



## REIMBURSEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

### Indiana Marketplace

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Screening and Surveillance for Colorectal Cancer-IN MP-PY-0406	05/01/2023-06/30/2024
Policy Type	
REIMBURSEMENT	

Reimbursement Policies prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are intended to provide a general reference regarding billing, coding and documentation guidelines. Coding methodology, regulatory requirements, industry-standard claims editing logic, benefits design and other factors are considered in developing Reimbursement Policies.

In addition to this Policy, Reimbursement of services is subject to member benefits and eligibility on the date of service, medical necessity, adherence to plan policies and procedures, claims editing logic, provider contractual agreement, and applicable referral, authorization, notification and utilization management guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any federal or state coverage mandate, Evidence of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other policies and procedures.

This Policy does not ensure an authorization or Reimbursement of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced herein. If there is a conflict between this Policy and the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage), then the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage) will be the controlling document used to make the determination.

CareSource and its affiliates may use reasonable discretion in interpreting and applying this Policy to services provided in a particular case and may modify this Policy at any time.

According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

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**A. Subject****Screening and Surveillance for Colorectal Cancer****B. Background**

In the United States, colorectal cancer (CRC) ranks second to lung cancer as a cause of cancer mortality and is the third most commonly occurring cancer in both men and women with approximately twenty percent (20%) higher incidence rates among African Americans. CRC incidence and mortality rates have declined over previous decades driven by changes in risk factors, early detection of cancer through screening, removal of precancerous polyps with colonoscopy, and advances in surgical/treatment approaches.

Appropriate screening reduces colorectal cancer mortality in adults 45 years of age or older. The benefit of the early detection of and intervention for colorectal cancer declines with age, but it is recommended by both the American College of Gastroenterology and the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy that screening begin at 45 years of age. Individuals 75 years of age and older are recommended to work with a primary care physician to determine if continued screening is appropriate and/or recommended.

**C. Definitions**

- **Risk** - Agents or situations known to increase development of a condition. Per American Cancer Society guidelines:
  - **Low** - Certain factors are not present, including a personal or family history of colorectal cancer, certain types of polyps, inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease), or radiation to abdomen or pelvic area to treat prior cancer, and/or a confirmed or suspected hereditary colorectal cancer syndrome (e.g., familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), or Lynch syndrome)
  - **High or Increased** - Any of the factors seen above are present.
- **Colorectal Cancer Screening** - Testing for early-stage colorectal cancer and precancerous lesions in asymptomatic members with an average risk.
- **Surveillance for Colorectal Cancer** - Close observation for members who are at increased or high risk for colorectal cancer.

**D. Policy****I. Colorectal Cancer Screening**

- A. Prior authorization is not required for participating providers.
- B. Benefit coverage is for members at least 45 years of age or less than 45 years of age if at risk for colorectal cancer.
- C. Screening for colorectal cancer claims must be submitted with one of the following ICD-10 codes:
  - 1. Z12.10 – Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified.
  - 2. Z12.11 – Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon.
  - 3. Z12.12 – Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum.
  - 4. Z12.13 – Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of small intestine.
- D. The following are reimbursed:
  - 1. Highly sensitive fecal immunochemical test (FIT) annually.

2. Highly sensitive guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) annually.
  3. Multi-targeted stool DNA test (mt-sDNA) every 3 years.
  4. Colonoscopy every 10 years.
  5. CT colonography (virtual colonoscopy) every 5 years.
  6. Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG) every 5 years.
  - E. A follow-up colonoscopy is reimbursed as part of the screening process when a non-colonoscopy test is positive.
  - F. Screening with plasma or serum markers is NOT covered.
- II. Colonoscopy Surveillance for Colorectal Cancer
- A. Prior authorization is not required for participating providers.
  - B. Surveillance for colorectal cancer claim must be submitted with one of the following ICD-10 codes:
    1. Z84.81 – Family history of carrier of genetic disease;
    2. Z15.89 – Genetic susceptibility to other disease;
    3. Z83.71 – Family history of colonic polyps;
    4. Z85.038 – Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of large intestine;
    5. Z85.048 – Personal history of other malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus;
    6. Z80.0 – Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs;
    7. Z86.010 – Personal history of colonic polyps; or
    8. Z92.3 – Personal history of irradiation or radiation therapy; or
    9. K50 through K52 category codes – noninfective enteritis and colitis.
  - E. Conditions of Coverage  
Reimbursement is dependent on, but not limited to, submitting HCPCS and CPT codes along with appropriate modifiers. Please refer to the individual CMS fee schedule for appropriate codes.
  - F. Related Policies/Rules  
NA
  - G. Review/Revision History

	DATE	ACTION
<b>Date Issued</b>	11/01/2017	
<b>Date Revised</b>	04/28/2020	Added specific ICD-10 to use for screening and surveillance; added ages; added benefit limits; added definitions
	09/17/2020	Removed definitions and codes; updated ages, PT modifiers, and frequencies
	01/12/2022	Annual review.
	02/15/2023	Annual review.
	05/10/2023	Removed PT modifier information. Approved at Committee.
<b>Date Effective</b>	05/01/2023	
<b>Date Archived</b>	06/30/2024	This Policy is no longer active and has been archived. Please note that there could be other Policies that may have some of the same rules incorporated and CareSource reserves the right to follow CMS/State/NCCI guidelines without a formal documented Policy.

## G. References

1. American Cancer Society. When should you start getting screened for colorectal cancer? (2021, February 4. Retrieved January 5, 2023 from [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org).
2. Gupta S, et al. Recommendations for Follow-Up After Colonoscopy and Polypectomy: A Consensus Update by the US Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *Gastrointest Endosc.* 2020 Mar;91(3):463-485.e5.
3. Indiana General Assembly. IC 27-8-14-8.3 Colorectal cancer testing coverage, exception for high deductible health plans. (2021, November 9). Retrieved January 18, 2023 from [www.iga.in.gov](http://www.iga.in.gov).
4. Qaseem A, et al. Screening for colorectal cancer in asymptomatic average-risk adults: A guidance statement from the American college of physicians. *Ann Intern Med.* 2019 Nov 5;171(9):643-654.
5. Rex D, Boland C, Dominitz J. Colorectal cancer screening: Recommendations for physicians and patients from the U.S. multi-society task force on colorectal cancer. *Gastrointest Endosc.* 2017 Jul;86(1):18-33.
6. United States Preventive Services Task Force. Colorectal cancer: Screening. (2021, May 18). Retrieved January 5, 2023 from [www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org).
7. Wilkins T, McMechan D, Talukder A. Colorectal cancer screening and prevention. *Am Fam Physician.* 2018 May 15;97(10):658-665..