



Medical Coverage Policy

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Coverage Policy Number 0530

Nucleic Acid Pathogen Testing

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Related Coverage Resources

[Preventive Care Services](#)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The following Coverage Policy applies to health benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Certain Cigna Companies and/or lines of business only provide utilization review services to clients and do not make coverage determinations. References to standard benefit plan language and coverage determinations do not apply to those clients. Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Please note, the terms of a customer's particular benefit plan document [Group Service Agreement, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, Summary Plan Description (SPD) or similar plan document] may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Coverage Policies are based. For example, a customer's benefit plan document may contain a specific exclusion related to a topic addressed in a Coverage Policy. In the event of a conflict, a customer's benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Coverage Policies. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Coverage determinations in each specific instance require consideration of 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service; 2) any applicable laws/regulations; 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Coverage Policies and; 4) the specific facts of the particular situation. Each coverage request should be reviewed on its own merits. Medical directors are expected to exercise clinical judgment and have discretion in making individual coverage determinations. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines. In certain markets, delegated vendor guidelines may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations.

Overview

This Coverage Policy (CP) addresses nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing.

Infectious pathogen testing using nucleic acid laboratory methods identifies the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) of disease-causing microorganisms, including viruses, bacteria and fungi, including yeast, for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment.

The scope of this Coverage Policy (CP) includes medically appropriate indications for nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing for selected pathogens, including testing of single or multiple pathogen targets. Indications addressed within the scope of this CP include testing for chlamydia, candida, gardnerella vaginalis, gonorrhea, genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV], type 1 and 2), high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV), onychomycosis, nail dystrophy, syphilis, tineas, trichomonas, respiratory, gastrointestinal and central nervous system pathogen panels, nucleic acid testing to identify pathogens related to urinary tract infection and nucleic

acid quantification. Please refer to CP 0557 COVID-19: In Vitro Diagnostic Testing for information regarding single pathogen nucleic acid testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19).

Coverage Policy

Medically Necessary

Nucleic acid pathogen testing (see CPT® code list below) is considered medically necessary for EITHER of the following:

- Asymptomatic individuals with any of the following:
 - high-risk behavior (e.g., exposure to possible infected partner)
 - high-risk condition (e.g., pregnancy, HIV infection)
 - high-risk experience (e.g., assault)
 - chlamydia screening in sexually active individual
 - gonorrhea screening in sexually active individual
 - human papillomavirus (HPV) cervical cancer screening
- Symptomatic individuals when the associated signs and symptoms or diagnoses, are listed in the [coding/billing information section](#):

Pathogen	CPT Codes
Candida	87480, 87481, 87482
Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis)	87490, 87491, 87492
Gardnerella vaginalis	87510, 87511, 87512
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Types 1 and 2	87528, 87529, 87530
Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhea)	87590, 87591, 87592
Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68)	87624
Trichomoniasis (Trichomonas vaginalis)	87660, 87661

Infectious pathogen detection by nucleic acid panel is considered medically necessary for the following:

- respiratory pathogens (i.e., up to 5 targets)
- gastrointestinal pathogens (i.e., up to 5 targets)
- central nervous system pathogens (i.e., 12-25 targets)

Not Medically Necessary

Nucleic acid pathogen testing of single pathogen or by panel is considered not medically necessary if the criteria described above are not met.

Nucleic acid pathogen testing is considered not medically necessary for the diagnosis of ANY of the following indications:

- human papilloma virus (HPV), low-risk types (e.g., types 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)
- syphilis
- nail dystrophy
- onychomycosis
- tinea
- infections of the urinary tract (i.e., pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis)

Nucleic acid quantification to monitor for disease progression or therapy outcomes is considered not medically necessary for the following pathogens:

- **Gardnerella vaginalis**
- **non-invasive Candida**
- **Neisseria gonorrhoea**
- **herpes simplex virus (HSV) Types 1 & 2**

Not Reimbursable

Use of Not Otherwise Specified (NOS) CPT codes: 87797, 87798, 87799 for molecular microbe testing is not reimbursable when a more specific CPT/HCPCS code is available for use.

General Background

The purpose of infectious pathogen testing using nucleic acid laboratory methods is to identify the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) of disease-causing microorganisms, including viruses, bacteria and fungi, including yeast, for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment. Nucleic acid pathogen testing provides sensitive, specific and timely identification of microorganisms.

A nucleic acid test analyzes tiny amounts of DNA or RNA in a sample of blood, tissue or body fluid. Because the amount of genetic material is very small the test may include a step where the DNA or RNA of the microorganism is amplified, or increased. This type of nucleic acid pathogen test is known as a nucleic acid amplification test or NAAT. The NAAT format increases diagnostic sensitivity by decreasing the lower limit of detection. For some pathogens there may be a need to determine the precise concentration of DNA or RNA present, rather than only detecting the presence of the microorganism. This is referred to as nucleic acid quantification.

Nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydia), gardnerella vaginalis, Neisseria gonorrhoea (gonorrhoea), genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV] type 1 and 2), human papillomavirus (HPV), candida, syphilis and trichomoniasis (trichomonas vaginitis) may be appropriate for asymptomatic individuals with high-risk behavior (e.g., exposure to possible infected partner, high-risk conditions (e.g., pregnancy, HIV infection), or high-risk experiences (e.g., assault) or when otherwise required under the prevention provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing may also be appropriate for a symptomatic individual when the associated signs and symptoms or diagnoses, are listed in the [coding/billing information section](#) of this Coverage Policy.

Standard laboratory methods, such as microscopy, gram stain, culture, histology, or antibody or antigen tests are considered the gold standard to detect the presence of some microorganisms, such as gardnerella vaginalis, mucosal and noninvasive candida and syphilis.

Appropriate use of nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing is informed by authoritative statements from the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Cancer Society, Association of Public Health Laboratories, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, published, professional society recommendations and other published sources.

Candida

There are over 20 species of Candida yeasts that can cause infection in humans. Candida yeasts normally reside in the intestinal tract and can be found on mucous membranes, skin and nails, without causing infection; however, overgrowth of these organisms can cause symptoms to develop. Symptoms of candidiasis vary depending on the area of the body that is infected.

Esophageal candidiasis is one of the most common infections in people living with HIV/AIDS. Invasive candidiasis occurs when Candida species enter the bloodstream and spread throughout the body. Unlike

Candida infections in the mucosa of the mouth and throat (also called “thrush”) or vaginal yeast infections, invasive candidiasis is a serious infection that can affect the blood, heart, brain, eyes, bones, and other parts of the body. Candidemia, a bloodstream infection with candida, is a common cause of infection and sepsis in hospitalized patients. Symptoms can develop if the infection spreads to other parts of the body, such as the heart, which may result in endocarditis, brain (meningitis), lungs and esophagus (CDC, 2018).

Standard laboratory tests for the diagnosis of the skin, soft tissue, nails and mucosal tissues are fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation stain, blood culture and histopathology (IDSA, 2018). Increasingly, nucleic acid testing is being used to establish a diagnosis of invasive candida (i.e., candidemia) and candidiasis (i.e., vaginal yeast infection). The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing to identify candida as a causative pathogen in the diagnosis of onychomycosis or nail dystrophy has not been established.

Chlamydia (Chlamydia Trachomatis)

Chlamydial infection is the most frequently reported infectious disease in the United States (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015). Individuals with chlamydia may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include cystitis with or without hematuria, urethritis, acute vulvo-vaginitis, lower urogenital tract infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, acute prostatitis, proctitis, epididymitis, orchitis, cervicitis, endometritis, genital lesions, dysuria and urethral discharge. Chlamydial infections in women can lead to serious consequences including pelvic inflammatory disease, tubal factor infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Sexually acquired chlamydial conjunctivitis can occur in both males and females through contact with infected genital secretions. Chlamydia can also be spread from an untreated mother to her baby during childbirth, resulting in ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis) or pneumonia in some exposed infants (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

A number of diagnostic tests for chlamydia are available, including cell culture and nucleic acid pathogen tests. Nucleic acid tests are the most sensitive tests and are recommended by the CDC. These tests can be performed on easily obtainable specimens such as vaginal swabs (either clinician- or patient-collected) or urine. Chlamydia can be diagnosed by testing first-catch urine in both males and females or collecting swab specimens from the endocervix or vagina in females or the urethra in males. Rectal and oropharyngeal chlamydial infection in persons engaging in receptive anal or oral intercourse can be diagnosed by testing at the anatomic site of exposure. Specimens can be collected by a healthcare provider or can be self-collected (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Gardnerella Vaginalis (Bacterial Vaginosis)

Gardnerella vaginalis (*Gardnerella*) is also known as bacterial vaginosis. Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is the most common cause of vaginal discharge in women of child-bearing age. It is characterized by an overgrowth of anaerobic bacteria. Presenting symptoms include cystitis with or without hematuria, urethritis, acute vaginitis and dysuria (CDC, 2015)

The gram stain is the gold standard for diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis. Amsel's criteria (i.e., thin, white, homogeneous discharge; clue cells on microscopy of wet mount; pH of vaginal fluid greater than 4.5; and release of a fishy odor on adding alkali (10 % KOH) is recommended if gram stain is not available. BV diagnosis is defined clinically by the presence of three of four of the Amsel's criteria (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Gonorrhea (Neisseria Gonorrhea)

Neisseria gonorrhoea, also known as *N. gonorrhoea* or gonorrhea infects the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, including the cervix, uterus, and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in women and men. Gonorrhea can also infect the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, eyes, and rectum. An individual with gonorrhea may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include pharyngitis, cystitis with or without hematuria, genital lesions, vulvo-vaginitis, endometritis, urethritis, cervicitis, dyspareunia, urethral discharge, prostatitis, epididymitis, orchitis and painful bowel movements. Pharyngeal infection may cause a sore throat. Other symptoms include spondylopathy, osteomyelitis, meningitis, brain abscess, pneumonia, peritonitis and gonococcal heart infection. Gonorrheal infection can be passed from a mother to her baby during delivery and may result in blindness, joint infection or sepsis (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Urogenital gonorrhea can be diagnosed by testing urine specimens for male and female, urethra specimens in males or endocervical or vaginal specimens in females. Nucleic acid tests are recommended by the CDC for this

indication. If an individual has had oral and/or anal sex, pharyngeal and/or rectal swab specimens can also be collected (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2

Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) or type 2 (HSV-2). Infections are transmitted through contact with HSV in herpetic lesions, mucosal surfaces, genital secretions, or oral secretions. HSV-1 and HSV-2 can be shed from normal-appearing oral or genital mucosa or skin. Individuals may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include small painful blisters, rash or skin eruption on or around the penis, scrotum, testes, anus, rectum, vagina, lips, mouth and oral cavity. Both HSV-1 and HSV-2 can also cause rare but serious complications such as aseptic meningitis (inflammation of the linings of the brain). Development of extragenital lesions (e.g. buttocks, groin, thigh, finger, or eye) may occur during the course of infection. Genital herpes may also cause painful genital ulcers that can be severe and persistent in persons with suppressed immune systems, such as HIV-infected persons and make it easier to transmit and acquire HIV infection sexually. Neonatal herpes is one of the most serious complications of genital herpes. Herpes infection can be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth, or babies may be infected shortly after birth, resulting in a potentially fatal neonatal herpes infection (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Because viral shedding is intermittent, failure to detect HSV does not indicate an absence of HSV infection. A direct fluorescent antibody test, isolation by viral culture to detect herpes DNA in an individual with active herpes or nucleic acid pathogen test are recommended for diagnosis (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Some types of HPV can cause genital warts (e.g., low-risk types 6, 22, 42, 43, 44) while other types can cause cancer (e.g., high-risk (oncogenic) types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68). Genital warts usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the genital area of both men and women. The warts can be small or large, raised or flat, or shaped like a cauliflower (ACS, 2019). A healthcare provider can usually diagnose genital warts by looking at the genital area. Rarely, there is transmission of the virus from mother to baby during birth. When this does occur, a baby born to a woman who has genital warts may develop warts in the throat. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the diagnosis of low-risk HPV has not been established.

High-risk HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus or in the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils. To date there is no FDA-approved test for the screening or diagnosis of HPV in males (CDC, 2015; American Cancer Society [ACS], 2018). DNA hybridization probe or nucleic acid testing is available to diagnosis high-risk HPV types in females (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015). This type of test can be used in combination with the Pap test or alone to test for cervical cancer and is recommended for a female ≥ 30 years of age. Nucleic acid pathogen testing can also be used in women who have slightly abnormal Pap test results (i.e., atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance [ASCUS]) to determine if additional testing or treatment is needed (ACS, 2018).

Syphilis

Syphilis is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Standard testing methods include serologic treponemal and non-treponemal antibody testing, which are not included in the scope of this Coverage Policy. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the screening or diagnosis of syphilis has not been established (CDC, 2015).

Trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)

According to the CDC (2015), trichomoniasis is the most prevalent nonviral sexually transmitted disease in the United States. The parasite may pass from an infected person to an uninfected person during sexual intercourse. In females, the most commonly infected part of the body is the lower genital tract (vulva, vagina, cervix, or urethra); while in males the urethra is most often infected. It is not common for the parasite to infect other body parts, like the hands, mouth, or anus. Many individuals who have trichomonas are asymptomatic. If symptoms are present they may include urethral or vaginal discharge, cystitis, urethritis, endometritis, burning or redness of the genitals, itching or irritation inside the penis, epididymitis, prostatitis and burning after urination or ejaculation. *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection is associated with two- to threefold increased risk for HIV acquisition, preterm birth, and low birth weight (CDC, 2015).

Culture was considered the gold standard method for diagnosing trichomonas infection before molecular detection methods, such as nucleic acid pathogen testing became available. Microscopic evaluation of wet preparations of genital secretions is relatively convenient and of low cost; although sensitivity is low in vaginal specimens and in urethral, urine sediment and semen in males. Among females, FDA-approved nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) are highly sensitive. Although not FDA-approved for use in males, nucleic acid pathogen tests can be used with urine or urethral swabs from men if validated per CLIA regulations (CDC, 2015). Other testing methods used less commonly include rapid antigen tests and DNA hybridization probes (IDSA, 2018).

Nucleic Acid Infectious Pathogen Panels

Detection of infectious pathogens using nucleic acid panels has been proposed as a quick and convenient method to detect multiple infectious pathogens using a single sample source. Available panel tests include those that identify disease-causing viruses, parasites and bacteria from blood, sera, plasma, stool, and nasopharyngeal aspirates. Other laboratory techniques used to diagnose infectious disease and respiratory, gastrointestinal and central nervous pathogens include serology, microscopy, immunofluorescence and culture.

Selection of infectious pathogens for testing is based on subjective and objective assessment of an individual's signs and symptoms. The clinical utility of panel testing for greater than five respiratory or gastrointestinal infectious pathogens in the outpatient setting has not been established in the published, peer-reviewed medical literature. An expanded nucleic acid panel test to detect up to 25 infectious pathogens related to the central nervous system may be considered clinically useful.

Nucleic Acid Quantification

Nucleic acid quantification is a molecular laboratory method performed to determine the average concentration of DNA or RNA in a sample. Quantitative (vs. qualitative) viral results may be useful for interpreting tests, particularly with regard to viruses causing latent infection or for monitoring therapy or disease progression. Interpretation of any result requires integration of the clinical history, laboratory data, treatment records, and observation of trends over time (Humphries and Miller, 2019). There is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support nucleic acid quantification for the monitoring of disease progression or therapy outcomes for candida, gardnerella, gonorrhea or herpes simplex virus (HSV) Types 1 & 2. Published professional society recommendations regarding the use of nucleic acid quantification for these pathogens are also lacking.

Tinea

Tinea represents a group of diseases caused by a fungus. Types of tinea include ringworm, athlete's foot and jock itch (Medline Plus, 2020). Published professional society guidelines do not support nucleic acid pathogen testing to diagnose tinea. According to the Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA, 2018) laboratory procedures of value for the diagnosis of dermatophytes/tinea in skin and subcutaneous infection are fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation and histopathology. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the diagnosis of tinea has not been established.

Urinary Tract Infection

There is insufficient evidence to support the use of nucleic acid testing for the diagnosis of urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis and orchitis. Urinary tract infections are among the most common bacterial infections in women. Most urinary tract infections are acute uncomplicated cystitis. A urinalysis, but not urine culture, is recommended in making the diagnosis. Urine cultures are recommended in women with suspected pyelonephritis, women with symptoms that do not resolve or that recur within two to four weeks after completing treatment, and women who present with atypical symptoms (Colgan, 2011, CDC 2017).

Regarding recurrent uncomplicated urinary tract infection in women, the American Urological Association (2019) notes that clinicians must document positive urine cultures associated with prior symptomatic episodes. The Clinical Guideline also notes clinicians should obtain urinalysis, urine culture and sensitivity with each symptomatic acute cystitis episode prior to initiating treatment in patients with recurrent UTIs.

The IDSA (2018) describes clinical microbiology tests of value in establishing an etiologic diagnosis of infections of the urinary tract, including laboratory procedures for the diagnosis of cystitis, pyelonephritis, prostatitis,

epididymitis and orchitis. According to the IDSA, diagnosis of urinary tract infections requires clinical information and physical findings as well as laboratory information. Culture is noted to be appropriate test for the diagnosis of yeast in urine and acute bacterial prostatitis. Rarely, yeast in urine may rarely indicate systemic infection, for which additional tests must be conducted for confirmation (eg, blood cultures and β -glucan levels). Detection of adenovirus in cases of cystitis is usually done by NAAT. Polyoma BK virus nephropathy is best diagnosed by quantitative molecular determination of circulating virus in blood rather than detection of virus in urine. Acute bacterial prostatitis is defined by clinical signs and physical findings combined with positive urine or prostate secretion cultures yielding usual urinary tract pathogens.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Multiple nucleic acid-based infectious pathogen tests have been cleared or approved by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health for the detection of infectious pathogens. According to the FDA, these tests analyze variations in the sequence, structure, or expression of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) in order to diagnose disease or medical conditions, infection with an identifiable pathogen, or determine genetic carrier status. Information regarding specific tests may be found on the FDA website at the following URL address:

<https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/InVitroDiagnostics/ucm330711.htm>

Professional Societies/Organizations

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC]; 2015): 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines note that nucleic acid pathogen testing is available for chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomonas.

Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA)/American Society for Microbiology (ASM) (2018): On behalf of the IDSA/ASM, Miller et al. published A Guide to Utilization of the Microbiology Laboratory for Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases: 2018 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Society for Microbiology.

Regarding laboratory diagnosis of fungal infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, specifically for dermatophytes/tineas and yeast like fungal infections, the IDSA notes fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation and histopathology are valuable diagnostic procedures used for such infections. For other fungal infections, urine antigen, fungal serology and blood culture are noted as additional diagnostic procedures. The IDSA does not recommend nucleic acid testing as a laboratory method to diagnose fungal infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (2018).

Regarding infections of the urinary tract, specifically for the diagnosis of cystitis, pyelonephritis, prostatitis, epididymitis and orchitis, the IDSA notes that routine aerobic culture and gram stain are tests of value related to the diagnosis of pyelonephritis and cystitis. NAAT may be of value in diagnosing adenovirus and BK polyoma virus. Aerobic and fungal culture, mycobacterial culture and serology are tests of value for the diagnosis of various pathogens associated with prostatitis. NAAT and culture are valuable to diagnose Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae in the setting of epididymitis.

American Urological Association ([AUA], 2019): Regarding uncomplicated urinary tract infections in women the AUA notes:

- To make a diagnosis of recurrent UTI, clinicians must document positive urine cultures associated with prior symptomatic episodes. (Clinical Principle)
- Clinicians should obtain urinalysis, urine culture and sensitivity with each symptomatic acute cystitis episode prior to initiating treatment in patients with recurrent UTIs. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade C)
- Clinicians should omit surveillance urine testing, including urine culture, in asymptomatic patients with recurrent UTIs. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade C)

(Grade C: Net benefit (or net harm) appears moderate. Applies to most patients in most circumstances but better evidence is likely to change confidence)

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force ([USPSTF], 2014): On behalf of the USPSTF, LeFevre (2014) published screening guidelines for chlamydia and gonorrhea. The Guidelines note chlamydia and gonorrhea should be diagnosed by using nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs). Nucleic acid amplification tests have high sensitivity and specificity and are cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use on urogenital sites including male and female urine, as well as clinician-collected endocervical, vaginal, and male urethral specimens. Most NAATs that are cleared for use on vaginal swabs are also cleared for use on self-collected vaginal specimens in clinical settings. Rectal and pharyngeal swabs can be collected from persons who engage in receptive anal intercourse and oral sex, although these collection sites have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Urine testing with NAATs is at least as sensitive as testing with endocervical specimens, clinician- or self-collected vaginal specimens, or urethral specimens that are self-collected in clinical settings. The same specimen can be used to test for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

The American Board of Internal Medicine’s (ABIM) Foundation Choosing Wisely® Initiative (2020):

- **American Academy of Family Physicians:** Don’t screen for genital herpes simplex virus infection (HSV) in asymptomatic adults, including pregnant women.
- **American Society for Clinical Pathology:** Don’t perform low-risk HPV testing.
- **American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP):** Don’t order screening tests for low-risk HPV types

Use Outside of the US
No relevant information.

Medicare Coverage Determinations

	Contractor	Policy Name/Number	Revision Effective Date
NCD	National	National Coverage Determination (NCD) for screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and high-intensity behavioral counseling (HIBC) to prevent STIs (210.10).	2/27/2012
LCD	CGS Administrators, LLC	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) (L37364)	11/28/2019
LCD	CGS Administrators, LLC	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Testing (L34089)	9/19/2019
LCD	CGS Administrators, LLC	MolDX: Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplified Tests for Respiratory Viral Panel (L37348)	11/28/2019
LCD	First Coast Service Options, Inc.	Syphilis Test (L33754)	10/15/2019
LCD	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) (L37350)	10/01/2019
LCD	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) (L37368)	10/01/2019
LCD	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	MolDX: Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplified Tests for Respiratory Viral Panels (L37301)	10/01/2019
LCD	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	MolDX: Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplified Tests for Respiratory Viral Panels (L37315)	10/01/2019
LCD	Novitas Solutions	Gastrointestinal Pathogen (GIP) Panels Utilizing Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques (NAATs) (L38229)	12/30/2019
LCD	Novitas Solutions	Molecular Diagnostics: Genitourinary Infectious Disease Testing (L35015)	10/17/2019
LCD	Palmetto GBA	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification (NAATs) (L37709)	10/31/2019

	Contractor	Policy Name/Number	Revision Effective Date
LCD	Palmetto GBA	MolDX: Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplified Tests for Respiratory Viral Panels (L37713)	11/28/2019
LCD	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) (L37766)	11/01/2019
LCD	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corp	MolDX: Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplified Tests for Respiratory Viral Panels (L37315)	11/28/2019

Note: Please review the current Medicare Policy for the most up-to-date information.

Coding/Billing Information

- Note:** 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Candida

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87480	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, direct probe technique
87481	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B37.1	Pulmonary candidiasis
B37.3	Candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.41- B37.49	Candidiasis of other urogenital sites
B37.5	Candidal meningitis
B37.6	Candidal endocarditis
B37.7	Candidal sepsis
B37.81	Candidal esophagitis
B37.82	Candidal enteritis
B37.89	Other sites of candidiasis
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
L29.0	Pruritis ani
L29.2	Pruritis vulvae
L29.3	Anogenital pruritus, unspecified
L29.8	Other pruritis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N72	Female pelvic inflammatory disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N76.0	Acute vaginitis

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.3	Subacute and chronic vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.81- N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0- N77.1	Vulvovaginal ulceration and inflammation in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N90.60	Unspecified hypertrophy of vulva
N90.89	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vulva and perineum
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
N94.810	Vulvar vestibulitis
N94.818	Other vulvodynia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT® Codes	Description
87482	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B37.0	Candidal stomatitis
B37.2	Candidiasis of skin and nail
B37.3	Candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.41- B37.49	Candidiasis of other urogenital sites
B37.83	Candidal cheilitis
B37.84	Candidal otitis externa
B37.9	Candidiasis, unspecified
L29.0	Pruritis ani
L29.2	Pruritis vulvae
L29.3	Anogenital pruritus, unspecified
L29.8	Other pruritis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N72	Female pelvic inflammatory disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.3	Subacute and chronic vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.81- N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0- N77.1	Vulvovaginal ulceration and inflammation in diseases classified elsewhere

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N90.60	Unspecified hypertrophy of vulva
N90.89	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vulva and perineum
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
N94.810	Vulvar vestibulitis
N94.818	Other vulvodynia
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified

Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis)

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87490	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, direct probe technique
87491	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, amplified probe technique
87492	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, quantification

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
A71.0- A71.9	Trachoma
A74.0-74.9	Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
H10.011- H10.9	Conjunctivitis
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
N45.1- N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.811- N50.819	Testicular pain
N50.82	Scrotal pain
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N71.0- N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N73.9	Female pelvic inflammatory disease, unspecified
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R35.0	Frequency of micturition
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S30.822A- S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of pelvis and external genitalia
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00- Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110- Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121- Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10- Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30- Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411- Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51- Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipid disorders
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z31.5	Encounter for genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for non-procreative genetic counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Gardnerella vaginalis

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87510	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, direct probe technique
87511	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87512	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Genital Herpes (Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2)

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87528	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, direct probe technique
87529	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A60.00- A60.9	Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
A85.8	Other specified viral encephalitis
A86	Unspecified viral encephalitis

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A87.8	Other viral meningitis
A87.9	Viral meningitis, unspecified
B00.1- B00.9	Herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
B09	Unspecified viral infection characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
G03.0	Nonpyrogenic meningitis
G03.8	Meningitis due to other specified causes
G03.9	Meningitis, unspecified
G04.00- G04.02	Acute disseminated encephalitis and encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
G04.30- G04.91	Acute necrotizing hemorrhagic encephalopathy
G05.3- G05.4	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis in diseases classified elsewhere
G37.4	Subacute necrotizing myelitis of central nervous system
H10.011- H10.9	Conjunctivitis
H16.001- H16.003	Unspecified corneal ulcer
H16.311- H16.313	Corneal abscess
H16.8	Other keratitis
H16.9	Unspecified keratitis
J12.89	Other viral pneumonia
J12.9	Viral pneumonia, unspecified
J15.8	Pneumonia due to other specified bacteria
J15.9	Unspecified bacterial pneumonia
J16.8	Pneumonia due to other specified infectious organisms
J17	Pneumonia in diseases classified elsewhere
J18.9	Pneumonia, unspecified organism
K13.70	Unspecified lesions of oral mucosa
K20.8	Other esophagitis
K20.9	Esophagitis, unspecified
K62.6	Ulcer of anus and rectum
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
K65.2	Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
K65.8	Other peritonitis
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified-ulcers on scrotum, groin
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.02XA- S00.02XS	Blister (nonthermal) of scalp
S00.221A- S00.221S	Blister (nonthermal) of eyelid and periocular area
S00.32XA- S00.32XS	Blister (nonthermal) of nose
S00.421A- S00.422S	Blister (nonthermal) of ear
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S00.92XA- S00.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of head
S10.12XA- S10.12XS-	Blister (nonthermal) of throat
S10.82XA- S10.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other specified part of neck
S10.92XA- S10.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of neck
S20.121A- S20.122S	Blister (nonthermal) of breast
S20.321A- S20.329S	Blister (nonthermal) of front wall of thorax
S20.421A- S20.429S	Blister (nonthermal) of back wall of thorax
S20.92XA- S20.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified parts of thorax
S30.820A - S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of abdomen, lower back, pelvis, and external genitalia
S40.221A- S40.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of shoulder
S40.821A- S40.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of upper arm
S50.321A- S50.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of elbow

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
S50.821A-S50.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of forearm
S60.321A-S60.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thumb
S60.420A-S60.427S	Blister (nonthermal) of fingers
S60.521A-S60.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of hand
S60.821A-S60.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of wrist
S70.221A-S70.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of hip
S70.321A-S70.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thigh
S80.221A-S80.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of knee
S80.821A-S80.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of lower leg
S90.421A-S90.425S	Blister (nonthermal) of toe
S90.521A-S90.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of ankle
S90.821A-S90.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of foot
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T86.03	Bone marrow transplant infection
T86.13	Kidney transplant infection
T86.23	Heart transplant infection
T86.33	Heart-lung transplant infection
T86.43	Liver transplant infection
T86.812	Lung transplant infection
T86.832	Bone graft infection
T86.852	Intestine transplant infection
T86.892	Other transplanted tissue infection
T86.93	Unspecified transplanted organ and tissue infection
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z48.21- Z48.298	Encounter for aftercare following organ transplant
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z94.0- Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87530	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoea)

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87590	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, direct probe technique
87591	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A57	Chancroid
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
J02.8	Acute pharyngitis due to other specified organisms
J02.9	Acute pharyngitis, unspecified
J31.2	Chronic pharyngitis
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N45.1- N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.811- N50.819	Testicular pain
N50.82	Scrotal pain
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N53.12	Painful ejaculation
N71.0- N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R19.4	Change in bowel habit
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R35.0	Frequency of micturition
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00- Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110- Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121- Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10- Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30- Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411- Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51- Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of small intestine
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipoid disorders
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z31.5	Encounter for genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for non-procreative genetic counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87592	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87623	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), low-risk types (eg, 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87624	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (eg, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68)

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
B97.7	Papillomavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
C00.0- C10.9	Malignant neoplasm of lip
C13.0- C13.9	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx
C14.0- C14.8	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx
C21.0- C21.8	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal
C51.0- C51.9	Malignant neoplasm of vulva
C53.0- C53.9	Malignant neoplasm of cervix
C54.1	Malignant neoplasm of endometrium
C57.7	Malignant neoplasm of other specified female genital organs
C57.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of female genital organs
C60.0- C60.9	Malignant neoplasm of penis
C68.0	Malignant neoplasm of urethra
C77.0	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C79.19	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other urinary organs
C79.82	Secondary malignant neoplasm of genital organs
D00.00- D00.8	Carcinoma in situ of lip, oral cavity and pharynx
D01.2	Carcinoma in situ of rectum
D01.3	Carcinoma in situ of anus and anal canal
D02.0	Carcinoma in situ of larynx
D06.0- D06.9	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri
D07.1	Carcinoma in situ of vulva
D07.2	Carcinoma in situ of vagina
D07.4	Carcinoma in situ of penis
D09.19	Carcinoma in situ of other urinary organs
F64.0	Transsexualism
F64.1	Dual role transvestism
F65.0	Fetishism
F65.1	Transvestic fetishism
K62.82	Dysplasia of anus
N87.0- N87.9	Dysplasia of cervix uteri
N89.0	Mild vaginal dysplasia
N89.1	Moderate vaginal dysplasia
N89.3	Dysplasia of vagina, unspecified
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R85.610- R85.619	Abnormal cytologic smear of anus
R85.81	Anal high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive

R87.610	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-US)
R87.611	Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-H)
R87.612	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (LGSIL)
R87.613	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (HGSIL)
R87.614	Cytologic evidence of malignancy on smear of cervix
R87.615	Unsatisfactory cytologic smear of cervix
R87.619	Unspecified abnormal cytological findings in specimens from cervix uteri
R87.620	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance on cytologic smear of vagina (ASC-US)
R87.621	Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (ASC-H)
R87.622	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (LGSIL)
R87.623	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (HGSIL)
R87.624	Cytologic evidence of malignancy on smear of vagina
R87.625	Unsatisfactory cytologic smear of vagina
R87.629	Unspecified abnormal cytological findings in specimens from vagina
R87.810	Cervical high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive
R87.811	Vaginal high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T86.03	Bone marrow transplant infection
T86.13	Kidney transplant infection
T86.23	Heart transplant infection
T86.33	Heart-lung transplant infection
T86.43	Liver transplant infection
T86.812	Lung transplant infection
T86.832	Bone graft infection
T86.852	Intestine transplant infection
T86.892	Other transplanted tissue infection
T86.93	Unspecified transplanted organ and tissue infection
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00- Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110- Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121- Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10- Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30- Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411- Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out

Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51- Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z12.72	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipid disorders
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z31.5	Encounter for genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery

Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z48.21- Z48.298	Encounter for aftercare following organ transplant
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for non-procreative genetic counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.41	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z86.001	Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of cervix uteri
Z86.008	Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of other site-vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia III or vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia III
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes
Z87.410	Personal history of cervical dysplasia
Z87.411	Personal history of vaginal dysplasia
Z94.0- Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Nail Dystrophy or Onychomycosis or Tinea or Infections of the Urinary Tract

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
B35.0- B35.9	Dermatophytosis
B37.2	Candidiasis of skin and nail
B37.9	Candidiasis, unspecified
B47.0	Eumycetoma

B47.1	Actinomycetoma
B47.9	Unspecified mycosis
L60.0- L60.9	Nail disorders
L62	Nail disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
M54.5	Low back pain
M54.9	Dorsalgia, unspecified
N10	Acute pyelonephritis
N11.0	Nonobstructive reflux-associated chronic pyelonephritis
N11.1	Chronic obstructive pyelonephritis
N11.8	Other chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis
N11.9	Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis, unspecified
N12	Tubulo-interstitial nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic
N20.0- N20.9	Calculus of kidney and ureter
N21.0- N21.9	Calculus of lower urinary tract
N22	Calculus of urinary tract in diseases classified elsewhere
N23	Unspecified renal colic
N30.00- N30.01	Acute cystitis
N30.10- N30.11	Interstitial cystitis (chronic)
N30.20- N30.21	Other chronic cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N31.0	Uninhibited neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N31.1	Reflex neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N31.2	Flaccid neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N32.89	Other specified disorders of bladder
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N34.3	Urethral syndrome, unspecified
N35.911- N35.919	Urethral stricture, unspecified, male
N35.92	Unspecified urethral stricture, female
N36.1	Urethral diverticulum
N36.8	Other specified disorders of urethra
N37	Urethral disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N39.3	Stress incontinence (female) (male)
N39.41- N39.498	Other specified urinary incontinence
N40.1	Benign prostatic hyperplasia with lower urinary tract symptoms
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N41.1	Chronic prostatitis
N41.4	Granulomatous prostatitis
Q84.5	Enlarged and hypertrophic nails
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified

R31.0- R31.9	Hematuria
R32	Unspecified urinary incontinence
R33.8	Other retention of urine
R33.9	Retention of urine, unspecified
R35.0- R35.8	Polyuria
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge with blood
R39.11	Hesitancy of micturition
R39.15	Urgency of urination
R39.81	Functional urinary incontinence
R82.71- R82.79	Abnormal findings on microbiological examination of urine
R82.81- R82.89	Abnormal findings on cytological and histological examination of urine
R82.90- R82.998	Other and unspecified abnormal findings in urine

Syphilis

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A50.01- A50.9	Congenital syphilis
A51.0- A51.9	Early syphilis
A52.00- A52.9	Late syphilis
A53.0- A53.9	Other and unspecified syphilis
A57	Chancroid

Trichomoniasis (Trichomonas vaginalis)

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87660	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Trichomonas vaginalis, direct probe technique
87661	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Trichomonas vaginalis, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
A59.00- A59.9	Trichomoniasis
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N45.1- N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N53.12	Painful ejaculation
N71.0- N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S30.822A- S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of pelvis and external genitalia

T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0- Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0- Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Infectious Pathogens

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87483	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); central nervous system pathogen (eg, <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , <i>Listeria</i> , <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> , enterovirus, human parechovirus, herpes simplex virus type 1 and 2, human herpesvirus 6, cytomegalovirus, varicella zoster virus, <i>Cryptococcus</i>), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
87505	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, <i>Clostridium difficile</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , norovirus, <i>Giardia</i>), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 3-5 targets
87631	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 3-5 targets

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87506	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, <i>Clostridium difficile</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , norovirus, <i>Giardia</i>), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 6-11 targets
87507	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, <i>Clostridium difficile</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , norovirus, <i>Giardia</i>), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
87632	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 6-11 targets
87633	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
0097U	Gastrointestinal pathogen, multiplex reverse transcription and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 22 targets (<i>Campylobacter</i> [<i>C. jejuni</i> / <i>C. coli</i> / <i>C. upsaliensis</i>], <i>Clostridium difficile</i> [<i>C. difficile</i>] toxin A/B, <i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Vibrio</i> [<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> / <i>V. vulnificus</i> / <i>V. cholerae</i>], including specific identification of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> , <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> , Enteroaggregative <i>Escherichia coli</i> [EAEC], Enteropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> [EPEC], Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> [ETEC] lt/st, Shiga-like toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> [STEC] stx1/stx2 [including specific identification of the <i>E. coli</i> O157 serogroup within STEC], <i>Shigella</i> /Enteroinvasive <i>Escherichia coli</i> [EIEC], <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , <i>Cyclospora cayatanensis</i> , <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> , <i>Giardia lamblia</i> [also known as <i>G. intestinalis</i> and <i>G. duodenalis</i>], adenovirus F 40/41, astrovirus, norovirus GI/GII, rotavirus A, sapovirus [Genogroups I, II, IV, and V])
0098U	Respiratory pathogen, multiplex reverse transcription and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 14 targets (adenovirus, coronavirus, human metapneumovirus, influenza A, influenza A subtype H1, influenza A subtype H3, influenza A subtype H1-2009, influenza B, parainfluenza virus, human rhinovirus/enterovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> , <i>Chlamydomydia pneumoniae</i> , <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>)
0099U	Respiratory pathogen, multiplex reverse transcription and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 20 targets (adenovirus, coronavirus 229E, coronavirus HKU1,

CPT®* Codes	Description
	coronavirus, coronavirus OC43, human metapneumovirus, influenza A, influenza A subtype, influenza A subtype H3, influenza A subtype H1-2009, influenza, parainfluenza virus, parainfluenza virus 2, parainfluenza virus 3, parainfluenza virus 4, human rhinovirus/enterovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, Bordetella pertussis, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae)
0100U	Respiratory pathogen, multiplex reverse transcription and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 21 targets (adenovirus, coronavirus 229E, coronavirus HKU1, coronavirus NL63, coronavirus OC43, human metapneumovirus, human rhinovirus/enterovirus, influenza A, including subtypes H1, H1-2009, and H3, influenza B, parainfluenza virus 1, parainfluenza virus 2, parainfluenza virus 3, parainfluenza virus 4, respiratory syncytial virus, Bordetella parapertussis [IS1001], Bordetella pertussis [ptxP], Chlamydia pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae)
0115U	Respiratory infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), 18 viral types and subtypes and 2 bacterial targets, amplified probe technique, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected
0152U	Infectious disease (bacteria, fungi, parasites, and DNA viruses), DNA, PCR and next-generation sequencing, plasma, detection of >1,000 potential microbial organisms for significant positive pathogens
0202U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 22 targets including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), qualitative RT-PCR, nasopharyngeal swab, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected
0223U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 22 targets including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), qualitative RT-PCR, nasopharyngeal swab, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected
0225U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection) pathogen-specific DNA and RNA, 21 targets, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2), amplified probe technique, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected

Not Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A59.00- A59.9	Trichomoniasis

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
A60.00- A60.9	Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
A74.0-74.9	Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
B00.1- B00.9	Herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
O98.111- O98.13	Syphilis complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
O98.211- O98.23	Gonorrhea complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
Z11.51	Encounter for screening for human papillomavirus (HPV)

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