35000)

Related Policies
None

Policy

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

Individual genetic testing for the diagnosis of Marfan syndrome, other syndromes associated with thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections, and related disorders, and panels comprised entirely of focused genetic testing limited to the following genes: *FBN1* and *MYH11* (CPT code 81408) and *ACTA2*, *TGFBR1*, and *TGFBR2* (CPT code 81405) may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY, when signs and symptoms of a connective tissue disorder are present, but a definitive diagnosis cannot be made using established clinical diagnostic criteria.

Individual, targeted familial variant testing for Marfan syndrome, other syndromes associated with thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections, and related disorders, for assessing future risk of disease in an asymptomatic individual, may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY when there is a known pathogenic variant in the family.

Genetic testing panels for Marfan syndrome, other syndromes associated with thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections, and related disorders that are not limited to focused genetic testing as defined by CPT codes 81405 and 81408 are considered INVESTIGATIONAL.

Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living in Massachusetts can be found through the link below.
Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Molecular Pathology Procedures (L35000)

For medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living outside of Massachusetts, please see the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website for information regarding your specific jurisdiction at https://www.cms.gov.

Prior Authorization Information
Pre-service approval is required for all inpatient services for all products.
See below for situations where prior authorization may be required or may not be required.
Yes indicates that prior authorization is required.
No indicates that prior authorization is not required.
N/A indicates that this service is primarily performed in an inpatient setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outpatient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</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 above medical necessity criteria MUST be met for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity:

CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81405</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81408</td>
<td>Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of &gt;50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following CPT codes are considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity:

CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81410</td>
<td>Aortic dysfunction or dilation (eg, Marfan syndrome, Loeys Dietz syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, arterial tortuosity syndrome); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 9 genes, including FBN1, TGFBR1, TGFBR2, COL3A1, MYH11, ACTA2, SLC2A10, SMAD3, and MYLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81411</td>
<td>Aortic dysfunction or dilation (eg, Marfan syndrome, Loeys Dietz syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, arterial tortuosity syndrome); duplication/deletion analysis panel, must include analyses for TGFBR1, TGFBR2, MYH11, and COL3A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**

**CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES**

Individuals suspected of having a systemic connective tissue disease (CTD) like Marfan syndrome (MFS) usually have multiple features that affect many different organ systems; most of these conditions can be diagnosed using clinical criteria. However, these different syndromes may share features, overlapping phenotypes, and similar inheritance patterns, which can cause a diagnostic challenge. Additional difficulties in the diagnosis of one of these syndromes may occur due to the age-dependent development of many of the physical manifestations of the syndrome (making the diagnosis more difficult in children); many show variable expression, and many of the features found in these syndromes occur in the general population (eg, pectus excavatum, tall stature, joint hypermobility, mitral valve prolapse, nearsightedness). The identification of the proper syndrome is important to address its manifestations and complications, in particular, the risk of aortic aneurysms and dissection.

**Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms and Dissection**

Most thoracic aortic aneurysms (TAAs) are degenerative and are often associated with the same risk factors as abdominal aortic aneurysms (eg, atherosclerosis). TAAs may be associated with a genetic predisposition, which can either be familial or related to defined genetic disorders or syndromes. Genetic predisposition to TAA is due to a genetic defect that leads to abnormalities in connective tissue metabolism. Genetically related TAA accounts for approximately 5% of TAA. Some genetic syndromes associated with TAA have more aggressive rates of aortic expansion and are more likely to require intervention compared with sporadic TAA. MFS is the most common inherited form of syndromic TAA and thoracic aortic aneurysm dissection (TAAD). Other genetic systemic CTDs associated with a risk of TAAD include Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) type IV, Loeys-Dietz syndrome (LDS), and arterial tortuosity syndrome.

Familial TAAD refers to patients with a family history of aneurysmal disease who do not meet criteria for a CTD.

**Marfan Syndrome**

MFS is an autosomal-dominant condition, in which there is a high degree of clinical variability of systemic manifestations, ranging from isolated features of MFS to neonatal presentation of severe and rapidly progressive disease in multiple organ systems. Despite the clinical variability, the principal manifestations involve the skeletal, ocular, and cardiovascular systems. Involvement of the skeletal system is characterized by bone overgrowth and joint laxity, disproportionately long extremities for the size of the trunk (dolichostenomelia), overgrowth of the ribs which can push the sternum in or out (pectus excavatum or carinatum, respectively), and scoliosis, which can be mild or severe and progressive. Ocular features include myopia, and displacement of the lens from the center of the pupil (ectopia lentis) is a feature seen in 60% of affected individuals. Cardiovascular manifestations are the major source of morbidity and mortality, and include dilation of the aorta at the level of the sinuses of Valsalva, predisposition for aortic tear and rupture, mitral valve prolapse, tricuspid valve prolapse, and enlargement of the proximal pulmonary artery. With proper management, the life expectancy of a person with MFS can approximate that of the general population.

The diagnosis of MFS is mainly clinical and based on the characteristic findings in multiple organ systems and family history. The Ghent criteria, revised in 2010, are used for the clinical diagnosis of MFS. The previous Ghent criteria had been criticized for taking insufficient account of the age-dependent nature of some of the clinical manifestations, making the diagnosis in children more difficult, and for including some nonspecific physical manifestations or poorly validated diagnostic thresholds. The revised criteria are based on clinical characteristics in large published patient cohorts and expert opinions. The revised criteria include several major changes, as follows. More weight is given to the 2 cardinal features of MFS-aortic root aneurysm and dissection and ectopia lentis. In the absence of findings that are not expected in MFS, the combination of these 2 features is sufficient to make the diagnosis. When aortic disease is present, but ectopia lentis is not, all other cardiovascular and ocular manifestations of MFS and findings in other organ systems contribute to a “systemic score” that guides diagnosis. Second, a more prominent
role has been given to molecular testing of FBN1 and other relevant genes, allowing for the appropriate use when necessary. Third, some less specific manifestations of MFS were removed or given less weight in the diagnostic criteria. Fourth, the revised criteria formalized the concept that additional diagnostic considerations and testing may be required if a patient has findings that satisfy the criteria for MFS but shows unexpected findings, particularly if they are suggestive of a specific alternative diagnosis. Particular emphasis is placed on LDS, Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome (SGS), and EDS vascular type. LDS and SGS have substantial overlap with MFS, including the potential for similar involvement of the aortic root, skeleton, skin, and dura. EDS vascular type occasionally overlaps with MFS. Each of these conditions has a unique risk profile and management protocol. Given the autosomal-dominant nature of inheritance, the number of physical findings needed to establish a diagnosis for a person with an established family history is reduced.

It is estimated that molecular techniques permit the detection of FBN1 pathogenic variants in up to 97% of Marfan patients who fulfill Ghent criteria, suggesting that the current Ghent criteria have excellent specificity.

FBN1 is the only gene for which pathogenic variants are known to cause classic MFS. Approximately 75% of individuals with MFS have an affected parent, while 25% have a de novo pathogenic variant. Over 1000 FBN1 pathogenic variants that cause MFS have been identified. The following findings in FBN1 molecular genetic testing should infer causality in making the diagnosis of MFS: a pathogenic variant previously shown to segregate in families with MFS and de novo pathogenic variants of a certain type (eg, nonsense, certain missense variants, certain splice site variants, certain deletions and insertions).

Most variants in the FBN1 gene that cause MFS can be identified with sequence analysis (≈70% to 93%) and, although the yield of deletion/duplication analysis in patients without a defined coding sequence or splice site by sequence analysis is unknown, it is estimated to be about 30%. The most common testing strategy of a proband suspected of having MFS is sequence analysis followed by deletion/duplication analysis if a pathogenic variant is not identified. However, the use of genetic testing for a diagnosis of MFS has limitations. More than 90% of pathogenic variants that have been described are unique, and most pathogenic variants are not repeated among nongenetically related patients. Therefore, the absence of a known pathogenic variant in a patient in whom MFS is suspected does not exclude the possibility that the patient has MFS. No clear genotype-phenotype correlation exists for MFS and, therefore, the severity of the disease cannot be predicted from the type of variant.

Caution should be used when interpreting the identification of an FBN1 variant, because other conditions with phenotypes that overlap with MFS can have an FBN1 variant (eg, MASS syndrome, familial mitral valve prolapse syndrome, SGS, isolated ectopia lentis).

Management of MFS includes both treatment of manifestations and prevention of complications, including surgical repair of the aorta depending on the maximal measurement, the rate of increase of the aortic root diameter, and the presence of progressive and severe aortic regurgitation.

Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome

EDS is a group of disorders that affect connective tissues and share common features characterized by skin hyperelasticity or laxity, abnormal wound healing, and joint hypermobility. The defects in connective tissues can vary from mildly loose joints to life-threatening complications. All types of EDS affect the joints and many affect the skin, but features vary by type.

The different types of EDS include, among others, types I and II (classical type), type III (hypermobility type), type IV (vascular type), and type VI (kyphoscoliotic form), all of which are inherited in an autosomal-dominant pattern except type VI, which is autosomal-recessive. It is estimated that affected individuals with types I, II, or IV may inherit the pathogenic variant from an affected parent 50% of the time, and about 50% have a de novo pathogenic variant.

Most types of EDS are not associated with aortic dilation, except the vascular type (also known as type IV), which can involve serious and potentially life-threatening complications. The prevalence of the
vascular type IV may affect 1 in 250,000 people. Vascular complications include rupture, aneurysm, and/or dissection of major or minor arteries. Arterial rupture may be preceded by aneurysm, arteriovenous fistulae or dissection, or may occur spontaneously. Such complications are often unexpected and may present as sudden death, stroke, internal bleeding and/or shock. The vascular type is also associated with an increased risk of gastrointestinal perforation, organ rupture, and rupture of the uterus during pregnancy.

The clinical diagnosis of EDS type IV can be made from major and minor clinical criteria. The combination of 2 major criteria (arterial rupture, intestinal rupture, uterine rupture during pregnancy, family history of EDS type IV) is highly specific. The presence of 1 or more minor clinical criteria supports the diagnosis, but is insufficient to make the diagnosis by itself.

Pathogenic variants in the COL1A1, COL1A2, COL3A1, COL5A1, COL5A2, PLOD1, and TNXB genes cause EDS. The vascular type (type IV) is caused by pathogenic variants in the COL3A1 gene.

**Loeys-Dietz Syndrome**
LDS is an autosomal-dominant condition characterized by 4 major groups of clinical findings, including vascular, skeletal, craniofacial, and cutaneous manifestations. Vascular findings include cerebral, thoracic, and abdominal arterial aneurysms and/or dissections. Skeletal findings include pectus excavatum or carinatum, scoliosis, joint laxity, arachnodactyly, and talipes equinovarus. The natural history of LDS is characterized by arterial aneurysms, with a mean age of death of 26 years and a high incidence of pregnancy-related complications, including uterine rupture and death. Treatment considerations take into account that aortic dissection tends to occur at smaller aortic diameters than MFS, and the aorta and its major branches can dissect in the absence of much, if any, dilation. Patients with LDS require echocardiography at frequent intervals, to monitor the status of the ascending aorta, and angiography evaluation to image the entire arterial tree.

LDS is caused by pathogenic variants in the TGFBR1, TGFBR2, TGFB2, and SMAD3 genes.

**Arterial Tortuosity Syndrome**
Arterial tortuosity syndrome is inherited in an autosomal-recessive pattern and characterized by tortuosity of the aorta and/or large- and middle-sized arteries throughout the body. Aortic root dilation, stenosis, and aneurysms of large arteries are common. Other features of the syndrome include joint laxity and skin hyperextensibility. The syndrome is caused by pathogenic variants in the SLC2A10 gene.

**Familial TAAD**
Approximately 80% of familial TAA and TAAD is inherited in an autosomal-dominant manner and may be associated with variable expression and decreased penetrance of the disease-associated variant.

The major cardiovascular manifestations of familial TAAD (fTAAD) include dilatation of the ascending thoracic aorta at the level of the sinuses of Valsalva or ascending aorta, or both, and dissections of the thoracic aorta involving ascending or descending aorta. In the absence of surgical repair of the ascending aorta, affected individuals have progressive enlargement of the ascending aorta, leading to acute aortic dissection. Presentation of the aortic disease and the age of onset are highly variable. Familial TAAD is diagnosed based on the presence of thoracic aorta pathology; absence of clinical features of MFS, LDS, or vascular EDS; and a positive family history of TAAD. Familial TAAD is associated with pathogenic variants in TGFBR1, TGFBR2, MYH11, ACTA2, MYLK, SMAD3, and 2 loci on other chromosomes, AAT1 and AAT2. Rarely, fTAAD can also be caused by FBN1 pathogenic variants. To date, only about 20% of fTAAD is accounted for by variants in known genes. Early prophylactic repair should be considered in individuals with confirmed pathogenic variants in the TGFBR2 and TGFBR1 genes and/or a family history of aortic dissection with minimal aortic enlargement.

The following syndromes and conditions may share some of the features of these CTDs, but do not share the risk of TAAD.
Congenital Contractural Arachnodactyly (Beal Syndrome)
Congenital contractural arachnodactyly (CCA) is an autosomal-dominant condition characterized by a Marfan-like appearance and long, slender toes and fingers. Other features may include “crumpled” ears, contractures of the knees and ankles at birth with improvement over time, camptodactyly, hip contractures, and progressive kyphoscoliosis. Mild dilatation of the aorta is rarely present. CCA is caused by pathogenic variants in the *FBN2* gene.

**MED12-Related Disorders**
The phenotypic spectrum of MED12-related disorders is still being defined, but includes Lujan syndrome (LS) and FG syndrome type 1 (FGS1). LS and FGS1 share the clinical findings of hypotonia, cognitive impairment, and abnormalities of the corpus callosum. Individuals with LS share some physical features with MFS, in that they have Marfanoid features including tall and thin habitus, long hands and fingers, pectus excavatum, narrow palate, and joint hypermobility. MED12-related disorders are inherited in an X-linked manner, with males being affected and carrier females not usually being affected.

**Shprintzen-Goldberg Syndrome**
Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome (SGS) is an autosomal-dominant condition characterized by a combination of major characteristics that include craniosynostosis, craniofacial findings, skeletal findings, cardiovascular findings, neurologic and brain anomalies, certain radiographic findings, and other findings. SK1 is the only gene for which pathogenic variants are known to cause SGS.

**Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-Synthase Deficiency**
Homocystinuria is a rare metabolic disorder inherited in an autosomal-recessive manner, characterized by an increased concentration of homocysteine, a sulfur-containing amino acid, in the blood and urine. The classical type is due to a deficiency of cystathionine beta-synthase (CBS). Affected individuals appear normal at birth but develop serious complications in early childhood, usually by age 3 to 4 years. Heterozygous carriers (1/70 of the general population) have hyperhomocysteinemia without homocystinuria; however, their risk for premature cardiovascular disease is still increased.

Overlap with MFS can be extensive and includes a Marfanoid habitus with normal to tall stature, pectus deformity, scoliosis, and ectopia lentis. Central nervous system manifestations include mental retardation, seizures, cerebrovascular events, and psychiatric disorders. Patients have a tendency for intravascular thrombosis and thromboembolic events, which can be life-threatening. Early diagnosis and prophylactic medical and dietary care can decrease and even reverse some of the complications. The diagnosis depends on measurement of CBS activity in tissue (eg, liver biopsy, skin biopsy).

**Summary**
Marfan syndrome (MFS) is a systemic connective tissue disease (CTD) with a high degree of clinical variability and phenotypes overlapping with other syndromes and disorders. The diagnosis of most suspected CTDs can be based on clinical findings and family history. Some of these disorders are associated with a predisposition to the development of progressive thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissection (TAAD). Accurate diagnosis of one of these syndromes can lead to changes in clinical management, including surveillance of the aorta, and surgical repair of the aorta, when necessary, as well as surveillance for multisystem involvement in syndromic forms of TAAD. Known pathogenic variants are associated with MFS and the other connective tissue disorders that may share clinical features with MFS.

For individuals who have signs and/or symptoms of a CTD linked to thoracic aortic aneurysms who received testing for genes associated with CTDs, the evidence includes mainly of clinical validity data. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and morbid events. Published data on analytic validity of individual and panel testing of genes is lacking. Sequencing analysis for MFS has been reported to detect 70% to 93% of pathogenic variants in probands with MFS, and over 95% in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV. Direct evidence of clinical utility is lacking; however, confirming a diagnosis leads to changes in clinical management, which improve health outcomes. These changes in management include treatment of manifestations of a specific syndrome, prevention of primary manifestations and secondary complications, impact on surveillance, and
counselling on agents and circumstances to avoid. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/2017</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Policy clarified. Policy statements unchanged. 4/1/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies
Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:
- Medical Policy Terms of Use
- Managed Care Guidelines
- Indemnity/PPO Guidelines
- Clinical Exception Process
- Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines

References