

REIMBURSEMENT POLICY STATEMENT WEST VIRGINIA MARKETPLACE PLANS

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10/01/2017		10/1/2018	10/1/2017
Policy Name			Policy Number
Drug Testing			PY-0330
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.

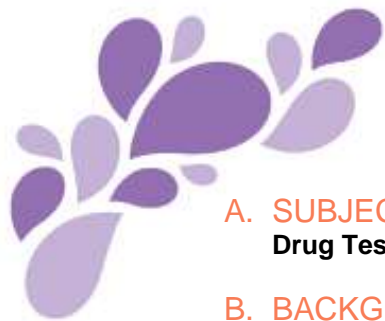
In addition to this Policy, Reimbursement of services is subject to member benefits and eligibility on the date of service, medical necessity, adherence to plan policies and procedures, claims editing logic, provider contractual agreement, and applicable referral, authorization, notification and utilization 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.

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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/HCPSC 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.

Monitoring for controlled substances is performed to detect the use of prescription medications and illegal substances of concern for the purpose of medical treatment. Monitoring for controlled substances plays a key role particularly in the care of persons undergoing medical treatment with chronic pain therapy and substance use disorder (SUD). CareSource will reimburse charges for drug testing that are medically necessary for the management of members being treated with drugs that are potentially abusive or addictive such as opioids and related medications, or for members suspected of using illicit drugs solely or in combination with prescribed controlled substances. CareSource will also reimburse for qualitative/presumptive drug testing performed as part of routine, prenatal care for pregnant members.

Providers should have a working knowledge of analytic detection including primary agents, metabolites, lab threshold concentrations, and time periods involved in detection. The combination of a patient's self-report and drug testing results serve as important tools in controlled substance monitoring, as well as a point of patient engagement. Qualitative/presumptive testing is a routine part of care, used when immediate results are needed, knowing results may be less accurate than quantitative/confirmatory tests. Quantitative/confirmatory testing is used when results may affect changes in medication, when patients dispute qualitative/presumptive results, or in treatment transitions.

Anecdotal evidence to support testing for individual patients should be balanced with the limited population evidence for added value of multiple tests for chronic pain patients or SUD patients. For example, in a 2015 evaluation of 2,551,611 de-identified patients' urine drug test results over four years in the U.S., Quest Diagnostics identified that the best achieved yearly inconsistency rate (when the results of a drug screen are not consistent with the patient's history and prescribed medicines) in all urine drug tests was 53% (in 2014 vs 63% in 2011).

C. DEFINITIONS

- **Qualitative analysis** - The testing of a substance or mixture to determine its chemical constituents, also known as presumptive testing.
- **Quantitative test** - A test that determines the amount of a substance per unit volume or unit weight, also known as confirmatory testing.
- **Random alcohol and drug screen** – a lab test administered at a regular interval which is not announced in advance to the person being tested, and which detects the presence of alcohol, drugs or substances in the individual.
- **Multi-Panels** – Orders that automatically create multiple CPTs in a request.

For further definitions please refer to the CareSource Drug Testing Medical Policy (MM-0131) posted here: <https://www.caresource.com/providers/westvirginia/marketplace/medical-policies/>



D. POLICY

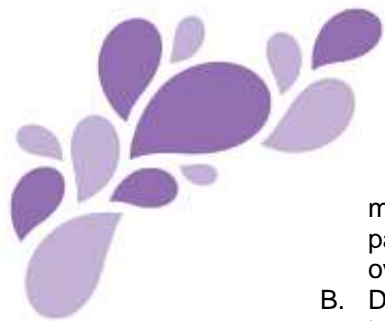
- I. **Prior Authorization:** Prior Authorization is required for drug testing under some circumstances as outlined in this policy. CareSource will consider all prior authorization requests when they are medically necessary to the member's treatment and care.
 - A. For all members, prior authorization for drug testing is not required in the emergency room setting when it is needed to evaluate acute overdose.
 - B. For members age 6 and younger, prior authorizations are not required for drug testing, and there is no limit on the number of drug screening tests for a child in this age group.
 - C. For members age 7 and older, prior authorization for drug testing is required when:
 1. The member reaches the limits imposed by this policy within the rolling 90-day time period (See Section D-X below); or,
 2. The type of drug test or type of sample used for the drug testing is not covered by this policy.

NOTE: Although the drug testing covered by this policy may or may not require a prior authorization, CareSource may request documentation to support medical necessity. Appropriate and complete documentation must be presented at the time of review to validate medical necessity.

- II. **General Criteria for Coverage:** Clinical guidelines, standards, and scenarios for drug testing are outlined in detail within the CareSource Drug Testing Medical Policy, MM-0131. Please refer to this policy for in-depth information on medical necessity for drug testing, documentation required for claims, and CareSource monitoring and review of drug testing claims.
- III. **Individualized Testing:** In all cases other than routine qualitative/presumptive drug testing as part of prenatal care, medical necessity for submitted charges must be individualized and documented in the member's medical record and included in the treatment plan of care. CareSource does not provide coverage for drug testing for forensic, legal, employment, transportation, or school purposes or other third-party requirement.
- IV. **Non-Urine Testing:** CareSource will reimburse blood testing without a prior authorization in emergency department settings only, to evaluate acute overdose. Drug testing with blood samples performed in any other setting outside of an ER requires the provider or lab to obtain prior authorization in order to be reimbursed. Hair, saliva, or other body fluid testing for controlled substance monitoring has limited support in medical evidence and is not covered without prior authorization. Additionally, when non-urine drug testing is prior authorized, that non-urine drug testing is reimbursed at the lesser of coverage amounts per CPT for urine testing and non-urine testing.

NOTE: Drug testing codes listed in this policy which may include blood or other non-urine bodily fluids, or other physical samples in their coding definitions, will nevertheless not be reimbursed by CareSource unless (1) the test is performed in the ER setting AND the sample used is blood, as stated above; or, (2) prior authorization has been obtained by the provider or lab.

- V. **Urine Testing:** Urine for clinical drug testing is the specimen of choice because of its high drug concentrations and well-established testing procedures. Nevertheless, urine is one of the easiest specimens to adulterate.
 - A. If the clinician suspects such an occurrence, the clinician may choose to evaluate specimen validity using validity tests. Specimen validity testing is considered to be a quality control issue and is included in the CPT code payment. Additional codes for specimen validity testing should not be separately billed and will not be reimbursed by CareSource. Tests for creatinine, specific gravity, temperature or nitrates will not be separately reimbursed when submitted simultaneously with a drug testing CPT code and ICD substance use disorder code. Failure to document customized test panels with



medical necessity information for each individual member and for each of the drug test panels ordered will result in the denial of the claim for reimbursement, audit, and/or overpayment requests, and any other program means for enforcing this policy.

- B. Drug testing should be focused on the detection of specific drugs and not routinely include a panel of all drugs of abuse.
- C. Orders for “custom profiles,” “standing orders,” “drug screen panel”, “custom panel”, “blanket orders,” “reflex testing” or to “conduct additional testing as needed,” are not sufficiently detailed and coverage for such testing will be denied by CareSource since they would not verify medical necessity for the specific tests.
- D. Testing on a routine basis is neither random nor individualized. Routine or reflex testing will not be reimbursed by CareSource unless a prior authorization has been obtained by the provider or lab. A random basis is defined as a basis which the patient cannot predict ahead of time. For example, testing performed at every clinical visit is not random.
- E. CareSource does not provide coverage for drug testing as a requirement to stay in a facility, for example, in sober living or residential locations unless a prior authorization has been obtained by the provider or lab.
- F. Providers and laboratories must ensure specimen integrity appropriate for the stability of the drug agent being tested (for example, freezing the specimen) until the prior authorization process is completed.

VI. Physician Orders: CareSource requires that the ordering physician’s name appear in the appropriate lines of the claims forms; any claim that does not include this information will not be reimbursed. A signed and dated physician order for the drug testing is required for in-network (participating) providers. The physician’s order must specifically match the number, level and complexity of the testing panel components performed.

VII. Out of Network laboratory service providers: Out-of-network (non-participating) providers are not covered for drug testing laboratory services. Out-of-network clinicians may use participating laboratories for drug testing services.

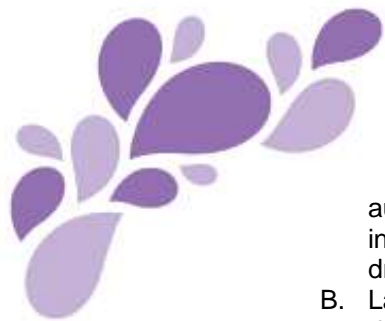
VIII. Additional Documentation Requirements:

All documentation must be maintained in the member’s medical record and available to CareSource upon request. The following additional documentation requirements apply:

- A. Medical record documentation (e.g., history and physical, progress notes) maintained by the ordering physician/treating physician must indicate the medical necessity for performing a qualitative/presumptive drug test.
- B. Every page of the record must be legible and include appropriate member identification information (e.g., complete name, dates of service(s)).
- C. The record must include the identity of the physician or non-physician practitioner responsible for and providing the care of the member.
- D. The submitted medical record should support the use of the selected ICD-10-CM code(s) with appropriate indications for urine drug testing.
- E. The submitted CPT/HCPCS code should accurately describe the service performed.
- F. Copies of test results alone without the proper clinician’s order for the test are not sufficient documentation of medical necessity to support a claim.
- G. Drug testing records and related entries in a member’s medical record shall be provided to CareSource upon request for auditing of medical necessity. Documentation must support medical necessity and specify why each test is ordered. Documentation must also support the number of analytes requested for testing, and what action the provider will take upon the findings.

IX. Testing by Non-ordering Providers:

- A. If the provider of the service is other than the ordering/referring physician, that provider must maintain hard copy documentation of the lab results, along with copies of the ordering/referring physician’s order for the drug test and any required prior



authorizations. The ordering/referring physician must include the clinical indication/medical necessity and any required prior authorizations in the order for the drug test as outlined above.

- B. Laboratories performing drug testing services must bill CareSource directly. CareSource does reimburse claims from clinicians for drug testing services ordered by clinicians but performed by laboratories.

X. Quantity Limitations

- A. CareSource will reimburse for up to 5 qualitative/presumptive tests in any rolling 90 day period for each member.
- B. CareSource will reimburse 5 dates of service for quantitative/confirmatory tests in any rolling 90 day period for each member.
- C. Only 1 multi-panel test, (i.e., testing for each category of a drug class, including metabolite(s), (if performed,) may be billed per day (same date of service (DOS)) unless the ordering physician or providing lab has obtained prior authorization from CareSource.
- D. CareSource will cover only one qualitative/presumptive test per date of service.
- E. Each CPT code is counted as a test toward these limits.
- F. Prior authorization must be obtained by the ordering referring physician or lab for any drug testing performed exceeding these limits. CareSource will consider all such requests when they are medically necessary to the member's line of treatment.

XI. Confirmatory and Duplicative Testing

- A. Except as specifically outlined in this policy, CareSource will not reimburse for routine multi-drug confirmatory testing. Quantitative/confirmatory testing must be individualized and medically necessary. Routine confirmations (quantitative) of drug screens with negative results are not deemed medically necessary and are not covered by CareSource without a review and prior authorization. Quantitative/confirmatory testing is covered for a negative drug/drug class screen when the negative finding is inconsistent with the member's documented medical history and/or current documented chronic pain medication list.
- B. CareSource will not reimburse for routine nonspecific or wholesale orders for drug testing (qualitative), confirmation, and quantitative drugs of abuse testing.

XII. Drug Testing Laboratories

- A. CareSource will not reimburse drug testing conducted for its members by non-participating labs or facilities, even if such tests were ordered by a participating provider or physician.
- B. CareSource may require documentation of FDA-approved complexity level for instrumented equipment, and/or CLIA Certificate of Registration, Compliance, or Accreditation as a high complexity lab.
- C. Both participating (contracted) physicians with CareSource, as well as, non-participating (not contracted) physicians may potentially order laboratory tests for CareSource members
- D. Those participating physicians with Practice Services Agreements only, may not bill CareSource for quantitative/confirmatory drug screen testing.
- E. Only providers with an Independent Laboratory Contract with CareSource can bill for quantitative/confirmatory drug screens.
- F. Laboratories MUST be both CLIA certified AND contracted (participating) with CareSource.
- G. Claims submitted by laboratories that are non-participating (not contracted) with CareSource will NOT be reimbursed.



XIII. Drug Testing Not Reimbursed to Providers

- A. CareSource will not reimburse drug testing if required by a third party such as:
1. For medico-legal purposes (e.g., court-ordered drug testing);
 2. For employment purposes (e.g., as a pre-requisite for employment or as a requirement for continuation of employment);
 3. As a condition of:
 - 3.1 Participation in school or community athletic activities or programs
 - 3.2 Participation in school or community extra circular activities or programs
 4. As a component of a routine physical/medical examination; e.g. (enrollment in school, enrollment in the military, etc.)
 5. As a component of medical examination for any other administrative purposes not listed above (e.g., for purposes of marriage licensure, insurance eligibility, etc.).
 6. As a program requirement to live in sober housing or residential services, unrelated to medically necessary indications for testing, unless prior authorization is obtained from CareSource.

NOTE: Compliance with the provisions in this policy may be monitored and addressed through post payment data analysis and subsequent medical review audits.

E. CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE

Reimbursement is dependent on, but not limited to, submitting CMS approved HCPCS and CPT codes along with appropriate modifiers and ICD-10 codes. Please refer to the CMS fee schedules.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/FeeScheduleGenInfo/index.html>

The following list(s) of codes is provided as a reference. This list may not be all inclusive and is subject to updates. Please refer to the above referenced source for the most current coding information.

NOTE: Drug testing codes listed in this policy which may include blood or other non-urine bodily fluids, or other physical samples in their coding definitions, will nevertheless not be reimbursed by CareSource unless (1) the test is performed in the ER setting AND the sample used is blood, as stated above; or, (2) prior authorization has been obtained by the provider or lab. If covered, non-urine drug testing is reimbursed at the lesser of coverage amounts per CPT for urine testing and non-urine testing.

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
G0480	Drug test def 1-7 classes
G0481	Drug test def 8-14 classes



G0482	Drug test def 15-21 classes
G0483	Drug test def 22+ classes
G0659	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

AUTHORIZATION PERIOD

F. RELATED POLICIES/RULES

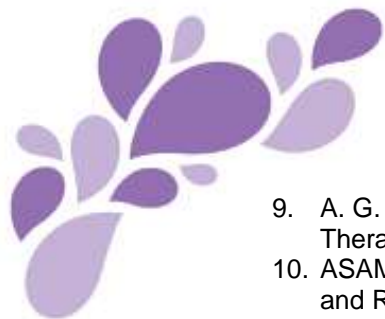
Drug Testing Medical Policy (MM-0131)

G. REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY

	DATE	ACTION
Date Issued	01/01/2014	
Date Reviewed	10/01/2017	
Date Revised	10/01/2017	Updated limits, prior authorization requirements, and covered/defunct codes.

H. REFERENCES

1. Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) and National Uniform Billing Committee (NUBC) Licenses. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/lcd-details.aspx?LCDId=34645&ContrId=143&ver=26&ContrVer=1&CtrctrSelected=143*1&Ctrctr=143&DocType=Active%7cFuture&s=All&bc=AgAAAAQAAAAAAAA%3d%3d&
2. Barthwell, "Statement of Consensus on the Proper Utilization of Urine Testing in Identifying and Treating Substance Use Disorders," 2015. [Online]. Available: <http://farronline.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Final-Report-Statement-of-Consensus-on-the-Proper-Utilization-of-Urine-Testing-in-Identifying-and-Treating-Substance-Abuse-Disorders.pdf>
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13. E. Y. Hilario, M. L. Griffin, R. K. McHugh, K. A. McDermott, H. S. Connery, G. M. Fitzmaurice and R. D. Weiss, "Denial of urinalysis-confirmed opioid use in prescription opioid dependence," Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 85-90, 2015.
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15. Quest Diagnostics Health Trends™ Prescription Drug Monitoring Report 2015, Prescription Drug Misuse in America, Diagnostic Insights in the Continuing Drug Epidemic Battle. Accessed on December 8, 2016. Located at https://www.questdiagnostics.com/dms/Documents/health-trends/Health_Trends_27281_MI4854_V5_LG_082715_Small.pdf

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