



If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy (“CPCP”) and any plan document under which a member is entitled to Covered Services, the plan document will govern. If a conflict arises between a CPCP and any provider contract pursuant to which a provider participates in and/or provides Covered Services to eligible member(s) and/or plans, the provider contract will govern. “Plan documents” include, but are not limited to, Certificates of Health Care Benefits, benefit booklets, Summary Plan Descriptions, and other coverage documents. BCBSNM may use reasonable discretion interpreting and applying this policy to services being delivered in a particular case. BCBSNM has full and final discretionary authority for their interpretation and application to the extent provided under any applicable plan documents.

Providers are responsible for submission of accurate documentation of services performed. Providers are expected to submit claims for services rendered using valid code combinations from Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”) approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing (“UB”) Editor, American Medical Association (“AMA”), Current Procedural Terminology (“CPT®”), CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (“HCPCS”), ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes (“NDC”), Diagnosis Related Group (“DRG”) guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) National Correct Coding Initiative (“NCCI”) Policy Manual, CCI table edits and other CMS guidelines.

Claims are subject to the code edit protocols for services/procedures billed. Claim submissions are subject to claim review including but not limited to, any terms of benefit coverage, provider contract language, medical policies, clinical payment and coding policies as well as coding software logic. Upon request, the provider is urged to submit any additional documentation.

Venous and Arterial Thrombosis Risk Testing

Policy Number: CPCPLAB058

Version 1.0

Enterprise Medical Policy Committee Approval Date: 1/25/2022

Plan Effective Date: May 1, 2022

Description

BCBSNM has implemented certain lab management reimbursement criteria. Not all requirements apply to each product. Providers are urged to review Plan documents for eligible coverage for services rendered.

Reimbursement Information:

1. Plasma testing for protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency and antithrombin III deficiency **may be reimbursable** in patients without recurrent VTE risk factors (for example, surgery, prolonged immobilization, collagen vascular disease, malignancy, certain hematologic disorders) in any of the following situations. Testing should be performed at least six weeks after acute thrombotic event and while the patient is not taking anticoagulants. Assays for clotting inhibitors amount and function should be performed prior to any molecular testing.

- a. Age <50, any deep venous thrombosis
 - b. Deep venous thrombosis in unusual sites (such as hepatic, mesenteric, and cerebral veins)
 - c. Recurrent deep venous thrombosis
 - d. Deep venous thrombosis and a strong family history of thrombotic disease
 - e. Deep venous thrombosis in pregnant women or in women taking oral contraceptives
 - f. Relatives of individuals with deep venous thrombosis under age 50
 - g. Myocardial infarction in female smokers under age 50
 - h. Before administration of oral contraceptives, targeted testing of women with a personal or family history of deep venous thrombosis
 - i. Individuals with warfarin-induced skin necrosis
 - j. Infants who develop Neonatal Purpura Fulminans
 - k. Pediatric arterial ischemic stroke
2. Venous thrombosis risk testing for superficial venous thrombosis (including superficial thrombophlebitis and varicosities) **is not reimbursable.**
 3. Deep venous thrombosis risk testing as part of a pre-transplant evaluation test **is not reimbursable.**

Procedure Codes

Codes
85300, 85301, 85302, 85303, 85305, 85306, 85307

References:

- ACOG. (2013). ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 138: Inherited thrombophilias in pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol*, 122(3), 706-717. doi:10.1097/01.AOG.0000433981.36184.4e
- ACOG. (2018). ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 197 Summary: Inherited Thrombophilias in Pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol*, 132(1), 249-251. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000002705
- Algahtani, F. H., & Stuckey, R. (2019). High factor VIII levels and arterial thrombosis: illustrative case and literature review. *Ther Adv Hematol*, 10, 2040620719886685. doi:10.1177/2040620719886685
- ASCP. (2017). American Society for Clinical Pathology. Retrieved from <http://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/ascp-testing-for-protein-c-protein-s-or-antithrombin-during-active-clotting-event/>
- ASCP. (2019). American Society of Clinical Pathology. Retrieved from <https://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/ascp-hypercoagulable-workup/>
- ASH. (2013). ASH - Testing for thromboembolism | Choosing Wisely. Retrieved from <http://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/american-society-hematology-testing-for-thrombophilia-in-adults/>. <http://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/american-society-hematology-testing-for-thrombophilia-in-adults/>

Bank, I., Libourel, E. J., Middeldorp, S., Hamulyak, K., van Pampus, E. C., Koopman, M. M., . . . Buller, H. R. (2005). Elevated levels of FVIII:C within families are associated with an increased risk for venous and arterial thrombosis. *J Thromb Haemost*, 3(1), 79-84. doi:10.1111/j.1538-7836.2004.01033.x

Barnes, G. (2017, 06/05/2017). Thrombophilia Testing for Provoked VTE. Retrieved from <https://www.acc.org/latest-in-cardiology/ten-points-to-remember/2017/06/05/12/46/thrombophilia-testing-in-provoked-venous-thromboembolism>

Barnes, G. D. (2017). Thrombophilia Testing and Venous Thrombosis. Retrieved from <https://www.acc.org/latest-in-cardiology/ten-points-to-remember/2017/10/20/11/18/thrombophilia-testing-and-venous-thrombosis>.

Bartholomew, J. R. (2017). Update on the management of venous thromboembolism. *Cleve Clin J Med*, 84(12 Suppl 3), 39-46. doi:10.3949/ccjm.84.s3.04

Bauer, K. (2017). Protein S deficiency. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/protein-s-deficiency?topicRef=1361&source=see_link

Bauer, K. (2018b). Protein C deficiency. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/protein-c-deficiency?topicRef=1361&source=see_link

Bauer, K. (2019b). Protein C deficiency. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/protein-c-deficiency?topicRef=1361&source=see_link

Bauer, K. (2020). Clinical presentation and diagnosis of the nonpregnant adult with suspected deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremity. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/clinical-presentation-and-diagnosis-of-the-nonpregnant-adult-with-suspected-deep-vein-thrombosis-of-the-lower-extremity?search=deep%20vein%20thrombosis&source=search_result&selectedTitle=2~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=2

Bauer, K. (2021). Protein S deficiency. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/protein-s-deficiency?topicRef=1361&source=see_link

Bauer, K., & Lip, G. (2018). Overview of the causes of venous thrombosis - UpToDate. In G. Finlay (Ed.), *UpToDate*. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-causes-of-venous-thrombosis?search=thrombophilia&usage_type=default&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&display_rank=1

Bauer, K., & Lip, G. (2020). Overview of the causes of venous thrombosis - UpToDate. In G. Finlay (Ed.), *UpToDate*. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-causes-of-venous-thrombosis?search=thrombophilia&usage_type=default&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&display_rank=1

Byrnes, J. R., & Wolberg, A. S. (2017). Red blood cells in thrombosis. *Blood*, 130(16), 1795-1799. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-03-745349

- Carroll, B. J., & Piazza, G. (2018). Hypercoagulable states in arterial and venous thrombosis: When, how, and who to test? *Vasc Med*, 23(4), 388-399. doi:10.1177/1358863x18755927
- Chiasakul, T., De Jesus, E., Tong, J., Chen, Y., Crowther, M., Garcia, D., . . . Cuker, A. (2019). Inherited Thrombophilia and the Risk of Arterial Ischemic Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 8(19), e012877. doi:10.1161/jaha.119.012877
- Connors, J. M. (2017). Thrombophilia Testing and Venous Thrombosis. In *N Engl J Med* (Vol. 377, pp. 2298). United States.
- Crous-Bou, M., Harrington, L. B., & Kabrhel, C. (2016). Environmental and genetic risk factors associated with venous thromboembolism. *Semin Thromb Hemost*, 42(8), 808-820. doi:10.1055/s-0036-1592333
- Curtis, C., Mineyko, A., Massicotte, P., Leaker, M., Jiang, X. Y., Floer, A., & Kirton, A. (2017). Thrombophilia risk is not increased in children after perinatal stroke. *Blood*, 129(20), 2793-2800. doi:10.1182/blood-2016-11-750893
- FDA. (2021). Devices@FDA. Retrieved from <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/devicesatfda/index.cfm>
- Ferriero, D. M., , Fullerton, H. J., , Bernard, T. J., Billinghamurst, L., . . . Nursing, A. H. A. S. C. a. C. o. C. a. S. (2019). Management of Stroke in Neonates and Children: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke*, 50(3). doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1161/str.000000000000183>
- Gupta, A., Sarode, R., & Nagalla, S. (2017). Thrombophilia Testing in Provoked Venous Thromboembolism: A Teachable Moment. *JAMA Internal Medicine*, 177(8), 1195-1196. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.1815
- Herrmann, J. (2018). *Clinical Cardio-Oncology*: Elsevier.
- Konstantinides, S. V., Meyer, G., Becattini, C., Bueno, H., Geersing, G. J., Harjola, V. P., . . . Zamorano, J. L. (2019). 2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism developed in collaboration with the European Respiratory Society (ERS): The Task Force for the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Respir J*, 54(3). doi:10.1183/13993003.01647-2019
- Kujovich, J. L. (2011). Factor V Leiden thrombophilia. *Genet Med*, 13(1), 1-16. doi:10.1097/GIM.0b013e3181faa0f2
- Lehman, L. L., Beate, J., Kapur, K., Danehy, A. R., Bernson-Leung, M. E., Malkin, H., . . . Trenor, C. C. (2017). Workup for Perinatal Stroke Does Not Predict Recurrence. *Stroke*, 48(8), 2078-2083. doi:10.1161/STROKEAHA.117.017356
- Lim, W., Le Gal, G., Bates, S. M., Righini, M., Haramati, L. B., Lang, E., . . . Mustafa, R. A. (2018). American Society of Hematology 2018 guidelines for management of venous thromboembolism: diagnosis of venous thromboembolism. *Blood Adv*, 2(22), 3226. doi:10.1182/bloodadvances.2018024828

Linkins, L. A., & Takach Lapner, S. (2017). Review of D-dimer testing: Good, Bad, and Ugly. *Int J Lab Hematol*, 39 Suppl 1, 98-103. doi:10.1111/ijlh.12665

Previtali, E., Bucciarelli, P., Passamonti, S. M., & Martinelli, I. (2011). Risk factors for venous and arterial thrombosis. *Blood Transfus*, 9(2), 120-138. doi:10.2450/2010.0066-10

Raffini, L., Mahoney, D. H., & Armsby, C. (2019). Thrombophilia testing in children and adolescents. *UpToDate*. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/thrombophilia-testing-in-children-and-adolescents?topicRef=1354&source=see_link#H1628041305

SIGN. (2014). Prevention and management of venous thromboembolism Retrieved from <https://www.sign.ac.uk/assets/sign122.pdf>

Stevens, S. M., Woller, S. C., Bauer, K. A., Kasthuri, R., Cushman, M., Streiff, M., . . . Douketis, J. D. (2016). Guidance for the evaluation and treatment of hereditary and acquired thrombophilia. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*, 41, 154-164. doi:10.1007/s11239-015-1316-1

SVM. (2013, 02/21/2013). Don't do work up for clotting disorder (order hypercoagulable testing) for patients who develop first episode of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in the setting of a known cause. Retrieved from <http://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/society-vascular-medicine-clotting-disorder-workup-after-first-episode-of-deep-vein-thrombosis/>

Thompson, B. T., Kabrhel, Christopher. (2018). Overview of acute pulmonary embolism in adults. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-acute-pulmonary-embolism-in-adults?search=pulmonary%20embolism&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=1

Thompson, B. T., Kabrhel, Christopher. (2020). Overview of acute pulmonary embolism in adults. Retrieved from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-acute-pulmonary-embolism-in-adults?search=pulmonary%20embolism&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=1

van Es, N., van der Hulle, T., van Es, J., den Exter, P. L., Douma, R. A., Goekoop, R. J., . . . Bossuyt, P. M. (2016). Wells Rule and d-Dimer Testing to Rule Out Pulmonary Embolism: A Systematic Review and Individual-Patient Data Meta-analysis. *Ann Intern Med*, 165(4), 253-261. doi:10.7326/m16-0031

Zhang, S., Taylor, A. K., Huang, X., Luo, B., Spector, E. B., Fang, P., & Richards, C. S. (2018). Venous thromboembolism laboratory testing (factor V Leiden and factor II c.*97G>A), 2018 update: a technical standard of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). *Genet Med*, 20(12), 1489-1498. doi:10.1038/s41436-018-0322-z

Policy Update History:

5/1/2022	New policy
----------	------------