



# Medical Coverage Policy

Effective Date .....11/1/2024

Next Review Date .....10/15/2025

Coverage Policy Number..... 0514

## Genetic Testing for Reproductive Carrier Screening and Prenatal Diagnosis

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### Related Coverage Resources

- [Genetics](#)
- [Infertility Services](#)
- [Laboratory Management Guidelines](#)
- [Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Diagnosis and Treatment](#)

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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## Overview

This Coverage Policy addresses genetic testing for germline variant reproductive carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis. Germline gene variants occur in the egg and sperm cells, also known as the germ cells. These variants are inherited, that is, passed down in families by blood relatives.

Reproductive carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis refer to testing for the presence of certain germline gene variants that are associated with disease or a risk of disease in an individual's offspring and descendants, before or after pregnancy has occurred. This type of testing allows for reproductive planning.

## Coverage Policy

**Many benefit plans limit coverage of genetic testing. Please refer to the applicable benefit plan language to determine benefit availability and terms, conditions and limitations of coverage for the services discussed in this Coverage Policy.**

### **GERMLINE CARRIER TESTING FOR FAMILIAL DISEASE**

**Preconception or prenatal carrier testing for an individual who has the capacity and intention to reproduce is considered medically necessary when ANY of the following criteria is met:**

- There is an identified pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in a blood relative
- EITHER of the following criteria is met:
  - an individual's reproductive partner is a known carrier of a disease-causing pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant in a recessively inherited condition
  - a genetic diagnosis has been confirmed in an affected relative, AND the affected relative has not had genetic testing and is unavailable for testing

**Preconception or prenatal genetic testing of a prospective parent whose sex assigned at birth is female for Fragile X (i.e., FMR1) pathogenic/likely pathogenic gene variants is considered medically necessary for EITHER of the following indications:**

- family history of unexplained intellectual disability or developmental delay, or autism in a blood relative
- personal or family history of premature ovarian insufficiency

**Preconception or prenatal carrier testing for spinal muscular atrophy by SMN1 gene variant analysis (CPT code 81329) for the purpose of reproductive screening is considered medically necessary when the individual has the capacity and intention to reproduce and testing has not been previously performed.**

**Preconception or prenatal carrier testing for cystic fibrosis (CF) with targeted variant analysis of CFTR gene variants (CPT code 81220) as described by the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) is considered medically necessary for a prospective biologic parent with the capacity and intention to reproduce and testing has not previously been performed.**

**Preconception or prenatal carrier testing for hemoglobinopathies (i.e., thalassemias, sickle cell disease) (CPT codes 81257, 81361) is considered medically necessary when the individual has the capacity and intention to reproduce and testing has not been previously performed.**

**Preconception or prenatal carrier testing using single gene analysis or a targeted panel (CPT code 81412) for variants found in an individual of Ashkenazi Jewish (AJ) descent for a prospective biologic parent of AJ descent is considered medically necessary.**

**Reproductive carrier screening based on the general population risk, other than conditions noted above, is considered not medically necessary.**

**Reproductive carrier screening for nonmedical traits (e.g., eye color, hair color) is considered not medically necessary.**

**A multigene reproductive carrier screening panel with  $\geq 15$  genes to predict the risk of severe inherited disease is not covered or reimbursable.**

#### **PREIMPLANTATION GENETIC TESTING OF AN EMBRYO**

**When the specific criteria noted below are met, Cigna will cover the embryo biopsy procedure to obtain the cell and genetic testing associated with preimplantation genetic testing (PGT) under the core medical benefits of the plan.**

**The embryo biopsy procedure and genetic testing associated with PGT (PGT for monogenic disorders [PGT-M] or PGT for chromosomal structural rearrangements [PGT-SR]) are considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met:**

- the genetic condition is associated with severe disability or has a lethal natural history
- the proposed test is medically necessary for the diagnosis(es)/indication(s) listed and there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate improved health outcomes
- the results of the genetic test will impact clinical decision-making and clinical outcome when ANY of the following criteria is met:
  - both biologic parents are carriers of a single gene autosomal recessively-inherited disorder
  - one biologic parent is a known carrier of a single gene autosomal dominantly-inherited disorder or a single x-linked disorder
  - one biologic parent is a translocation carrier

**PGT for any other indication, including testing of an embryo for nonmedical gender selection or nonmedical traits, is considered not medically necessary.**

**PGT-P (polygenic risks scores) is considered not medically necessary.**

#### **PRENATAL GENETIC SCREENING AND TESTING OF A FETUS**

##### **SEQUENCING-BASED NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TESTING (NIPT)**

**Sequencing-based non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) (CPT® codes 81420, 81507, 0327U) to screen for fetal trisomy 13, 18 and 21 is considered medically necessary in a viable single or twin gestation pregnancy ≥ 10 weeks gestation when testing has not already been performed.**

**In-network coverage of sequencing-based NIPT screening tests for fetal trisomy 13, 18 and 21 performed in an out of network laboratory is considered not medically necessary since these are available at an in-network laboratory.**

**Molecular analysis of intact fetal cells (i.e., fetal trophoblast[s] in a maternal sample) is not covered or reimbursable.**

**Sequencing-based non-invasive prenatal testing for any other indication, including but not limited to the following, is not covered or reimbursable:**

- higher order multiple gestations (e.g. triplets and higher)
- vanishing twin syndrome
- twin zygoty
- screening for trisomy 7, 9, 16, 22 or other rare autosomal trisomies (RATs)
- screening for microdeletions
- single-gene disorders
- when used to determine genetic cause of miscarriage (e.g., missed abortion, incomplete abortion)
- screening for nonmedical traits (e.g., biologic sex)

#### **INVASIVE PRENATAL TESTING OF A FETUS**

**Invasive prenatal testing of a fetus for a familial variant is considered medically necessary when the results of genetic testing will impact clinical decision-making and clinical outcome and ANY of the following criteria are met:**

- the mother is a carrier of an X-linked condition
- both biologic parents are carriers of an autosomal recessively-inherited disorder OR the mother is a known carrier of an autosomal recessively-inherited disorder and the father's status is unknown and unavailable
- one parent is the carrier of an autosomal dominantly-inherited disorder

**Prenatal testing of a fetus is considered medically necessary when abnormal findings have been identified on ultrasound.**

**Prenatal reproductive evaluation of a fetus is considered medically necessary for ANY of the following indications:**

- a woman is undergoing invasive prenatal genetic testing
- intrauterine fetal loss at ≥ 20 weeks or stillbirth
- intrauterine fetal loss with a documented structural anomaly at any gestation age

**Prenatal molecular testing of a fetus for familial variants of unknown significance (VUS) is not covered or reimbursable.**

#### **GERMLINE MUTATION REPRODUCTIVE GENETIC TESTING FOR RECURRENT PREGNANCY LOSS**

**The following genetic tests are considered medically necessary for the evaluation of recurrent pregnancy loss (i.e., two or more pregnancy losses):**

- peripheral-blood karyotyping of the biologic parents to detect balanced chromosomal abnormalities
- karyotyping or comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) testing (chromosomal microarray analysis) of the products of conception at the time of the second loss

**EITHER of the following genetic tests for recurrent pregnancy loss is considered not medically necessary:**

- molecular testing for highly skewed X-inactivation patterns
- molecular cytogenetic testing using comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) testing for chromosomal analysis (e.g., parental blood)

**Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) testing for recurrent pregnancy loss is not covered or reimbursable.**

**Single gene mutation analysis, including for ANY of the following genes is considered not medically necessary in the evaluation of recurrent pregnancy loss:**

- F7 (coagulation factor VII [serum prothrombin conversion accelerator] R353Q variant)
- F13B (coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide, V34L variant)
- PAI-1 gene testing

#### **GERMLINE MUTATION REPRODUCTIVE GENETIC TESTING FOR INFERTILITY**

**The following services are considered medically necessary when performed solely to establish the underlying etiology of infertility:**

- genetic testing for cystic fibrosis in males with either congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens or azoospermia or severe oligospermia (i.e., < five million sperm/millimeter) with palpable vas deferens
- Y-chromosome microdeletion testing in males with nonobstructive azoospermia or severe oligospermia
- Sperm penetration assay (hamster penetration test, zona free hamster oocyte test) for those with male factor infertility, who are considering in vitro fertility (IVF) cycles and intracytoplasmic sperm (ICSI)

**The following tests are not covered or reimbursable:**

- sperm DNA integrity testing (e.g., Sperm Chromatin Structure assay [SCSA], TUNEL assay, Comet assay, Human Sperm Activation Assay [HSAA], Sperm DNA Decondensation™)

## **Health Equity Considerations**

Health equity is the highest level of health for all people; health inequity is the avoidable difference in health status or distribution of health resources due to the social conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.

Social determinants of health are the conditions in the environment that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks. Examples include safe housing, transportation and neighborhoods; racism, discrimination and violence; education, job opportunities and income; access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities; access to clean air and water; and language and literacy skills.

## General Background

### **Germline Carrier Testing for Familial Disease**

A genetic test is defined as the analysis of human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), ribonucleic acid (RNA), chromosomes, proteins, and certain metabolites in order to detect mutations or alterations related to an inherited disorder; that is, one passed down by blood relatives. Genetic tests are often performed for the purpose of reproductive carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis to allow for reproductive planning. These terms refer to a search for certain genotypes that are already associated with disease or predisposition which may lead to disease in an individual's offspring and descendants, or may produce other variations not known to be associated with disease. Genetic testing for reproductive carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis may be appropriate in certain clinical scenarios, including carrier testing for familial disease, ethnic carrier screening, preimplantation genetic diagnostic testing of an embryo, prenatal testing and screening, recurrent pregnancy loss and infertility. Preconception or prenatal testing of a fetus allows for informed reproductive choices.

Certain principles apply to genetic testing to determine the presence of gene mutations known to cause heritable disease within a blood-related family. It is generally appropriate to utilize a stepwise process for preconception and prenatal carrier testing unless timing of the testing will limit reproductive choice because of gestational age. Published consensus guidelines from the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) support carrier testing for familial disease. Carrier testing, including testing for a known familial mutation, targeted mutation analysis, gene sequencing, duplication/deletion testing or gene dose analysis methods is established as a means to improve health outcomes in selected individuals with risk of a familial disease. Such testing allows prospective parents to make informed reproductive choices.

Disorders for which preconception carrier testing may be appropriate include, but are not limited to the following:

- Nuclear mitochondrial genes
- 21-hydroxylase deficiency
- Muscular dystrophies (DMB, BMD, EDMD, DM1, DM2, SM)
- Sickle cell disease
- Fragile X syndrome
- Alpha and beta thalassemia
- Rett syndrome
- Gaucher disease
- PTEN-related disorders
- Niemann-Pick disease
- Von Hippel-Lindau disease
- Canavan disease
- Long QT syndrome
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Retinoblastoma
- DFNB1 nonsyndromic hearing loss and deafness

- Huntington disease
- Cystic fibrosis
- Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)

Genetic testing for non-medical traits such as hair and eye color does not result in improved health outcomes and such testing is not considered to have clinical utility for these indications.

Certain disorders are known to occur with greater frequency in defined ethnic populations compared to frequency in the general population. The ACMG and ACOG have published guidelines to support preconception and prenatal carrier screening for these indications. Genetic testing using targeted mutation panels is considered the standard of care for the following disorders:

- familial dysautonomia (CPT code 81260)
- Tay-Sachs disease (CPT code 81255)
- Canavan disease (CPT code 81200)
- Fanconi anemia group C (CPT code 81242)
- Niemann-Pick disease, type A (CPT code 81330)
- Bloom syndrome (CPT code 81209)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis IV (CPT code 81290)
- Gaucher disease, type 1 (CPT code 81251)

Such testing is considered standard of care in clinical practice for certain defined germline disorders; however, in the absence of clinical features which would suggest one of these disorders, the clinical utility of gene sequencing as a testing approach has not been established.

Large pan-ethnic expanded carrier screening panels are now available which may include hundreds of genes, and are intended to be used for general population carrier screening. There are no standard guidelines regarding which disease genes and pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants to include on an expanded carrier screening panel of this size. These panels often include diseases that are present with increased frequency in specific populations, as well as a large number of diseases for which the carrier frequency in the general population is low in the absence of a known family history.

Multiple professional societies have called for guidelines to be developed that would limit genes on these panels based on standard criteria, such as only including severe, childhood-onset genetic diseases, and only genes for which pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant frequencies are known and prognosis can be predicted based on genotype (Edwards, et al., 2015; Grody, et al., 2013). There is insufficient evidence to support improved health and/or pregnancy outcomes with the use of large multigene reproductive carrier screening panels to predict the risk of severe inherited disease.

ACMG (2020) published consensus guidelines to support targeted mutation analysis of 23 CFTR mutations for testing of individuals for whom the risk of cystic fibrosis is a concern. In an effort to standardize the laboratory approach to screening, the Subcommittee on Cystic Fibrosis Screening, the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) recommends the use of a pan-ethnic panel that includes all mutations with an allele frequency  $\geq 0.1\%$  in the general United States (U.S.) population. Initially, 25 mutations were included in the standard core mutation analysis of the CFTR gene; however, a 2004 update to the ACMG cystic fibrosis carrier screening statement recommended no additions and two deletions (I148T, 1078delT). The ACMG mutation panel is considered the standard test for population-based carrier testing and is performed in Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)-certified laboratories.

Targeted mutation analysis for common deletion or gene variants (i.e., HBB, HBA1, HBA2) for thalassemia and sickle cell disease is supported by published professional society guidelines and peer-reviewed evidence. Gene sequencing and deletion/duplication studies may be appropriate to identify mutations if results of targeted mutation studies are negative or use of a stepwise approach limits reproductive options due to gestational age.

Consensus support for screening for all heritable conditions in the general population is lacking. According to the ACMG (2019), the approach to genetic counseling and testing for the different phenotypes has not yet been addressed on a population screening level. Except where identified as clinically useful elsewhere in this Coverage Policy, carrier screening in the general population in the absence of definitive clinical features does not impact clinical decision-making or improve health outcomes. Therefore, clinical utility for this indication has not been established.

### **Preimplantation Genetic Testing of an Embryo**

Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD), now referred to as preimplantation genetic testing (PGT) is clinically useful when a genetic disorder is associated with a severe disability or has a lethal natural history. PGT would be appropriate when reproductive partners are carriers of a single gene autosomal recessively-inherited disorder or one partner is a known carrier of an autosomal dominant or x-linked heritable disorder and the results will impact clinical decision-making. PGD may be appropriate for the following indications (this list may not be all-inclusive):

- Nuclear mitochondrial genes
- Sickle cell disease
- Muscular dystrophies (DMD, BMD, EDMD, DM1, DM2, SM)
- Alpha and beta thalassemia
- Fragile X syndrome
- Gaucher disease
- Rett syndrome
- Niemann-Pick disease
- PTEN-related disorders
- Canavan disease
- Von Hippel-Lindau disease
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Long QT syndrome
- DFNB1 nonsyndromic hearing loss and deafness
- Retinoblastoma
- Huntington disease
- 21-hydroxylase deficiency
- Cystic fibrosis

Use of PGD in multifactorial conditions and for testing for variants of unknown significance does not result in improved health outcomes. The clinical utility of PGD has not been established for these indications.

PGD used solely to determine if an embryo is a carrier of an autosomal recessively inherited disorder is not supported in published professional society/organization guidelines. PGD used solely to identify potential suitable stem-cell tissue or solid organ transplantation donor is not considered standard of care for this indication. PGD has also been proposed as a means to detect chromosomal rearrangements (e.g., translocations) in order to decrease the rate of spontaneous abortions. However, at this time there are insufficient data to support preimplantation genetic screening for unexplained recurrent miscarriage.

Although testing for a known familial mutation is an accepted testing strategy for PGD, the role of gene sequencing has not been established in the published peer reviewed scientific literature.



Testing of an embryo for nonmedical gender selection or nonmedical traits, such as hair and eye color does not result in improved health outcomes and clinical utility for this indication has not been established.

A polygenic risk score (PGT-P) is an estimate of an individual's genetic risk for a specific polygenic phenotype that is derived from weights of alleles from hundreds to thousands of loci. A polygenic risk score informs about an individual's relative risk compared to the remainder of the population. Published peer-reviewed scientific literature for polygenic risk scores is lacking and insufficient to support coverage.

### **Preimplantation Genetic Screening for Aneuploidy**

PGD has been used for the screening of embryos for common aneuploidies in couples undergoing IVF procedures for infertility with a history of recurrent pregnancy loss, repeated IVF failures and/or advanced maternal age. When PGD is performed for any of these indications, it has been referred to as PGD-A, or as preimplantation genetic screening (PGS). Outcome measures used in PGD-A include pregnancy rates (e.g., for recurrent pregnancy loss, and live birth rates). The error rate of aneuploidy detection has been reported to be as high as 15%. This use of PGD is a screening procedure to detect those aneuploidies most commonly observed after birth or in miscarriages (e.g., involving detection of chromosomes X, Y, 13, 16, 18, 21, and 22). Together, these chromosomes account for 95% of all chromosomal abnormalities.

Additional well-designed, multicenter studies are needed before the role of preimplantation genetic screening (PGS) for aneuploidy can be established. There is insufficient evidence and professional guidance in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature to support PGD for: human leukocyte antigen (HLA) - matching, screening of common aneuploidy or chromosomal translocations as a method to improve live birth rates, to reduce the risk of pregnancy loss in women of advanced maternal age, or for late-onset disorders. The clinical treatment utility of PGD for late-onset conditions has not been clearly delineated. Published consensus guidelines from ACOG (2009) do not support PGS as a genetic screening test for common aneuploidy. The clinical utility for this indication has not been established.

**Literature Review:** Studies evaluating the effectiveness of PGS include prospective nonrandomized and randomized controlled trials. In general study results have suggested that PGS does not improve pregnancy outcomes for young women with recurrent implantation failure or those of advanced maternal age (Rubio, et al., 2013; DeBrock, et al., 2010; Meyer, et al., 2009; Hardarson, et al., 2008; Yakin, et al., 2008; Mastenbroek, et al., 2007; Staessen, et al., 2004).

### **Prenatal Genetic Screening and Testing of a Fetus**

Discussion of prenatal genetic screening and testing in this Coverage Policy refers to sequencing-based noninvasive prenatal tests (NIPT) (i.e., cell-free deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] screening) and invasive prenatal tests such as chorionic villus sampling [CVS] and amniocentesis. These tests are performed in early pregnancy and used to test for germline mutation genetic disorders.

### **Sequencing-Based Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)**

Sequencing-based genomic testing, a type of NIPT has been proposed for use as an advanced screening test to assess whether a pregnant woman is at increased risk of having a fetus affected by a genetic disorder (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists [ACOG], 2016). One benefit of such screening is the potential decrease in the number of invasive procedures, and therefore, the decrease in the potential for miscarriage as a complication of invasive testing. As a screening test for genetic disorders, sequencing-based NIPT may also allow for reproductive options.

Sequencing-based testing evaluates short segments of and relies on the presence of circulating fetal or cell-free deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in the maternal plasma during pregnancy. The clinical utility of sequencing-based NIPT has been established as a means to detect fetal trisomy 13, 18 and 22 in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature for a woman at  $\geq 10$  weeks gestation with a viable, singleton pregnancy. No specific test has been established to be significantly different than the others for this purpose.

The sensitivity and specificity of cell-free DNA screening in a singleton gestation has been reported to be uniformly high, ranging from 99.1%-100% and 99.7%-100%, respectively, primarily for trisomy 21. Negative predictive values have been reported to be near, or at 100%, with positive predictive values of 83% and 55% for high- and average-risk populations, respectively. Laboratories variably report screening results as positive, negative or 'no call', a category to describe indeterminate or uninterpretable results. No-call results comprise approximately 4-8% of screened pregnancies and may occur secondary to assay failure, high assay variance or low fetal fraction. Low fetal fraction, defined as below 4%, confers significantly higher risk for fetal aneuploidy. Counseling before screening should include the possibility of results in this category (Dasche, 2016). Confirmatory CVS or amniocentesis is still needed in pregnancies with a positive result. According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (2020), women with a positive screening test result should be counseled regarding their higher risk of aneuploidy and offered the option of diagnostic testing. Those who have a negative test result should be counseled regarding their lower adjusted and residual risk. Women with a negative screening result should not be offered additional screening tests for aneuploidy because this will increase their potential for a false-positive test result.

According to the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecologists (2020), cell free DNA screening can be performed in twin gestations. Sensitivity for trisomy 21 using cell free DNA for twin pregnancy is similar to singleton pregnancy although test failure may be higher. Because each fetus in a single pregnancy contribute different amounts of cell free DNA into the maternal circulation it is possible that an aneuploidy fetus would contribute less fetal DNA, masking the aneuploid test result. Nonetheless, noninvasive prenatal testing using cell-free DNA is considered an appropriate noninvasive prenatal screening option.

A number of sequencing-based NIPTs have been developed that utilize cell free DNA to detect fetal aneuploidy. Trisomies 13, 18 and 21 are detected with high accuracy. Many tests offer detection of one or more other syndromes, but detection of other aneuploidies has not have been determined to be clinically beneficial.

Luna Prenatal Test is a cell-based prenatal genetic test which isolates pure fetal DNA from rare fetal trophoblast cells circulating in maternal blood. This test is noninvasive, only requires a maternal blood sample and can be performed early in pregnancy, from 8 to 22 weeks of gestation. Currently, there is insufficient evidence in published, peer-reviewed scientific literature and lack of professional society to support this testing method.

Depending on the testing methodology used for each individual test, sequencing-based NIPTs may also detect various other fetal genetic disorders including: trisomy 7, 9, 16, 22 or other rare autosomal trisomies (RATs); sex-chromosome aneuploidy (e.g., Klinefelter syndrome, Turner syndrome, Jacob syndrome); vanishing twin syndrome; twin zygosity; fetal sex; microdeletions; single-gene disorders; and genetic cause of miscarriage. However, data are very limited in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature regarding the predictive value of any of these tests to detect these additional fetal abnormalities, and whether maternal outcomes are improved if further invasive testing is required is unknown. Professional society support for these indications in the form of published consensus guidelines is also lacking.

The clinical utility of sequencing-based NIPT to detect trisomies 7, 9, 16 and 22 is also unknown; there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed scientific literature to establish whether pregnancy outcomes are improved by detection of these additional chromosomal abnormalities. Validation data regarding the predictive value of any NIPT to detect these trisomies are lacking in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature.

Several laboratory methods allow for detection of microdeletions; however, data are lacking regarding the predictive value of NIPT for this indication and the impact on pregnancy outcomes is unknown. Such testing is not supported in the form of recommendations by ACMG (2013), the European Society of Human Genetics/American Society of Human Genetics and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Validation data are limited regarding the role of NIPT for use as a screening tool in average-risk pregnancies or in a woman with a multiple gestation pregnancy and professional society support is lacking. At present, the role of NIPT for these indications has not been established. The clinical utility for NIPT to detect fetal sex is lacking in the scientific literature; professional society consensus guideline support is also lacking for this indication.

There are limited data in the published peer-reviewed scientific literature regarding the use of next generation sequencing performed via NIPT to identify single gene (monogenetic) disorders (Dan, et al., 2016; Verhoef, et al., 2016; Chitty, et al., 2015). However, unanswered questions about mosaicism and false positives raise concerns for harm and whether such testing requires confirmatory testing by invasive methods is not yet known (Jenkins, et al., 2017). The clinical utility of NIPT to identify single gene disorders is currently unknown given the limited published peer reviewed scientific evidence. Published professional society support in the form of consensus guidelines is also lacking.

### **Literature Review**

**Trisomies 13, 18, 21:** The role of sequencing-based cell-free DNA testing to detect trisomy 13, 18 and 21 has been investigated in a number of prospective clinical trials, systematic reviews and technology assessments to determine if there are improved clinical outcomes as a result of such testing (Gil, et al., 2015; Zhang, et al., 2015; Norton, et al., 2012).

Zhang et al. (2015) reported results of the clinical performance of massively parallel sequencing-based NIPT in detecting trisomies 21, 18 and 13 in 147,314 clinical samples in low-risk and high-risk pregnancies in a prospective, multicenter observational study. Eligibility for NIPT included participants of at least 18 years old with a singleton or twin pregnancy at nine weeks' gestation or beyond. Individuals were considered high-risk for aneuploidy for any of the following: advanced maternal age (>35 years), a positive conventional Down syndrome screening test, abnormal sonographic markers, family history of aneuploidy or a previous pregnancy with a trisomic fetus. Individuals with none of the high-risk factors were defined as low risk for aneuploidy. NIPT performance in the detection of trisomy 21 in these two groups was compared using karyotyping or follow-up results as gold standard. There were a small number of cases positive for trisomies 18 and 13 in the low-risk group and NIPT performance for these two trisomies was not compared between risk groups. Results were obtained in 146,958 samples and outcome data were available in 112,669 (76.7%). Repeat sampling was required in 3,213 cases; 145 had test failure. Overall sensitivity of NIPT was 99.17%, 98.24% and 100% for trisomies 21, 18 and 13, respectively. Specificity was 99.95%, 99.95% and 99.96% for trisomies 21, 18 and 13, respectively. There was no significant difference in test performance between high-risk and low-risk subjects (sensitivity, 99.21% vs 98.97% ( $p=0.82$ ); specificity, 99.95% vs 99.95% ( $p=0.98$ )). Data suggest that sequencing-based NIPT to detect trisomy 21 has high sensitivity and specificity in high and low-risk populations.

Gil et al. (2015) updated results of a previously published meta-analysis to include 37 studies published up to January 4, 2015. The inclusion criteria were prospective and retrospective peer-

reviewed studies reporting clinical validation or implementation of maternal cell-free DNA (cfDNA) testing in screening for aneuploidies, in which data on pregnancy outcome were provided for more than 85% of the study population. Twenty-four studies reported on the performance of screening by cfDNA analysis for trisomy 21. Pooled weighted DNA testing and detection rates (DR) 99.2% and 0.09%, respectively. Twenty-one studies reported on the performance of screening by cfDNA analysis for trisomy 18. Pooled weighted DR and FPR were 96.3% and 0.13%, respectively. A total of 18 studies reported on the performance of screening by cfDNA analysis for trisomy 13. Pooled weighted DR and FPR were 91.0% and 0.13%, respectively. The performance of cfDNA analysis of maternal blood in the identification of singleton pregnancies with trisomy 18 or 13, with respective DRs of 96% and 91%, and a combined FPR of 0.26%, is worse than is the performance of screening for trisomy 21. DR and FPR for monosomy X were 90.3% and 0.23%, respectively, and 93.0% and 0.14%, respective for sex chromosome aneuploidies other than monosomy X. For twin pregnancies, the DR for trisomy 21 was 93.7% and the FPR was 0.23. The authors note there are no advocates of screening for fetal trisomies 18 and 13 independently from screening for trisomy 21. Data from this systematic review and meta-analysis suggest a high detection rate and low false positive rate when testing for fetal trisomy 21.

There is sufficient evidence in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature to establish the clinical validity of NIPT as a method to screen for these indications. Further, such testing is supported by published professional society consensus guidelines.

Norton et al. (2015) reported results of a prospective, multicenter trial comparing standard screening (i.e., measurement of nuchal translucency and biochemical analysis) and cell-free DNA (cfDNA) testing in pregnant women >18 years presenting for aneuploidy screening at 10-14 weeks of gestation. Study participants underwent both standard screening and cfDNA testing. Patients were ineligible if they were outside the gestational-age window, had no standard screening result, had known maternal aneuploidy or cancer, had conceived with the use of donor oocytes, or had a twin pregnancy or an empty gestational sac that was identified on ultrasonography. The primary outcome was the area under the receiver-operating-characteristic curve (AUC) for trisomy 21. The risk of trisomy 18 and 13 was also assessed. Lab personnel performing cfDNA analysis were blinded to all other clinical data, including results of ultrasonographic and standard screening. Using the maternal age of enrolled participants mid-trial, the estimate of the prevalence of trisomy 21 was adjusted to 1 in 500, and the required sample size reduced to 18,700. Of 18,955 women who were enrolled, results from 15,841 were available for analysis, with 1489 lost to follow-up.

Sixty-eight chromosomal abnormalities were identified (1 in 236 pregnancies). Of these, 38 were trisomy 21. The AUC for trisomy 21 was 0.999 for cfDNA testing and 0.958 for standard screening ( $p=0.001$ ). Sensitivity to detect Trisomy 21 was 100% and 78.9% in the cfDNA and standard screening groups, respectively ( $p=0.008$ ). False positive rates were 0.06% and 5.4% in the cfDNA and standard screening group, respectively ( $p<0.001$ ). The positive predictive value for cfDNA testing was 80.9% compared with 3.4% for standard screening ( $p<0.001$ ). Approximately 3% of cfDNA tests did not yield a result because of assay variation or a low fetal fraction.

Limitations noted by the authors include that the study only made a comparison between cfDNA testing and standard first-trimester screening and that the study was powered to compare only the detection of trisomy 21 in the two study groups. The authors also note the rate of detection for trisomy 21 using standard screening methods was lower than the 82%-87% seen in other studies.

Whether results of this test impacted clinical management or improved pregnancy outcomes is unknown. While cfDNA has been validated as a method to detect trisomy 21, maternal serum and nuchal translucency screening can identify the risk for a broad array of abnormalities that are not

detectable on cfDNA testing. The role of this test in screening for aneuploidy in woman without increased risk remains uncertain; and clinical utility has not been established.

**Microdeletions:** Guidelines from the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (2013) and jointly published recommendations from the European Society of Human Genetics/American Society of Human Genetics (2015) as well as the Publications Committee of the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (2015) note that use of NIPT to test for microdeletions is not recommended. Clinical validation studies relative to use of NIPTs to detect microdeletion syndromes are very limited in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature. Wapner et al. (2015) reported on a test with a primary purpose of estimating the performance of a single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)-based noninvasive prenatal test for five microdeletion syndromes in 469 samples (358 plasma samples from pregnant women, 111 artificial plasma mixtures). These were amplified with the use of a massively multiplexed polymerase chain reaction, sequenced, and analyzed for the presence or absence of deletions of 22q11.2, 1p36, distal 5p, and the Prader-Willi/Angelman region. Detection rates were 97.8% for a 22q11.2 deletion, 100% for Prader-Willi, Angelman, 1p36 deletion, and cri-du-chat syndromes (24/24). False-positive rates were 0.76% for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome and 0.24% for cri-du-chat syndrome. No false positives occurred for Prader-Willi, Angelman or 1p36 deletion syndromes. SNP-based noninvasive prenatal microdeletion screening was accurate in this single study; however, additional validation studies are needed before such testing is useful in routine clinical practice.

Srinivasan et al. (2013) published results of a study involving 11 pregnant women. This small study was designed to determine the deep sequencing and analytic conditions needed to detect fetal subchromosome abnormalities across the genome from a maternal blood sample. Seven of seven cases of microdeletions, duplications, translocations, and one trisomy 20 were detected blindly by massively parallel sequencing. Small study numbers limit the ability to translate these results to routine clinical practice.

### **Invasive Prenatal Testing of a Fetus**

Other prenatal genetic testing of a fetus for which clinical utility has been established includes testing when the results of testing will impact clinical decision-making and clinical outcome and the mother is a carrier of an X-linked condition, when both biologic parents are carriers of an autosomal recessively-inherited disorder or the mother is a known carrier of an autosomal recessively-inherited disorder and the father's status is unknown and unavailable and when one parent is the carrier of an autosomal dominantly-inherited disorder. Additionally, prenatal testing using targeted mutation analysis (CPT code 81220) for cystic fibrosis when fetal echogenic bowel has been identified on ultrasound is considered a standard of care based on professional society consensus guidelines. Prenatal reproductive comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) testing (chromosomal microarray analysis) is also supported by guidelines published by ACOG (when a woman is undergoing invasive prenatal genetic testing or in the case of intrauterine fetal demise or stillbirth).

### **Literature Review**

A number of prospective cohort and case series studies, systematic review and a meta-analysis have reported on the diagnostic accuracy for CGH/CMA compared with conventional karyotyping in greater than 13,000 prenatal samples (Dhillon, et al., 2014; Hillman, et al., 2013; Armengol, et al., 2012; Lee, et al., 2012; Reddy, et al., 2012; Shaffer, et al., 2012; Wapner, et al., 2012; Fiorentino, et al., 2011). Indications for testing include abnormal ultrasound, advanced maternal age, abnormal maternal serum screening, positive family history, parental anxiety and other or nonspecific. Overall, the data suggest microarray analysis provides significantly improved detection of clinically significant genomic abnormalities compared to those found with conventional karyotyping.

### **Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Recurrent Pregnancy Loss**

**Chromosomal analysis tests and cytogenetic testing:** Published professional society consensus guidelines support the clinical usefulness of chromosomal analysis, such as karyotyping of peripheral blood and products of conception in the case of two or more pregnancy losses. There is also consensus support for molecular cytogenetic testing when karyotyping of the products of conception is not possible because of a lack of tissue sample or poor culture growth.

**Microarray Analysis:** Evidence in the published peer-reviewed scientific literature, including textbook and reproductive health society positions, evaluating the utility of microarray analysis such as CGH and SNP for recurrent pregnancy loss is lacking and strong evidence-based conclusions cannot be made regarding clinical utility, estimated recurrence rates, and impact on patient management and patient clinical outcomes.

In a systematic review and meta-analysis involving nine published studies comparing CMA testing on the products of conception with conventional karyotyping, Dhillon et al. (2014) reported that CMA testing resulted in a higher detection rate of abnormalities compared to karyotyping. The authors reported there was agreement between CMA and karyotyping in 86% of cases, CMA detected an additional 13% abnormalities versus karyotyping, and karyotyping detected 3% over CMA. The incidence of a variant of unknown significance was 2%. Unless uncertain findings were proven to be benign the authors included them as pathogenic. Overall, the authors acknowledged "additional prospective research is needed in this area using a large cohort, with a representative, prospective population undergoing both a recognized reproducible array and karyotyping."

**Testing for X-linked Recessive Traits:** Genetic mutations such as X-linked recessive traits (e.g., highly skewed X-inactivation patterns) have also been investigated as a cause of RSA; however, data are limited. Some authors have reported that there is no correlation between skewed X-inactivation and RSA (Warburton, et al., 2009; Kaare, et al., 2008; Pasquier, et al., 2007; Hogge, et al., 2007). Moreover, recommendations of the National Society of Genetic Counselors (Laurino, et al., 2005) indicate that an association between X-inactivation patterns and pregnancy outcome has not been clearly established and further investigation should be conducted. Additionally, according to the ACOG practice bulletin (2001), commercially available testing for this and other related molecular genetic abnormalities is not widely available. At present, testing for highly skewed X-inactivation patterns as a cause of RSA is not well-supported in the literature.

### **Single Gene Mutation Analysis**

Single gene mutation analysis is not indicated in the work-up of recurrent pregnancy loss. There is insufficient evidence in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature to demonstrate clinical usefulness and it has not been established as a standard of care in clinical practice. To date, professional society support in the form of published consensus guidelines is lacking.

### **Genetic Testing for Other Gene Mutations (i.e., F7 [serum prothrombin conversion accelerator] gene mutation R353Q, F13B polypeptide gene mutation V34L, and PAI-1):**

Genetic testing has been proposed for these gene variants; however, data are lacking regarding the clinical utility of these tests to inform health outcomes in an individual with a hereditary hypercoagulability disorder.

### **Literature Review**

High quality controlled clinical trial data are lacking regarding the ability of genetic testing to inform improved health outcomes, including the prevention of venous thromboembolic events in individuals with F7 R353Q variant, F13B polypeptide V34L variant, and PAI-1.

### **Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Infertility**

The 2023 updated definition of infertility from the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) defined infertility as a “disease, condition, or status characterized by any of the following:

- The inability to achieve a successful pregnancy based on a patient’s medical, sexual, and reproductive history, age, physical findings, diagnostic testing, or any combination of those factors.
- The need for medical intervention, including, but not limited to, the use of donor gametes or donor embryos in order to achieve a successful pregnancy either as an individual or with a partner.
- In patients having regular, unprotected intercourse and without any known etiology for either partner suggestive of impaired reproductive ability, evaluation should be initiated at 12 months when the female partner is under 35 years of age and at 6 months when the female partner is 35 years of age or older.”

ASRM further noted that nothing in the above definition “shall be used to deny or delay treatment to any individual, regardless of relationship status or sexual orientation.”

The etiology of infertility may have a genetic basis such as cystic fibrosis in a male with congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens, azoospermia or severe oligospermia. Genetic testing with targeted mutation analysis of the 23 CFTR mutations as described by the ACMG and ACOG is considered clinically useful. Karyotyping, Y-chromosome microdeletion testing in males with nonobstructive azoospermia or severe oligospermia, and sperm penetration assays may also be considered appropriate. According to the American Urological Association (Schlegel, et al., 2021), detection of certain genetic causes of male infertility allows couples to be informed about the potential to transmit genetic abnormalities that may affect the health of offspring. Thus, an appropriate male evaluation may allow the couple to better understand the basis of their infertility and to obtain genetic counseling when appropriate.

The clinical utility of sperm DNA integrity testing has not been established in the published, peer-reviewed scientific literature. This test has been proposed to identify a male factor contributing to unexplained infertility or in the treatment of infertility to direct interventions. Several tests for sperm DNA integrity are now available (e.g., Sperm Chromatin Structure Assay [SCSA], TUNEL assay, Comet assay). Another test to assess sperm DNA is the Sperm DNA Decondensation test (e.g., Human Sperm Activation Assay [HSAA], SDD™). The AUA (2011) reported that the assays demonstrate low sensitivity and high specificity; there is insufficient evidence to support the routine use of DNA integrity testing in the evaluation and management of male factor infertility.

## Appendix

### Professional Societies/Organizations Recommendations and Guidelines

#### Germline Carrier Testing for Familial Disease

**American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG):** The ACMG (Gregg, et al., 2021) published a practice resource for screening of autosomal recessive and X-linked conditions during pregnancy and preconception recommending carrier screening paradigms should be ethnic and population neutral and more inclusive of diverse populations to promote equity and inclusion. Their recommended approach to this involves a tiered system based on carrier frequency:

- Tier one includes the recommendations previously adopted by ACMG and ACOG adopting an ethnic and population neutral approach when screening for cystic fibrosis and spinal muscular atrophy. It also includes additional carrier screening determined after risk assessment (i.e., personal medical history, family history, labs, and imaging).

- Tier two is based on an ACOG recommendation for conditions that have a severe or moderate phenotype and a carrier frequency of at least 1/100.
- Tier three is carrier screening for conditions with a carrier frequency  $\geq 1/200$ .
- Tier four includes less common genes with no lower limit carrier screening frequency.

ACMG recommends all pregnant patients and those planning a pregnancy should be offered tier three carrier screening and not solely tier one and/or tier two as these do not provide equitable evaluation of all racial/ethnic groups.

In a policy statement regarding prenatal/preconception expanded carrier screening, ACMG (2013) notes:

- Disorders should be of a nature that most at-risk patients and their partners identified in the screening program would consider having a prenatal diagnosis to facilitate making decisions surrounding reproduction.
- The inclusion of disorders characterized by variable expressivity or incomplete penetrance and those known to be associated with a mild phenotype should be optional and made transparent when using these technologies for screening.
- For each disorder, the causative gene(s), mutations, and mutation frequencies should be known in the population being tested, so that meaningful residual risk in individuals who test negative can be assessed.
- The calculation of residual risk requires knowledge of two factors: one is the carrier frequency within a population, the other is the proportion of disease-causing alleles detected using the specific testing platform. Laboratories using multiplex platforms often have limited knowledge of one or both factors.
- There must be validated clinical association between the mutation(s) detected and the severity of the disorder.

**American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG):** A Committee Opinion on carrier screening for genetic conditions included the following recommendations (ACOG, 2023):

- General Recommendations
  - Information about genetic carrier screening should be provided to every pregnant woman. After counseling, a patient may decline any or all screening.
  - Carrier screening and counseling ideally should be performed before pregnancy.
  - If an individual is found to be a carrier for a specific condition, the individual's reproductive partner should be offered testing in order to receive informed genetic counseling about potential reproductive outcomes.
  - Concurrent screening of the patient and her partner is suggested if there are time constraints for decisions about prenatal diagnostic evaluation.
  - Carrier screening for a particular condition generally should be performed only once in a person's lifetime and the results should be documented in the patient's health record. Because of the rapid evolution of genetic testing, additional mutations may be included in newer screening panels. The decision to rescreen a patient should be undertaken only with the guidance of a genetics professional who can best assess the incremental benefit of repeat testing for additional mutations.
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy
  - Screening for spinal muscular atrophy should be offered to all women who are considering pregnancy or are currently pregnant.
  - In patients with a family history of spinal muscular atrophy, molecular testing reports of the affected individual and carrier testing of the related parent should be reviewed, if possible before testing. If reports are not available, SMN1 deletion testing should be recommended for the low-risk partner



- Cystic Fibrosis
  - Carrier screening should be offered to all women who are considering pregnancy or are currently pregnant
  - Complete analysis of the CFTR gene by DNA sequencing is not appropriate for routine carrier screening
  - If a woman's reproductive partner has cystic fibrosis or apparently isolated congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens, the couple should be provided follow-up genetic counseling by an obstetrician–gynecologist or other health care provider with expertise in genetics for mutation analysis and consultation.
- Fragile X Syndrome
  - Fragile X premutation carrier screening is recommended for women with a family history of fragile X-related disorders or intellectual disability suggestive of fragile X syndrome and who are considering pregnancy or are currently pregnant.
  - If a woman has unexplained ovarian insufficiency or failure or an elevated follicle-stimulating hormone level before age 40 years, fragile X carrier screening is recommended to determine whether she has an FMR1 premutation.
  - All identified individuals with intermediate results and carriers of a fragile X premutation or full mutation should be provided follow-up genetic counseling to discuss the risk to their offspring of inheriting an expanded full-mutation fragile X allele and to discuss fragile X-associated disorders (premature ovarian insufficiency and fragile X tremor/ataxia syndrome).
  - Prenatal diagnostic testing for fragile X syndrome should be offered to known carriers of the fragile X premutation or full mutation.
  - DNA-based molecular analysis (e.g., Southern blot analysis and polymerase chain reaction) is the preferred method of diagnosis of fragile X syndrome and of determining FMR1 triplet repeat number (e.g., premutations). In rare cases, the size of the triplet repeat and the methylation status do not correlate, which makes it difficult to predict the clinical phenotype. In cases of this discordance, the patient should be referred to a genetics professional.
- Genetic Conditions in Individuals of Eastern and Central European Jewish Descent
  - When only one partner is of Ashkenazi Jewish descent, that individual should be offered screening first. If it is determined that this individual is a carrier, the other partner should be offered screening.
  - Tay–Sachs Disease
    - Screening for Tay–Sachs disease should be offered when considering pregnancy or during pregnancy if either member of a couple is of Ashkenazi Jewish, French–Canadian, or Cajun descent. Those with a family history consistent with Tay–Sachs disease also should be offered screening.
    - When one member of a couple is at high risk (i.e., of Ashkenazi Jewish, French–Canadian, or Cajun descent or has a family history consistent with Tay–Sachs disease) but the other partner is not, the high-risk partner should be offered screening. If the high-risk partner is found to be a carrier, the other partner also should be offered screening.
    - If Tay–Sachs disease screening is performed as part of pan-ethnic expanded carrier screening, it is important to recognize the limitations of the mutations screened in detecting carriers in the general population. In the presence of a family history of Tay–Sachs disease, expanded carrier screening panels are not the best approach to screening unless the familial mutation is included on the panel.
    - Referral to an obstetrician–gynecologist or other health care provider with genetics expertise may be helpful in instances of inconclusive enzyme testing results or in discussion of carrier testing of an individual with non-Ashkenazi

Jewish ethnicity whose reproductive partner is a known carrier of Tay–Sachs disease.

Regarding expanded carrier screening, ACOG Committee Opinion (2017, reaffirmed 2020) notes the following:

- Ethnic-specific, panethnic, and expanded carrier screening are acceptable strategies for prepregnancy and prenatal carrier screening.
- All patients who are considering pregnancy or are already pregnant, regardless of screening strategy and ethnicity, should be offered carrier screening for cystic fibrosis and spinal muscular atrophy, as well as a complete blood count and screening for thalassemias and hemoglobinopathies.
- If a woman is found to be a carrier for a specific condition, her reproductive partner should be offered screening to provide accurate genetic counseling for the couple with regard to the risk of having an affected child.
- Individuals with a family history of a genetic disorder may benefit from the identification of the specific familial mutation or mutations rather than carrier screening.
- Given the multitude of conditions that can be included in expanded carrier screening panels, the disorders selected for inclusion should meet several of the following consensus-determined criteria: have a carrier frequency of 1 in 100 or greater, have a well-defined phenotype, have a detrimental effect on quality of life, cause cognitive or physical impairment, require surgical or medical intervention, or have an onset early in life. Additionally, screened conditions should be able to be diagnosed prenatally and may afford opportunities for antenatal intervention to improve perinatal outcomes, changes to delivery management to optimize newborn and infant outcomes, and education of the parents about special care needs after birth.
- Carrier screening panels should not include conditions primarily associated with a disease of adult onset.

ACOG addresses hemoglobinopathies in pregnancy in Practice Bulletin No. 78 published in 2007. The updated Practice Advisory published in 2022 states, "Previous recommendations for hemoglobinopathy testing have used a race/ethnicity-based strategy. However, race and self-identified ethnicity are poor proxies for genetics since self-identification with a specific race/ethnicity may be incompatible with genetic ancestry. Given that approximately 1 in 66 people in the United States have a hemoglobinopathy trait, ACOG recommends offering universal hemoglobinopathy testing to persons planning pregnancy or at the initial prenatal visit if no prior testing results are available for interpretation. This helps ensure that at-risk individuals receive counseling about genetic risks; learn their reproductive options, which include preimplantation genetic testing and prenatal diagnosis; and make informed decisions. Hemoglobinopathy testing may be performed using hemoglobin electrophoresis or molecular genetic testing (eg, expanded carrier screening that includes sickle cell disease [SCD] and other hemoglobinopathies). The use of noninvasive prenatal diagnosis for SCD with cell-free fetal DNA is still experimental and currently not recommended."

### **Sequencing-Based Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)**

**American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG; 2020):** Practice Bulletin 226 from ACOG includes the following information regarding screening for fetal chromosomal abnormalities:

- Screening and diagnostic testing for chromosomal abnormalities should be offered to all patients early in pregnancy regardless of maternal age or risk for chromosomal abnormality.

- Cell-free DNA is the most sensitive and specific screening test for the common fetal aneuploidies (trisomies 21, 13 and 18) and can be performed any time after 9-10 weeks gestation.
- If a patient chooses screening for aneuploidy only one screening approach should be used.
- Cell-free DNA screening can be performed in twin gestations.
- Sensitivity for trisomy 21 using cell free DNA for twin pregnancy is similar to singleton pregnancy although test failure may be higher.

In a Committee Opinion by ACOG/SMFM on microarrays and next-generation sequencing technologies (2016) the Committee notes that cell-free whole genome DNA screening is not recommended.

**American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG):** On behalf of the ACMG, Gregg et al. (2016) published guidelines regarding noninvasive prenatal screening (NIPS) for aneuploidy. The guidelines noted:

- NIPS is not able to distinguish specific forms of aneuploidy. Identification of the mechanism of aneuploidy is important for recurrence risk counseling and emphasizes the importance of diagnostic testing following NIPS.
- NIPS does not screen for single-gene mutations.
- Uninformative test results due to insufficient isolation of cell-free fetal DNA could lead to a delay in diagnosis or eliminate the availability of information for risk assessment.
- NIPS does not screen for open neural tube defects.
- NIPS does not replace the utility of a first-trimester ultrasound examination
- Limited data are currently available on the use of NIPS in twins and higher-order pregnancies.
- NIPS has no role in predicting late-pregnancy complications.

**European Society of Human Genetics (ESHG) and the American Society of Human Genetics (ASHG):** On behalf of the ESHG/ASHG, Dondorp et al. (2015) published recommendations regarding NIPTs. The recommendations note the following:

- NIPT offers improved accuracy when testing for common autosomal aneuploidies compared with existing tests such as cFDS. However, a positive NIPT result should not be regarded as a final diagnosis
- Expanding NIPT-based prenatal screening to also report on sex chromosomal abnormalities and microdeletions not only raises ethical concerns related to information and counseling challenges but also risks reversing the important reduction in invasive testing achieved with implementation of NIPT for aneuploidy, and is therefore currently not recommended.

**Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine Publications Committee (2015):** In publication #36 the Committee notes the following:

- The presence of a second gestational sac has been associated with false-positive cfDNA results; therefore, this test is not a good option for women with a “vanishing twin” or empty second sac. At this time, the data are too limited to recommend routine cfDNA aneuploidy screening in women with multifetal gestations.
- It is important for providers to recognize that a positive result for any of these aneuploidies confers a chance that the fetus is affected, which is usually far <99%, particularly in lower risk patients.
- When testing for rare conditions (such as aneuploidy in younger women), the positive predictive value is much lower than when testing for more common conditions (such as trisomy 21 in older women). More false-positive results are expected in women who are at

low risk or when screening is done for very rare conditions. The PPV for trisomy 21 has been reported as varying from 45% in low-risk patients to  $\geq 96\%$  in the highest risk patients. In one study of diagnostic testing after abnormal cfDNA screens, aneuploidy was confirmed in 93% of trisomy 21 cases, in 64% of trisomy 18 cases, in 44% of trisomy 13 cases, and in 38% of sex chromosomal abnormalities.

- Testing for microdeletions using free cell DNA has not been validated in clinical trials; rather, proof-of-principle studies have included the mixing of normal and abnormal DNA in laboratory samples at ratios thought to represent typical fetal fraction. Even with very high sensitivity and specificity, at such low prevalence, the PPV of such testing is likely very low, and the clinical utility is unclear. At this time, routine screening for microdeletions with cfDNA is not recommended.

### **Invasive Prenatal Testing of a Fetus**

**American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)/Maternal and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM):** In an update of the 2013 committee opinion, ACOG/SMFM published a document regarding the use of chromosomal microarray analysis in prenatal diagnosis (2016). ACOG made the following recommendations:

- In patients with a fetus with one or more major structural abnormalities identified on ultrasonographic examination and who are undergoing invasive prenatal diagnosis, chromosomal microarray analysis is recommended. This test replaces the need for fetal karyotype.
- In patients with a structurally normal fetus undergoing invasive prenatal diagnostic testing, either fetal karyotyping or a chromosomal microarray analysis can be performed.
- Most genetic mutations identified by chromosomal microarray analysis are not associated with increasing maternal age; therefore, the use of this test for prenatal diagnosis can be considered for all women, regardless of age.
- In cases of intrauterine fetal demise or stillbirth when further cytogenetic analysis is desired, chromosomal microarray analysis on fetal tissue (i.e., amniotic fluid, placenta, or products of conception) is recommended because of its increased likelihood of obtaining results and improved detection of causative abnormalities.
- Limited data are available on the clinical utility of chromosomal microarray analysis to evaluate first-trimester and second-trimester pregnancy losses; therefore, this is not recommended at this time.
- Comprehensive patient pretest and posttest genetic counseling from qualified personnel such as a genetic counselor or geneticist regarding the benefits, limitations, and results of chromosomal microarray analysis is essential.

### **Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Recurrent Pregnancy Loss**

**American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG):** The ACMG published guidelines regarding MTHFR polymorphism testing, noting that MTHFR polymorphism genotyping should not be ordered as part of the clinical evaluation for thrombophilia or recurrent pregnancy loss (Bashford, et al., 2020; Hickey, et al., 2013).

**American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG):** A Practice Bulletin regarding thromboembolism in pregnancy (ACOG, 2016) notes women who have a history of thrombosis who have not had a complete evaluation of underlying etiologies should be tested for antiphospholipid antibodies and inherited thrombophilias.

A Practice Bulletin regarding inherited thrombophilias in pregnancy (ACOG, 2018) notes:

- Screening for inherited thrombophilias is useful only when results will impact management decisions. It is not useful when treatment is indicated for other risk factors.

- Screening is not recommended for women with a history of fetal loss or adverse pregnancy outcomes (e.g., abruption, preeclampsia, fetal growth restriction).
- Screening with MTHFR mutation analysis or fasting homocysteine level is not recommended.

**ACOG/The Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine:** ACOG/SMFM (2016) published a Committee Opinion regarding chromosomal microarray (CMA) and next generation sequencing for prenatal diagnosis. The Committee notes that CMA of fetal tissue (i.e., amniotic fluid, placenta, products of conception) is recommended in the evaluation of intrauterine death or stillbirth when further cytogenetic analysis is desired. The Opinion also noted that whole exome and whole genome sequencing for prenatal diagnosis is not recommended outside the context of clinical trials. Cell-free DNA screening is not recommended.

**American Society of Reproductive Medicine ([ASRM], 2012):** ASRM published the following recommendations for the evaluation and treatment of recurrent pregnancy loss:

- assessment of recurrent pregnancy loss focuses on screening for genetic factors and antiphospholipid syndrome, assessment of uterine anomaly, hormonal and metabolic factors, and lifestyle variables. These may include the following genetic tests:
  - peripheral karyotypic analysis of parents
  - karyotypic analysis of products of conception in the setting of ongoing therapy for recurrent pregnancy loss

ASRM noted if a remediable cause of recurrent pregnancy loss is identified cytogenetic analysis of subsequent losses can be employed to determine whether the event was random and not a treatment failure per se. If a 46 XX karyotype is revealed by cytogenetic analysis, reflex DNA extraction and analysis of maternal serum by microsatellite analysis may permit differentiation between a fetal source versus a maternal source.

### **Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Infertility**

#### **American Urological Association (AUA)/American Society of Reproductive Medicine**

**(ASRM):** Regarding guidelines statements directed to genetic testing for male infertility, the AUA notes:

- Karyotype and Y-chromosome microdeletion analysis should be recommended for men with primary infertility and azoospermia or severe oligozoospermia (<5 million sperm/mL) with elevated FSH or testicular atrophy or a presumed diagnosis of impaired sperm production as the cause of azoospermia. (Expert Opinion)
- Clinicians should recommend Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator (CFTR) mutation carrier testing (including assessment of the 5T allele) in men with vasal agenesis or idiopathic obstructive azoospermia. (Expert Opinion)
- Sperm DNA fragmentation analysis is not recommended in the initial evaluation of the infertile couple. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level Grade: C)
- For couples with recurrent pregnancy loss, men should be evaluated with karyotype (Expert Opinion) and sperm DNA fragmentation. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level Grade: C)

Body of evidence strength Grade C in support of a Moderate Recommendation indicates that the statement can be applied to most patients in most circumstances but that better evidence is likely to change confidence (Schlegel, et al., 2021).

## Medicare Coverage Determinations

	<b>Contractor</b>	<b>Determination Name/Number</b>	<b>Revision Effective Date</b>
NCD	National	No Determination found	
LCD	Multiple LCDs	MolDX: Genetic Testing for Hypercoagulability/Thrombophilia (Factor V Leiden, Factor II Prothrombin, and MTHFR)	Various
LCD	Multiple LCDs	Molecular Pathology Procedures	Various

Note: Please review the current Medicare Policy for the most up-to-date information. (NCD = National Coverage Determination; LCD = Local Coverage Determination)

## Coding Information

**Notes:**

1. This list of codes may not be all-inclusive since the American Medical Association (AMA) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates
2. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

### Germline Carrier Testing for Familial Disease

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81161	DMD (dystrophin) (eg, Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy) deletion analysis, and duplication analysis, if performed
81187	CNBP (CCHC-type zinc finger nucleic acid binding protein) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 2) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81200	ASPA (aspartoacylase) (eg, Canavan disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, E285A, Y231X)
81205	BCKDHB (branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase E1, beta polypeptide) (eg, maple syrup urine disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R183P, G278S, E422X)
81209	BLM (Bloom syndrome, RecQ helicase-like) (eg, Bloom syndrome) gene analysis, 2281del6ins7 variant
81220	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; common variants (eg, ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
81221	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; known familial variants
81222	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81224	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; intron 8 poly-T analysis (eg, male infertility)
81234	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles
81239	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
81242	FANCC (Fanconi anemia, complementation group C) (eg, Fanconi anemia, type C) gene analysis, common variant (eg, IVS4+4A>T)
81243	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (eg, fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81244	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (eg, fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size and promoter methylation status)
81250	G6PC (glucose-6-phosphatase, catalytic subunit) (eg, Glycogen storage disease, type 1a, von Gierke disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R83C, Q347X)
81251	GBA (glucosidase, beta, acid) (eg, Gaucher disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, N370S, 84GG, L444P, IVS2+1G>A)
81252	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81253	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; known familial variants
81254	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)])
81255	HEXA (hexosaminidase A [alpha polypeptide]) (eg, Tay-Sachs disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 1278insTATC, 1421+1G>C, G269S)
81256	HFE (hemochromatosis) (eg, hereditary hemochromatosis) gene analysis, common variants (eg, C282Y, H63D)
81257	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, and Constant Spring)
81258	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; known familial variant
81259	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; full gene sequence
81260	IKBKAP (inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase complex-associated protein) (eg, familial dysautonomia) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 2507+6T>C, R696P)
81269	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81271	HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81274	HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
81290	MCOLN1 (mucolipin 1) (eg, Mucopolipidosis, type IV) gene analysis, common variants (eg, IVS3-2A>G, del6.4kb)

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81302	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81303	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81304	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81324	PMP22 (peripheral myelin protein 22) (eg, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) gene analysis; duplication/deletion analysis
81325	PMP22 (peripheral myelin protein 22) (eg, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81329	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; dosage/deletion analysis (eg, carrier testing), includes SMN2 (survival of motor neuron 2, centromeric) analysis, if performed
81330	SMPD1 (sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal) (eg, Niemann-Pick disease, Type A) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R496L, L302P, fsP330)
81331	SNRPN/UBE3A (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N and ubiquitin protein ligase E3A) (eg, Prader-Willi syndrome and/or Angelman syndrome), methylation analysis
81336	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81337	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; known familial sequence variant(s)
81361	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); common variant(s) (eg, HbS, HbC, HbE)
81362	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); known familial variant(s)
81363	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); duplication/deletion variant(s)
81364	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); full gene sequence
81400 <sup>+</sup>	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (eg, identification of single germline variant [eg, SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis)
81401 <sup>++</sup>	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)
81403	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)
81404	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)
81405	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)



<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81406	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)
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of > 50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)
0449U	Carrier screening for severe inherited conditions (eg, cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, beta hemoglobinopathies [including sickle cell disease], alpha thalassemia), regardless of race or self-identified ancestry, genomic sequence analysis panel, must include analysis of 5 genes (CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2)

**†Note: Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report:**

- **F7 (coagulation factor VII [serum prothrombin conversion accelerator] R353Q variant) for recurrent pregnancy loss (81400)**
- **F13B (coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide, V34L variant) for recurrent pregnancy loss (81400)**

**††Note: Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report:**

- **APOE (apolipoprotein E) (eg, hyperlipoproteinemia type III, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer disease), common variants (eg, \*2, \*3, \*4) (81401)**
- **molecular testing for highly skewed X-inactivation patterns for recurrent pregnancy loss (81401)**

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
S3842	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease

**Considered Medically Necessary when performed for preconception or prenatal carrier testing for a biologic parent of Ashkenazi Jewish descent:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81412	Ashkenazi Jewish associated disorders (eg, Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis, familial dysautonomia, Fanconi anemia group C, Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 9 genes, including ASPA, BLM, CFTR, FANCC, GBA, HEXA, IKBKAP, MCOLN1, and SMPD1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
Z31.430	Encounter of female for testing for genetic disease carrier status for procreative management
Z31.438	Encounter for other genetic testing of female for procreative management
Z31.440	Encounter of male for testing for genetic disease carrier status for procreative management
Z31.448	Encounter for other genetic testing of male for procreative management
Z3A.01- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation

**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
	All other diagnosis codes

**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

CPT®* Codes	Description
81443	Genetic testing for severe inherited conditions (eg, cystic fibrosis, Ashkenazi Jewish-associated disorders [eg, Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, Fanconi anemia type C, mucopolysaccharidosis type VI, Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease], beta hemoglobinopathies, phenylketonuria, galactosemia), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 15 genes (eg, ACADM, ARSA, ASPA, ATP7B, BCKDHA, BCKDHB, BLM, CFTR, DHCR7, FANCC, G6PC, GAA, GALT, GBA, GBE1, HBB, HEXA, IKBKAP, MCOLN1, PAH)
0400U	Obstetrics (expanded carrier screening), 145 genes by next-generation sequencing, fragment analysis and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, DNA, reported as carrier positive or negative
0489U	Obstetrics (single-gene noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis of 1 or more targets (eg, CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2) to identify paternally inherited pathogenic variants, and relative mutation-dosage analysis based on molecular counts to determine fetal inheritance of maternal mutation, algorithm reported as a fetal risk score for the condition (eg, cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, beta hemoglobinopathies [including sickle cell disease], alpha thalassemia)

**Preimplantation Genetic Testing of an Embryo**

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

CPT®* Codes	Description
81161	DMD (dystrophin) (eg, Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy) deletion analysis, and duplication analysis, if performed
81187	CNBP (CCHC-type zinc finger nucleic acid binding protein) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 2) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81200	ASPA (aspartoacylase) (eg, Canavan disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, E285A, Y231X)
81205	BCKDHB (branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase E1, beta polypeptide) (eg, maple syrup urine disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R183P, G278S, E422X)
81220	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; common variants (eg, ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
81221	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; known familial variants
81222	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81224	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; intron 8 poly-T analysis (eg, male infertility)
81234	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles
81239	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (eg, myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
81242	FANCC (Fanconi anemia, complementation group C) (eg, Fanconi anemia, type C) gene analysis, common variant (eg, IVS4+4A>T)
81243	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (eg, fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81244	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (eg, fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size and promoter methylation status)
81251	GBA (glucosidase, beta, acid) (eg, Gaucher disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, N370S, 84GG, L444P, IVS2+1G>A)
81252	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81253	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; known familial variants
81254	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)])
81255	HEXA (hexosaminidase A [alpha polypeptide]) (eg, Tay-Sachs disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 1278insTATC, 1421+1G>C, G269S)
81256	HFE (hemochromatosis) (eg, hereditary hemochromatosis) gene analysis, common variants (eg, C282Y, H63D)
81257	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, and Constant Spring)
81258	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; known familial variant
81259	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; full gene sequence
81269	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (eg, alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81271	HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (eg, expanded) alleles
81274	HTT (huntingtin) (eg, Huntington disease) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (eg, expanded size)
81290	MCOLN1 (mucolipin 1) (eg, Mucopolipidosis, type IV) gene analysis, common variants (eg, IVS3-2A>G, del6.4kb)
81302	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81303	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81304	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (eg, Rett Syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81329	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; dosage/deletion analysis (eg, carrier testing), includes SMN2 (survival of motor neuron 2, centromeric) analysis, if performed
81330	SMPD1 (sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal) (eg, Niemann-Pick disease, Type A) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R496L, L302P, fsP330)
81336	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81337	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (eg, spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; known familial sequence variant(s)
81361	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); common variant(s) (eg, HbS, HbC, HbE)
81362	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); known familial variant(s)
81363	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); duplication/deletion variant(s)
81364	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (eg, sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); full gene sequence
81400 <sup>†</sup>	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (eg, identification of single germline variant [eg, SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis)
81401 <sup>††</sup>	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)
81403	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)
81404	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)
81405	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)
81406	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)
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of > 50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)

**<sup>†</sup>Note: Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report:**

- **F7 (coagulation factor VII [serum prothrombin conversion accelerator] R353Q variant) for recurrent pregnancy loss (81400)**
- **F13B (coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide, V34L variant) for recurrent pregnancy loss (81400)**

**<sup>††</sup>Note: Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report:**

- **APOE (apolipoprotein E) (eg, hyperlipoproteinemia type III, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer disease), common variants (eg, \*2, \*3, \*4) (81401)**

- **molecular testing for highly skewed X-inactivation patterns for recurrent pregnancy loss (81401)**

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
S3842	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease

**Considered Not Medically Necessary:**

<b>CPT®*</b> <b>Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81201	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81202	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; known familial variants
81203	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81206	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; major breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81207	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; minor breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81208	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; other breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81210	BRAF (B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase) (eg, colon cancer, melanoma), gene analysis, V600 variant(s)
81265	Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; patient and comparative specimen (eg, pre-transplant recipient and donor germline testing, post-transplant non-hematopoietic recipient germline [eg, buccal swab or other germline tissue sample] and donor testing, twin zygosity testing, or maternal cell contamination of fetal cells)
81266	Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; each additional specimen (eg, additional cord blood donor, additional fetal samples from different cultures, or additional zygosity in multiple birth pregnancies) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
81275	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis; variants in exon 2 (eg, codons 12 and 13)
81288	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; promoter methylation analysis
81301	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
81374	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); one antigen equivalent (eg, B*27), each
81377	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (eg, antigen equivalents); one antigen equivalent, each
81381	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one allele or allele group (eg, B*57:01P), each
81383	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (ie, alleles or allele groups); one allele or allele group (eg, HLA-DQB1*06:02P), each

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81403	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)
81404	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)
81405	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)
81406	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)
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (eg, analysis of >50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)
81427	Genome (eg, unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); re-evaluation of previously obtained genome sequence (eg, updated knowledge or unrelated condition/syndrome)
81435	Hereditary colon cancer disorders (eg, Lynch syndrome, PTEN hamartoma syndrome, Cowden syndrome, familial adenomatosis polyposis); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 10 genes, including APC, BMPR1A, CDH1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PTEN, SMAD4, and STK11
81436	Hereditary colon cancer disorders (eg, Lynch syndrome, PTEN hamartoma syndrome, Cowden syndrome, familial adenomatosis polyposis); duplication/deletion analysis panel, must include analysis of at least 5 genes, including MLH1, MSH2, EPCAM, SMAD4, and STK11

**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81291	MTHFR (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 677T, 1298C)
0335U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, fetal sample, identification and categorization of genetic variants
0336U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, each comparator genome (eg, parent)

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
S3852	DNA analysis for APOE epsilon 4 allele for susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease

**Sequencing-Based Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing**

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met except when used to report not covered or reimbursable microdeletion testing:**

<b>CPT®*</b> <b>Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81420	Fetal chromosomal aneuploidy (eg, trisomy 21, monosomy X) genomic sequence analysis panel, circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood, must include analysis of chromosomes 13, 18, and 21
81507	Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 21, 18, and 13) DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy
0327U	Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 13, 18, and 21), DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy, includes sex reporting, if performed

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O09.00- O09.03	Supervision of pregnancy with history of infertility
O09.10- O09.13	Supervision of pregnancy with history of ectopic pregnancy,
O09.A0- O09.A3	Supervision of pregnancy with history of molar pregnancy
O09.211- O09.219	Supervision of pregnancy with history of pre-term labor
O09.291- O09.299	Supervision of pregnancy with other poor reproductive or obstetric history
O09.30- O09.33	Supervision of pregnancy with insufficient antenatal care
O09.40- O09.43	Supervision of pregnancy with grand multiparity
O09.511- O09.519	Supervision of elderly primigravida
O09.521- O09.529	Supervision of elderly multigravida
O09.611- O09.619	Supervision of young primigravida
O09.621- O09.629	Supervision of young multigravida
O09.70- O09.73	Supervision of high risk pregnancy due to social problems
O09.811- O09.819	Supervision of pregnancy resulting from assisted reproductive technology

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O09.821- O09.829	Supervision of pregnancy with history of in utero procedure during previous pregnancy
O09.891- O09.899	Supervision of other high risk pregnancies
O09.90- O09.93	Supervision of high risk pregnancy, unspecified
O10.011- O10.019	Pre-existing essential hypertension complicating pregnancy
O10.111- O10.119	Pre-existing hypertensive heart disease complicating pregnancy
O10.211- O10.219	Pre-existing hypertensive chronic kidney disease complicating pregnancy
O10.311- O10.319	Pre-existing hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease complicating pregnancy
O10.411- O10.419	Pre-existing secondary hypertension complicating pregnancy
O10.911- O10.919	Unspecified pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy
O11.1- O11.9	Pre-existing hypertension with pre-eclampsia
O12.00- O12.03	Gestational edema
O12.10- O12.13	Gestational proteinuria
O12.20- O12.23	Gestational edema with proteinuria
O13.1- O13.9	Gestational [pregnancy-induced] hypertension without significant proteinuria
O14.00	Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia, unspecified trimester
O14.02	Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia, second trimester
O14.03	Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia, third trimester
O14.10	Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia, unspecified trimester
O14.12	Severe pre-eclampsia, second trimester
O14.13	Severe pre-eclampsia, third trimester
O14.20	HELLP syndrome (HELLP), unspecified trimester
O14.22	HELLP syndrome (HELLP), second trimester
O14.23	HELLP syndrome (HELLP), third trimester
O14.90	Unspecified pre-eclampsia, unspecified trimester
O14.92	Unspecified pre-eclampsia, second trimester
O14.93	Unspecified pre-eclampsia, third trimester
O15.00	Eclampsia complicating pregnancy, unspecified trimester
O15.02	Eclampsia complicating pregnancy, second trimester
O15.03	Eclampsia complicating pregnancy, third trimester
O16.1	Unspecified maternal hypertension, first trimester
O16.2	Unspecified maternal hypertension, second trimester
O16.3	Unspecified maternal hypertension, third trimester
O16.9	Unspecified maternal hypertension, unspecified trimester



<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O21.0- O21.9	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy
O22.00- O22.03	Varicose veins of lower extremity in pregnancy
O22.10- O22.13	Genital varices in pregnancy
O22.20- O22.23	Superficial thrombophlebitis in pregnancy
O22.30- O22.33	Deep phlebothrombosis in pregnancy
O22.40- O22.43	Hemorrhoids in pregnancy
O22.50- O22.53	Cerebral venous thrombosis in pregnancy
O22.8X1- O22.8X9	Other venous complications in pregnancy
O22.90- O22.93	Venous complication in pregnancy, unspecified
O23.00- O23.03	Infections of kidney in pregnancy
O23.10- O23.13	Infections of bladder in pregnancy
O23.20- O23.23	Infections of urethra in pregnancy
O23.30- O23.33	Infections of other parts of urinary tract in pregnancy
O23.40- O23.43	Unspecified infection of urinary tract in pregnancy
O23.511- O23.519	Infections of cervix in pregnancy
O23.521- O23.529	Salpingo-oophoritis in pregnancy
O23.591- O23.599	Infection of other part of genital tract in pregnancy
O23.90- O23.93	Unspecified genitourinary tract infection in pregnancy
O24.011- O24.019	Pre-existing diabetes mellitus, type 1, in pregnancy
O24.111- O24.119	Pre-existing diabetes mellitus, type 2, in pregnancy
O24.311- O24.319	Unspecified pre-existing diabetes mellitus in pregnancy
O24.410- O24.419	Gestational diabetes mellitus in pregnancy
O24.811- O24.819	Other pre-existing diabetes mellitus in pregnancy
O24.911- O24.919	Unspecified diabetes mellitus in pregnancy

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O25.10- O25.13	Malnutrition in pregnancy
O26.00- O26.03	Excessive weight gain in pregnancy
O26.10- O26.13	Low weight gain in pregnancy
O26.20- O26.23	Pregnancy care for patient with recurrent pregnancy loss
O26.30- O26.33	Retained intrauterine contraceptive device in pregnancy
O26.40- O26.43	Herpes gestationis
O26.50- O26.53	Maternal hypotension syndrome
O26.611- O26.619	Liver and biliary tract disorders in pregnancy
O26.711- O26.719	Subluxation of symphysis (pubis) in pregnancy
O26.821- O26.829	Pregnancy related peripheral neuritis
O26.831- O26.839	Pregnancy related renal disease
O26.841- O26.849	Uterine size-date discrepancy
O26.851- O26.859	Spotting complicating pregnancy
O26.891- O26.899	Other specified pregnancy related conditions
O26.90- O26.93	Pregnancy related conditions, unspecified
O28.0- O28.9	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother
O30.001- O30.009	Twin pregnancy, unspecified number of placenta and unspecified number of amniotic sacs
O30.011- O30.019	Twin pregnancy, monochorionic/monoamniotic
O30.021- O30.029	Conjoined twin pregnancy
O30.031- O30.039	Twin pregnancy, monochorionic/diamniotic
O30.041- O30.049	Twin pregnancy, dichorionic/diamniotic
O30.091- O30.099	Twin pregnancy, unable to determine number of placenta and number of amniotic sacs
O30.90- O30.93	Multiple gestation, unspecified
O31.00X0	Papyraceous fetus, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.00X1	Papyraceous fetus, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O31.00X2	Papyraceous fetus, unspecified trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O31.01X0	Papyraceous fetus, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.01X1	Papyraceous fetus, first trimester, fetus 1
O31.01X2	Papyraceous fetus, first trimester, fetus 2
O31.02X0	Papyraceous fetus, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.02X1	Papyraceous fetus, second trimester, fetus 1
O31.02X2	Papyraceous fetus, second trimester, fetus 2
O31.03X0	Papyraceous fetus, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.03X1	Papyraceous fetus, third trimester, fetus 1
O31.03X2	Papyraceous fetus, third trimester, fetus 2
O31.10X0	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.10X1	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O31.10X2	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O31.11X0	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.11X1	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 1
O31.11X2	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 2
O31.12X0	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.12X1	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 1
O31.12X2	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 2
O31.13X0	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.13X1	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 1
O31.13X2	Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 2
O31.20X0	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.20X1	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O31.20X2	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O31.21X0	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.21X1	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 1
O31.21X2	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 2
O31.22X0	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.22X1	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O31.22X2	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 2
O31.23X0	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.23X1	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 1
O31.23X2	Continuing pregnancy after intrauterine death of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 2
O31.30X0	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.30X1	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O31.30X2	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O31.31X0	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.31X1	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 1
O31.31X2	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, first trimester, fetus 2
O31.32X0	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.32X1	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 1
O31.32X2	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, second trimester, fetus 2
O31.33X0	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.33X1	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 1
O31.33X2	Continuing pregnancy after elective fetal reduction of one fetus or more, third trimester, fetus 2
O31.8X10	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.8X11	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, first trimester, fetus 1
O31.8X12	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, first trimester, fetus 2
O31.8X20	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.8X21	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, second trimester, fetus 1
O31.8X22	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, second trimester, fetus 2
O31.8X30	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.8X31	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, third trimester, fetus 1
O31.8X32	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, third trimester, fetus 2
O31.8X90	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O31.8X91	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O31.8X92	Other complications specific to multiple gestation, unspecified trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O34.00- O34.03	Maternal care for unspecified congenital malformation of uterus
O34.10- O34.13	Maternal care for benign tumor of corpus uteri
O34.211- O34.29	Maternal care due to uterine scar from previous cesarean delivery
O34.30- O34.33	Maternal care for cervical incompetence
O34.40- O34.43	Maternal care for other abnormalities of cervix
O34.511- O34.519	Maternal care for incarceration of gravid uterus
O34.521- O34.529	Maternal care for prolapse of gravid uterus
O34.531- O34.539	Maternal care for retroversion of gravid uterus
O34.591- O34.599	Maternal care for other abnormalities of gravid uterus
O34.60- O34.63	Maternal care for abnormality of vagina
O34.70- O34.73	Maternal care for abnormality of vulva and perineum
O34.80- O34.83	Maternal care for other abnormalities of pelvic organs
O34.90- O34.93	Maternal care for abnormality of pelvic organ, unspecified
O35.00X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, unspecified, not applicable or unspecified
O35.00X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, unspecified, fetus 1
O35.00X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, unspecified, fetus 2
O35.01X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, agenesis of the corpus callosum, not applicable or unspecified
O35.01X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, agenesis of the corpus callosum, fetus 1
O35.01X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, agenesis of the corpus callosum, fetus 2
O35.02X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, anencephaly, not applicable or unspecified
O35.02X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, anencephaly, fetus 1
O35.02X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, anencephaly, fetus 2
O35.03X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, choroid plexus cysts, not applicable or unspecified
O35.03X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, choroid plexus cysts, fetus 1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O35.03X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, choroid plexus cysts, fetus 2
O35.04X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, encephalocele, not applicable or unspecified
O35.04X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, encephalocele, fetus 1
O35.04X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, encephalocele, fetus 2
O35.05X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, holoprosencephaly, not applicable or unspecified
O35.05X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, holoprosencephaly, fetus 1
O35.05X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, holoprosencephaly, fetus 2
O35.06X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, hydrocephaly, not applicable or unspecified
O35.06X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, hydrocephaly, fetus 1
O35.06X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, hydrocephaly, fetus 2
O35.07X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, microcephaly, not applicable or unspecified
O35.07X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, microcephaly, fetus 1
O35.07X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, microcephaly, fetus 2
O35.08X0	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, spina bifida, not applicable or unspecified
O35.08X1	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, spina bifida, fetus 1
O35.08X2	Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, spina bifida, fetus 2
O35.09X0	Maternal care for (suspected) other central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, not applicable or unspecified
O35.09X1	Maternal care for (suspected) other central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, fetus 1
O35.09X2	Maternal care for (suspected) other central nervous system malformation or damage in fetus, fetus 2
O35.10X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, unspecified, not applicable or unspecified
O35.10X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, unspecified, fetus 1
O35.10X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, unspecified, fetus 2
O35.11X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 13, not applicable or unspecified
O35.11X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 13, fetus 1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O35.11X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 13, fetus 2
O35.12X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 18, not applicable or unspecified
O35.12X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 18, fetus 1
O35.12X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 18, fetus 2
O35.13X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 21, not applicable or unspecified
O35.13X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 21, fetus 1
O35.13X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Trisomy 21, fetus 2
O35.14X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Turner Syndrome, not applicable or unspecified
O35.14X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Turner Syndrome, fetus 1
O35.14X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, Turner Syndrome, fetus 2
O35.15X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, sex chromosome abnormality, not applicable or unspecified
O35.15X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, sex chromosome abnormality, fetus 1
O35.15X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, sex chromosome abnormality, fetus 2
O35.19X0	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, other chromosomal abnormality, not applicable or unspecified
O35.19X1	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, other chromosomal abnormality, fetus 1
O35.19X2	Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus, other chromosomal abnormality, fetus 2
O35.AXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal facial anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.AXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal facial anomalies, fetus 1
O35.AXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal facial anomalies, fetus 2
O35.BXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal cardiac anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.BXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal cardiac anomalies, fetus 1
O35.BXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal cardiac anomalies, fetus 2
O35.CXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal pulmonary anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.CXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal pulmonary anomalies, fetus 1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O35.CXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal pulmonary anomalies, fetus 2
O35.DXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal gastrointestinal anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.DXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal gastrointestinal anomalies, fetus 1
O35.DXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal gastrointestinal anomalies, fetus 2
O35.EXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal genitourinary anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.EXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal genitourinary anomalies, fetus 1
O35.EXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal genitourinary anomalies, fetus 2
O35.FXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal musculoskeletal anomalies of trunk, not applicable or unspecified
O35.FXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal musculoskeletal anomalies of trunk, fetus 1
O35.FXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal musculoskeletal anomalies of trunk, fetus 2
O35.GXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal upper extremities anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.GXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal upper extremities anomalies, fetus 1
O35.GXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal upper extremities anomalies, fetus 2
O35.HXX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal lower extremities anomalies, not applicable or unspecified
O35.HXX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal lower extremities anomalies, fetus 1
O35.HXX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetal lower extremities anomalies, fetus 2
O35.2XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) hereditary disease in fetus, not applicable or unspecified
O35.2XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) hereditary disease in fetus, fetus 1
O35.2XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) hereditary disease in fetus, fetus 2
O35.3XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from viral disease in mother, not applicable or unspecified
O35.3XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from viral disease in mother, fetus 1
O35.3XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from viral disease in mother, fetus 2
O35.4XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol, not applicable or unspecified
O35.4XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus 1
O35.4XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus 2
O35.5XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by drugs, not applicable or unspecified
O35.5XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by drugs, fetus 1



<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O35.5XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by drugs, fetus 2
O35.6XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by radiation, not applicable or unspecified
O35.6XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by radiation, fetus 1
O35.6XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by radiation, fetus 2
O35.7XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by other medical procedures, not applicable or unspecified
O35.7XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by other medical procedures, fetus 1
O35.7XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by other medical procedures, fetus 2
O35.8XX0	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, not applicable or unspecified
O35.8XX1	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetus 1
O35.8XX2	Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, fetus 2
O35.9XX0	Maternal care for (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, unspecified, not applicable or unspecified
O35.9XX1	Maternal care for (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, unspecified, fetus 1
O35.9XX2	Maternal care for (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, unspecified, fetus 2
O36.20X0	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.20X1	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.20X2	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.21X0	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.21X1	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.21X2	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.22X0	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.22X1	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.22X2	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.23X0	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.23X1	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.23X2	Maternal care for hydrops fetalis, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.5110	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5111	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.5112	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.5120	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5121	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.5122	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.5130	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5131	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, third trimester, fetus 1

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O36.5132	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.5190	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5191	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.5192	Maternal care for known or suspected placental insufficiency, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.5910	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5911	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.5912	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.5920	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5921	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.5922	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.5930	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5931	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.5932	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.5990	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.5991	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.5992	Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.60X0	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.60X1	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.60X2	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.61X0	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.61X1	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.61X2	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.62X0	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.62X1	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.62X2	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.63X0	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.63X1	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.63X2	Maternal care for excessive fetal growth, third trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O36.70X0	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.70X1	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.70X2	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.71X0	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.71X1	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.71X2	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.72X0	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.72X1	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.72X2	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.73X0	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.73X1	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.73X2	Maternal care for viable fetus in abdominal pregnancy, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.8120	Decreased fetal movements, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8121	Decreased fetal movements, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.8122	Decreased fetal movements, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.8130	Decreased fetal movements, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8131	Decreased fetal movements, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.8132	Decreased fetal movements, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.8190	Decreased fetal movements, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8191	Decreased fetal movements, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.8192	Decreased fetal movements, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.8310	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8311	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.8312	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.8320	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8321	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.8322	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.8330	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8331	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.8332	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.8390	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O36.8391	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.8392	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.8910	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8911	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.8912	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.8920	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8921	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.8922	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.8930	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8931	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.8932	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, third trimester, fetus 2
O36.8990	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.8991	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.8992	Maternal care for other specified fetal problems, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.90X0	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.90X1	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O36.90X2	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O36.91X0	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.91X1	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 1
O36.91X2	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 2
O36.92X0	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.92X1	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 1
O36.92X2	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 2
O36.93X0	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O36.93X1	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 1
O36.93X2	Maternal care for fetal problem, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 2
O40.1XX0	Polyhydramnios, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O40.1XX1	Polyhydramnios, first trimester, fetus 1
O40.1XX2	Polyhydramnios, first trimester, fetus 2
O40.2XX0	Polyhydramnios, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O40.2XX1	Polyhydramnios, second trimester, fetus 1
O40.2XX2	Polyhydramnios, second trimester, fetus 2
O40.3XX0	Polyhydramnios, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O40.3XX1	Polyhydramnios, third trimester, fetus 1
O40.3XX2	Polyhydramnios, third trimester, fetus 2
O40.9XX0	Polyhydramnios, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O40.9XX1	Polyhydramnios, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O40.9XX2	Polyhydramnios, unspecified trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O41.00X0	Oligohydramnios, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.00X1	Oligohydramnios, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.00X2	Oligohydramnios, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.01X0	Oligohydramnios, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.01X1	Oligohydramnios, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.01X2	Oligohydramnios, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.02X0	Oligohydramnios, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.02X1	Oligohydramnios, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.02X2	Oligohydramnios, second trimester, fetus 2
O41.03X0	Oligohydramnios, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.03X1	Oligohydramnios, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.03X2	Oligohydramnios, third trimester, fetus 2
O41.1010	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1011	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.1012	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.1020	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1021	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.1022	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 2
O41.1030	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1031	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.1032	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 2
O41.1090	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1091	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.1092	Infection of amniotic sac and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.1210	Chorioamnionitis, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1211	Chorioamnionitis, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.1212	Chorioamnionitis, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.1220	Chorioamnionitis, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1221	Chorioamnionitis, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.1222	Chorioamnionitis, second trimester, fetus 2
O41.1230	Chorioamnionitis, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1231	Chorioamnionitis, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.1232	Chorioamnionitis, third trimester, fetus 2
O41.1290	Chorioamnionitis, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1291	Chorioamnionitis, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.1292	Chorioamnionitis, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.1410	Placentitis, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1411	Placentitis, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.1412	Placentitis, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.1420	Placentitis, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1421	Placentitis, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.1422	Placentitis, second trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O41.1430	Placentitis, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1431	Placentitis, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.1432	Placentitis, third trimester, fetus 2
O41.1490	Placentitis, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.1491	Placentitis, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.1492	Placentitis, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.8X10	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.8X11	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.8X12	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.8X20	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.8X21	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.8X22	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, second trimester, fetus 2
O41.8X30	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.8X31	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.8X32	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, third trimester, fetus 2
O41.8X90	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.8X91	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.8X92	Other specified disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.90X0	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.90X1	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 1
O41.90X2	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, unspecified trimester, fetus 2
O41.91X0	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.91X1	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 1
O41.91X2	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, first trimester, fetus 2
O41.92X0	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.92X1	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 1
O41.92X2	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, second trimester, fetus 2
O41.93X0	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, not applicable or unspecified
O41.93X1	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 1
O41.93X2	Disorder of amniotic fluid and membranes, unspecified, third trimester, fetus 2

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O43.011- O43.019	Fetomaternal placental transfusion syndrome
O43.101- O43.109	Malformation of placenta, unspecified
O43.111- O43.119	Circumvallate placenta
O43.121- O43.129	Velamentous insertion of umbilical cord
O43.191- O43.199	Other malformation of placenta
O43.211- O43.219	Placenta accreta
O43.221- O43.229	Placenta increta
O43.231- O43.239	Placenta percreta
O43.811- O43.819	Placental infarction
O43.891- O43.899	Other placental disorders
O43.90- O43.93	Unspecified placental disorder
O44.00- O44.03	Complete placenta previa NOS or without hemorrhage
O44.10- O44.13	Complete placenta previa with hemorrhage
O44.20- O44.23	Partial placenta previa NOS or without hemorrhage
O44.30- O44.33	Partial placenta previa with hemorrhage
O44.40- O44.43	Low lying placenta NOS or without hemorrhage
O44.50- O44.53	Low lying placenta with hemorrhage
O45.001- O45.009	Premature separation of placenta with coagulation defect
O45.011- O45.019	Premature separation of placenta with afibrinogenemia
O45.021- O45.029	Premature separation of placenta with disseminated intravascular coagulation
O45.091- O45.099	Premature separation of placenta with other coagulation defect
O45.8X1- O45.8X9	Other premature separation of placenta
O45.90- O45.93	Premature separation of placenta, unspecified
O46.001- O46.009	Antepartum hemorrhage with coagulation defect, unspecified

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O46.011- O46.019	Antepartum hemorrhage with afibrinogenemia
O46.021- O46.029	Antepartum hemorrhage with disseminated intravascular coagulation
O46.091- O46.099	Antepartum hemorrhage with other coagulation defect
O46.8X1- O46.8X9	Other antepartum hemorrhage
O46.90- O46.93	Antepartum hemorrhage, unspecified
O47.00	False labor before 37 completed weeks of gestation, unspecified trimester
O47.02	False labor before 37 completed weeks of gestation, second trimester
O47.03	False labor before 37 completed weeks of gestation, third trimester
O47.1	False labor at or after 37 completed weeks of gestation
O47.9	False labor, unspecified
O48.0	Post-term pregnancy
O48.1	Prolonged pregnancy
O60.00	Preterm labor without delivery, unspecified trimester
O60.02	Preterm labor without delivery, second trimester
O60.03	Preterm labor without delivery, third trimester
O98.011- O98.019	Tuberculosis complicating pregnancy
O98.111- O98.119	Syphilis complicating pregnancy
O98.211- O98.219	Gonorrhea complicating pregnancy
O98.311- O98.319	Other infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission complicating pregnancy
O98.411- O98.419	Viral hepatitis complicating pregnancy
O98.511- O98.519	Other viral diseases complicating pregnancy
O98.611- O98.619	Protozoal diseases complicating pregnancy
O98.711- O98.719	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy
O98.811- O98.819	Other maternal infectious and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy
O98.911- O98.919	Unspecified maternal infectious and parasitic disease complicating pregnancy
O99.011- O99.019	Anemia complicating pregnancy
O99.111- O99.119	Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism complicating pregnancy
O99.210- O99.213	Obesity complicating pregnancy
O99.280- O99.283	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases complicating pregnancy



<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
O99.310- O99.313	Alcohol use complicating pregnancy
O99.320- O99.323	Drug use complicating pregnancy
O99.330- O99.333	Smoking (tobacco) complicating pregnancy
O99.340- O99.343	Other mental disorders complicating pregnancy
O99.350- O99.353	Diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy
O99.411- O99.419	Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy
O99.511- O99.519	Diseases of the respiratory system complicating pregnancy
O99.611- O99.619	Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy
O99.711- O99.719	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue complicating pregnancy
O99.810	Abnormal glucose complicating pregnancy
O99.820	Streptococcus B carrier state complicating pregnancy
O99.830	Other infection carrier state complicating pregnancy
O99.840- O99.843	Bariatric surgery status complicating pregnancy
O99.891	Other specified diseases and conditions complicating pregnancy
O9A.111- O9A.119	Malignant neoplasm complicating pregnancy
O9A.211- O9A.219	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes complicating pregnancy
O9A.311- O9A.319	Physical abuse complicating pregnancy
O9A.411- O9A.419	Sexual abuse complicating pregnancy
O9A.511- O9A.519	Psychological abuse complicating pregnancy
Z34.00- Z34.03	Encounter for supervision of normal first pregnancy
Z34.80- Z34.83	Encounter for supervision of other normal pregnancy
Z34.90- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy, unspecified
Z36.0- Z36.4	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z36.81- Z36.9	Encounter for other antenatal screening
Z3A.00	Weeks of gestation of pregnancy not specified
Z3A.10- Z3A.19	Weeks of gestation of pregnancy, weeks 10-19
Z3A.20- Z3A.29	Weeks of gestation of pregnancy, weeks 20-29

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
Z3A.30- Z3A.39	Weeks of gestation of pregnancy, weeks 30-39
Z3A.40- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation of pregnancy, weeks 40 or greater

**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

<b>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
	All other diagnosis codes

**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81422	Fetal chromosomal microdeletion(s) genomic sequence analysis (eg, DiGeorge syndrome, Cri-du-chat syndrome), circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood
0341U	Fetal aneuploidy DNA sequencing comparative analysis, fetal DNA from products of conception, reported as normal (euploidy), monosomy, trisomy, or partial deletion/duplication, mosaicism, and segmental aneuploid

**Invasive Prenatal Testing of a Fetus**

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81220	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; common variants (eg, ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
81221	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; known familial variants
81222	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81224	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; intron 8 poly-T analysis (eg, male infertility)
81229 <sup>†</sup>	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray analysis
81255	HEXA (hexosaminidase A [alpha polypeptide]) (eg, Tay-Sachs disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 1278insTATC, 1421+1G>C, G269S)
81406	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)

**†Note:** Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report genetic mutation reproductive genetic testing for recurrent pregnancy loss.

Considered Not Medically Necessary when used to report preimplantation genetic screening for common aneuploidy.

**Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Recurrent Pregnancy Loss**

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81229	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray analysis

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81400 <sup>†</sup>	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (eg, identification of single germline variant [eg, SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis)

**†Note:** Considered not medically necessary when used to report PAI-1 gene testing in the evaluation of recurrent pregnancy loss.

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81291	MTHFR (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 677T, 1298C)

**Germline Mutation Reproductive Genetic Testing for Infertility**

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
81220	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; common variants (eg, ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
81221	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; known familial variants
81222	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81224	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg, cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; intron 8 poly-T analysis (eg, male infertility)
81403	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

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
	independent reactions, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 2-5 exons)
89329	Sperm evaluation; hamster penetration test

**Not Covered or Reimbursable when used to report sperm DNA integrity testing:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
88182	Flow cytometry, cell cycle or DNA analysis

**\*Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) ©2023 American Medical Association: Chicago, IL.**

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## Revision Details

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Date
Annual review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed policy statements for genetic counseling; preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy; and in vitro fertilization services associated with preimplantation genetic diagnosis.</li> <li>Revised policy statements for germline carrier testing for inherited conditions; Fragile X testing; testing in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent; preimplantation genetic testing; and fetal testing.</li> </ul>	11/1/2024
Focused review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No clinical policy statement changes.</li> </ul>	12/15/2023

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