

REIMBURSEMENT POLICY STATEMENT OHIO MARKETPLACE PLANS			
Polic	cy Name	Policy Number	Date Effective
Drug	Testing	PY-0089	08/01/2020
Policy Type			
Medical	Administrative	Pharmacy	REIMBURSEMENT

Reimbursement Policies prepared by CSMG Co. and its affiliates (including CareSource) 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.

CSMG Co. 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.

# **Table of Contents**

Reir	mbursement Policy Statement	1
Α.	Subject	2
В.	Background	2
C.	Definitions	2
	Policy	
Ε.	Conditions of Coverage	4
F.	Related Policies/Rules	8
G.	Review/Revision History	8
Н.	References	8



#### A. Subject Drug Testing

## B. Background

Reimbursement policies are designed to assist you when submitting claims to CareSource. They are routinely updated to promote accurate coding and policy clarification. These proprietary policies are not a guarantee of payment. Reimbursement for claims may be subject to limitations and/or qualifications. Reimbursement will be established based upon a review of the actual services provided to a member and will be determined when the claim is received for processing. Health care providers and their office staff are encouraged to use self-service channels to verify member's eligibility.

It is the responsibility of the submitting provider to submit the most accurate and appropriate CPT/HCPCS code(s) for the product or service that is being provided. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claims payment.

Drug testing is a part of medical care during the initial assessment, ongoing monitoring, and recovery phase for members with substance use disorder (SUD); for members who are at risk for abuse/misuse of drugs; or for other medical conditions. The drug test guides a provider in diagnosing and planning the member's care when prescription medications or illegal drugs are of concern.

Urine is the most common specimen to monitor drug use. There are two main types of urine drug testing (UDT): presumptive/qualitative and confirmatory/quantitative. Drug testing is sometimes also referred to as toxicology testing.

## C. Definitions

- **Presumptive/Qualitative test** The testing of a substance or mixture to determine its chemical constituents, also known as qualitative testing.
- **Confirmatory/Quantitative test** A test that determines the amount of a substance per unit volume or unit weight, also known as quantitative or definitive testing.
- **Random drug test** A laboratory drug test administered at an irregular interval that is not known in advance by the member.
- **Independent laboratory** A laboratory certified to perform diagnostic and/or clinical tests independent of an institution or a provider's office.
- **Participating/non-participating** Participating means in-network and contracted with CareSource. "Non-participating," means out-of-network, not contracted with CareSource.
- **Residential treatment services** Per the Evidence of Coverage these health care services can include individual and group psychotherapy, family counseling, nursing services, and pharmacological therapy in a 24 hour community.
  - **NOTE**: Clinical guidelines, definitions, standards, and scenarios for drug testing are outlined in detail within the CareSource Drug Testing Medical Policy, MM-0066. Please refer to this policy for in-depth information on medical necessity for drug testing, documentation requirements, and CareSource monitoring and review of drug testing claims.





- I. General Criteria for Coverage
  - A. Documentation must support medical necessity.
  - B. Documentation must include the ICD-10 code demonstrating appropriate indication for UDT.
  - C. The submitted CPT/HCPCS code must accurately describe the service performed.
  - D. CareSource requires that the ordering provider's name appear in the appropriate lines of the claims forms.
- II. Laboratory
  - A. CareSource laboratories performing drug testing services must bill CareSource directly. **CareSource does not allow pass-through billing of services.** Any claim submitted by a provider which includes services ordered by that provider, but are performed by a person or entity other than that provider or a direct employee of that provider, is not billable to CareSource.
- III. Non-Urine Testing
  - A. CareSource will reimburse blood testing in emergency room settings.
  - B. Drug testing with blood samples performed in any other setting outside of an emergency room is a non-covered benefit.
  - C. Hair, saliva, or other body fluid testing for controlled substance monitoring has limited support in medical evidence and is not covered
- IV. Confirmatory Testing
  - A. Routine multi-drug confirmatory testing is not billable and will not be reimbursed by CareSource.
  - B. Confirmatory testing must be individualized for the member and medically necessary. Routine confirmatory drug tests with negative presumptive results are not covered by CareSource.
  - C. Confirmatory testing is billable when documentation supports
    - 1. How the test results will guide plan of care i.e. modification of treatment plan, consultation with specialist **AND ONE** of the following:
      - a. Presumptive testing was negative for prescription medications **AND** provider was expecting the test to be positive for prescribed medication **AND** member reports taking medication as prescribed **OR**
      - b. Presumptive testing was positive for prescription drug with abuse potential that was not prescribed by provider **AND** the member disputes the presumptive testing results **OR**
      - c. Presumptive testing was positive for illegal drug **AND** the member disputes the presumptive testing results **OR**
      - d. A substance or metabolite is needed to be identified that cannot be identified by presumptive testing. (e.g. semi-synthetic and synthetic opioids, certain benzodiazepines).
- V. Non-Billable Drug Testing
  - A. Testing that is not individualized such as
    - 1. Reflexive testing.





2. Routine orders.

Y

- 3. Standard orders.
- 4. Preprinted orders.
- 5. Requesting a broad spectrum of tests that a machine is capable of doing solely because a result may be positive.
- 6. Large arbitrary panels.
- 7. Universal testing.
- 8. Conduct additional testing as needed.
- B. Testing required by third parties such as
  - 1. Testing ordered by a court or other medico-legal purpose such as child custody.
  - 2. Testing for pre-employment or random testing that is a requirement of employment.
  - 3. Physician's health programs (recovery for physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, etc.).
  - 4. School entry or testing for athletics.
  - 5. Testing required for military service.
  - 6. Testing required by any third party.
  - 7. Testing in residential treatment facility, partial hospital, or sober living as a condition to remain in that community.
  - 8. Testing with another pay source that is primary such as a county, state or federal agency.
  - 9. Testing for marriage license.
  - 10. Forensic.
  - 11. Testing for other admin purposes.
  - 12. Routine physical/medical examination.
- C. Testing for validity of specimen
  - It is included in the payment for the test and will not be reimbursed separately.
- D. Blood drug testing when completed outside of the emergency room.
- E. Hair, saliva, or other body fluid testing for controlled substance monitoring.
- F. Any type of drug testing not addressed in this policy.
- G. Routine nonspecific or wholesale orders including routine drug panels.
- H. Routine use of confirmatory testing following a negative presumptive expected result.
- I. Custom Profiles, standing orders, drug screen panel, custom panel, blanket orders, reflex testing or conduct additional testing as needed orders.
- J. A confirmatory test prior to discussing results of presumptive test with member.

**NOTE**: Compliance with the provisions in this policy may be monitored and addressed through post payment data analysis, subsequent medical review audits, recovery of overpayments identified, and provider prepay review.

## E. CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE

Reimbursement is dependent on, but not limited to, submitting approved HCPCS and CPT codes along with appropriate modifiers, if applicable. Please refer to the individual fee schedule for appropriate codes.

• The following list(s) of codes is provided as a reference. This list may not be all inclusive and is subject to updates.



	5	Drug Testing OHIO MARKETPLACE PLANS PY-0089 Effective Date: 08/01/2020
	Codes	Qualitative/Presumptive Tests-Description
	80305	Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures (e.g., immunoassay); capable of being read by direct optical observation only (e.g., dipsticks, cups, cards, cartridges) includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
	80306	Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures (e.g., immunoassay); read by instrument assisted direct optical observation (e.g., dipsticks, cups, cards, cartridges), includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
	80307	Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures, by instrument chemistry analyzers (e.g., utilizing immunoassay [e.g., EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA, IA, KIMS, RIA]), chromatography (e.g., GC, HPLC), and mass spectrometry either with or without chromatography, (e.g., DART, DESI, GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS, LC-MS/MS, LDTD, MALDI, TOF) includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
	Codes	Quantitative/Confirmatory Tests-Description
	G0480	Drug Test definitive/Quantitative 1-7 drug classes Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 1-7 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed
	G0481	Drug Test definitive/Quantitative 8-14 drug classes Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 8-14 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed
	G0482	Drug testing definitive/Quantitative 15-21 classes Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods



		Drug Testing
		OHIO MARKETPLACE PLANS PY-008
		Effective Date: 08/01/2020
		(e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 15-21 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed
	G0483	Drug testing definitive/Quantitative 22+ classes Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 22 or
		more drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed
	G0659	Drug testing definitive/Quantitative –non-specified number of drug classes Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem), excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase), performed without method or drug-specific calibration, without matrix-matched quality control material, or without use of stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standard(s) for each drug, drug metabolite or drug class per specimen; qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day, any number of drug classes
	80320	alcohols
	80321	alcohol biomarkers 1 or 2
	80322	alcohol biomarkers 3 or more
	80323	alkaloids, not otherwise specified
	80324	amphetamines 1 or 2
	80325	amphetamines 3 or 4
	80326	amphetamines 5 or more
	80327	anabolic steroids, 1 or 2
	80328	anabolic steroid, 3 or more
	80329	analgesics, non-opioid, 1 or 2
	80330	analgesics, non-opioid 3-5
	80331	analgesics, non-opioid 6 or more
-	80332	antidepressants, serotonergic class 1 or 2
	80333	antidepressants, serotonergic class 3-5
-	80334	antidepressants, serotonergic class 6 or more
-	80335	antidepressants, tricyclic and other cyclicals 1 or 2
	80336	antidepressants, tricyclic and other cyclicals 3-5
L		



		Drug Testing OHIO MARKETPLACE PLANS
		PY-0089
		Effective Date: 08/01/2020
1	80337	antidepressants, tricyclic and other cyclicals 6 or more
5	80338	antidepressants not otherwise specified
5	80339	antiepileptic, not otherwise specified 1-3
<u>۲</u>	80340	antiepileptic, not otherwise specified 4-6
5	80341	antiepileptic, not otherwise specified 7 or more
8	80342	antipsychotics, not otherwise specified 1-3
8	80343	antipsychotics, not otherwise specified 4-6
8	80344	antipsychotics, not otherwise specified 7 or more
8	80345	barbiturates
8	80346	benzodiazepines, 1-12
5	80347	benzodiazepines, 13 or more
8	80348	buprenorphine
5	80349	cannabinoids, natural
8	80350	cannabinoids, synthetic 1-3
5	80351	cannabinoids, synthetic 4-6
8	80352	cannabinoids, synthetic 7 or more
5	80353	cocaine
8	80354	fentanyl
5	80355	gabapentin, non-blood
8	80356	heroin metabolite
3	80357	ketamine and norketamine
	80358	methadone
	80359	MDA, MDEA, MDMA
	80360	methylphenidate
	80361	opiates, 1 or more
	80362	opioids and opiate analogs, 1 or 2
	80363	opioids and opiate analogs, 3 or 4
	80364	opioids and opiate analogs, 5 or more
	80365	oxycodone
	80366	pregabalin
	80367	propoxyphene
	80368	sedative hypnotics (non benzodiazepines)
	80369	skeletal muscle relaxants 1 or 2
	80370	skeletal muscle relaxants 3 or more
	80371	stimulants, synthetic
	80372	tapentadol
	80373	tramadol
	80374	stereoisomer (enantiomer) analysis, single drug class
	80375	drug, or substance definitive, qualitative or quantitative, not otherwise specified 1-3
ξ	80376	drug, or substance definitive, qualitative or quantitative, not otherwise specified 4-6
٤	80377	drug, or substance definitive, qualitative or quantitative, not otherwise specified 7 or more
8	83992	phencyclidine (PCP)



#### F. RELATED POLICIES/RULES

CareSource Drug Testing Medical Policy MM-0066 CareSource Evidence of Coverage and Health Insurance Contract

### G. REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY

	DATE	ACTION
Date Issued	10/01/2017	
Date Revised	11/29/2017 02/16/2018 05/01/2019 07/01/2019 01/01/2020 03/17/2020	Updated clinical indications, quantity limits, and PA requirements Removed quantity limits and PA requirement Added CPT codes
Date Effective	08/01/2020	

#### H. REFERENCES

- A. Jaffe, S. Molnar, N. Williams, E. Wong, T. Todd, C. Caputo, J. Tolentino and S. Ye. (2016). Review and recommendations for drug testing in substance use treatment contexts. *Journal of Reward Deficiency Syndrome and Addiction Science*. Retrieved on 12/11/20iction Science18 from https://blumsrewarddeficiencysyndrome.com
- A. Rzetelny, B. Zeller, N. Miller, K. E. City, K. L. Kirsh and S. D. Passik. (2016) Counselors' clinical use of definitive drug testing results in their work with substanceuse patients: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction.* Retrieved on December 13, 2018 from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- American Society of Addiction Medicine (Revised 2010). Public Policy Statement on Drug Testing as a Component of Addiction Treatment and Monitoring Programs and in other Clinical Settings. Retrieved on December 11, 2018 from https://www.asam.org
- Jarvis, M, Williams, J, Hurford, M, Lindsay, D, Lincoln, P, Giles, L, Luongo, P, Safarian, T. (2017) *Journal of Addiction Medicine*. Retrieved on December 13, 2018 from https://journals.lww.com
- Dowell, D., Haegerich, T. M., & Chou, R. (2016). CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain — United States, 2016. *MMWR. Recommendations and Reports.* Retrieved on December 11, 2018 from http://dx.doi.org
- 6. eCFR Code of Federal Regulations. (n.d.). Retrieved on December 11, 2018 from https://www.ecfr.gov
- Owen, G, Burton, A, Schade, C, Passik, S. (2012) Urine Drug Testing: Current Recommendations and Best Practices. Pain Physician *Journal*. Retrieved December 13, 2018 from http://www.painphysicianjournal.com
- 8. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (2014) Pain Management Opioid Safety VA Educational Guide. Retrieved on December 11, 2018 from https://www.va.gov
- 9. Washington State Interagency Guideline on Opioid Dosing for Chronic Non-cancer Pain. (2017) Retrieved on December 11, 2018 from https://kbml.ky.gov





The Reimbursement Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the Reimbursement Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

