Medical Policy
Genetic Testing for Familial Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma

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

Policy Number: 300
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.04.44
NCD/LCD: Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Molecular Pathology Procedures (L35000)

Related Policies
None

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

Genetic testing for genes associated with familial cutaneous malignant melanoma or associated with susceptibility to cutaneous malignant melanoma is 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>Outpatient</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
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<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
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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.

CPT Codes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CPT codes</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>81404</td>
<td>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 \mbox{characterization of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat by Southern blot analysis})</td>
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Description
A genetic predisposition to cutaneous malignant melanoma (CMM) is suspected in specific clinical situations: (1) melanoma has been diagnosed in multiple family members; (2) multiple primary melanomas have been identified in a single patient; and (3) early age of onset. A positive family history of melanoma is the most significant risk factor; it is estimated that approximately 10% of melanoma cases report a first- or second-degree relative with melanoma. Although some of the familial risk may be related to shared environmental factors, 3 principal genes involved in CMM susceptibility have been identified. Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), located on chromosome 9p21 encodes proteins that act as tumor suppressors. Variants in this gene can alter the tumor suppressor function. The second gene, cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4), is an oncogene located on chromosome 12q13 and has been identified in about 6 families worldwide. A third gene, not fully characterized, maps to chromosome 1p22.

The incidence of CDKN2A disease-associated variants in the general population is very low. For example, it is estimated that in Queensland, Australia, an area with a high incidence of melanoma, only 0.2% of all patients with melanoma will harbor a CDKN2A disease-associated variant. Variants are also infrequent in those with an early age of onset or those with multiple primary melanomas. However, the incidence of CDKN2A disease-associated variants increases with a positive family history; CDKN2A disease-associated variants will be found in 5% of families with first-degree relatives, rising to 20% to 40% in kindreds with 3 or more affected first-degree relatives. Variant detection rates of the CDKN2A gene are generally estimated as 20% to 25% in hereditary CMM but can vary between 2% and 50%, depending on the family history and population studied. Validated clinical risk prediction tools to assess the probability that an affected individual carries a germline CDKN2A disease-associated variant are available.

Familial CMM has been described as a family in which either 2 first-degree relatives are diagnosed with melanoma or a family with 3 melanoma patients, irrespective of the degree of relationship. Others have defined familial CMM as having at least 3 (first-, second-, or third-degree) affected members or 2 affected family members in which at least 1 was diagnosed before age 50 years, or pancreatic cancer occurred in a first- or second-degree relative, or 1 member had multiple primary melanomas. No widely accepted guidelines for the management of families with hereditary risk of melanoma exist.

Other malignancies associated with familial CMM, specifically those associated with CDKN2A variants, have been described. The most pronounced associated malignancy is pancreatic cancer. Other associated malignancies include other gastrointestinal malignancies, breast cancer, brain cancer, lymphoproliferative malignancies, and lung cancer. It is also important to recognize that other cancer susceptibility genes may be involved in these families. In particular, germline BRCA2 gene variants have
been described in families with melanoma and breast cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, pancreatic cancer, or prostate cancer.

CMM can occur either with or without a family history of multiple dysplastic nevi. Families with both CMM and multiple dysplastic nevi have been referred to as having familial atypical multiple mole and melanoma syndrome (FAMMM). This syndrome is difficult to define because there is no agreement on a standard phenotype, and dysplastic nevi occur in up to 50% of the general population. Atypical or dysplastic nevi are associated with an increased risk for CMM. Initially, the phenotypes of atypical nevi and CMM were thought to cosegregate in FAMMM families, leading to the assumption that a single genetic factor was responsible. However, it was subsequently shown that, in families with CDKN2A variants, some family members with multiple atypical nevi were noncarriers of the CDKN2A familial variant. Thus, the nevus phenotype cannot be used to distinguish carriers from noncarriers of CMM susceptibility in these families.

Some common allele(s) are associated with increased susceptibility to CMM but have low-to-moderate penetrance. One gene of moderate penetrance is the melanocortin 1 receptor gene (MC1R). Variants in this gene are relatively common and have low penetrance for CMM. This gene is associated with fair complexion, freckles, and red hair, all risk factors for CMM. Variants in MC1R also modify the CMM risk in families with CDKN2A variants.⁸

Melaris is a commercially available genetic test of the CDKN2A gene.

Summary
Cutaneous melanoma is the third most common type of skin cancer, but the most lethal. Some cases of cutaneous malignant melanoma are familial. Potential genetic markers for this disease are being evaluated in affected individuals with a family history of disease and in unaffected individuals in a high-risk family.

For individuals who have cutaneous malignant melanoma and a family history of this disease who receive genetic testing for genes associated with familial cutaneous malignant melanoma, the evidence includes genetic association studies between variants in certain genes and the risk of developing cutaneous melanoma. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test accuracy, and test validity. Data on the analytic validity of testing are lacking. Limitations with clinical validity include difficulties with variant interpretations, variable penetrance of a given variant, and residual risk with a benign variant. Currently, management of melanoma patients do not change based on genetic variants identified in genes associated with familial cutaneous malignant melanoma, therefore, clinical utility is lacking. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who are asymptomatic and in a family at high risk of developing cutaneous malignant melanoma who receive genetic testing for genes associated with familial cutaneous malignant melanoma, the evidence includes genetic association studies between variants in certain genes and the risk of developing cutaneous malignant melanoma. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, test accuracy, and test validity. Data on the analytic validity of testing are lacking. Limitations with clinical validity include difficulties with variant interpretations, variable penetrance of a given variant, and residual risk with a benign variant. Currently, management of patients considered high risk for cutaneous malignant melanoma focuses on reduction of sun exposure, use of sunscreens, vigilant cutaneous surveillance of pigmented lesions, and prompt biopsy of suspicious lesions. It is unclear how genetic testing for variants associated with increased risk of cutaneous malignant melanoma would alter these management recommendations; therefore, clinical utility is lacking. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Policy History

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<td>7/2015</td>
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<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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<td>12/2013</td>
<td>Corrected description of 81404 as it was incorrect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/2012</td>
<td>Updated to add new CPT code 81404.</td>
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<td>8/2/2011</td>
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<td>1/1/2011</td>
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### References

