Molina Clinical Policy
Genetic Testing
Policy No. 051

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DISCLAIMER

This Molina Clinical Policy (MCP) is intended to facilitate the Utilization Management process. Policies are not a supplementation or recommendation for treatment; Providers are solely responsible for the diagnosis, treatment, and clinical recommendations for the Member. It expresses Molina's determination as to whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary, experimental, investigational, or cosmetic for purposes of determining appropriateness of payment. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered (e.g., will be paid for by Molina) for a particular Member. The Member's benefit plan determines coverage – each benefit plan defines which services are covered, which are excluded, and which are subject to dollar caps or other limits. Members and their Providers will need to consult the Member's benefit plan to determine if there are any exclusion(s) or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and a Member's plan of benefits, the benefits plan will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a State, the Federal government or CMS for Medicare and Medicaid Members. CMS's Coverage Database can be found on the CMS website. The coverage directive(s) and criteria from an existing National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) will supersede the contents of this MCP and provide the directive for all Medicare members. References included were accurate at the time of policy approval and publication.

OVERVIEW

Genetic testing is defined by the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) as an array of laboratory techniques to examine an individual's DNA (**D**eoxyribo**N**ucleic **A**cid). There are 4 "types" or letters of DNA. The sequence of these letters "code" for information required for health. These letters are repeated in long sequences. These long sequences are packaged into chromosomes much like books of information. The total number of DNA letters making up a complete set of instructions is about 6.4 billion letters (3.2 billion form the mother and 3.2 from the father). The complete set of genetic instructions for a person is called the genome. The genetic code or genome is a type of blueprint that tells cells when to grow and when not to grow and how to function to maintain health. A copy of the genome is in just about every cell in the human body. The genetic code is also linked to clinical appearances of a trait or disease (phenotype).

Genetic testing determines a person's genotype (the order and number of DNA letters of a small part of the genome). Genotyping can help diagnose certain conditions and provide information about certain treatments. Genotyping does this by comparing a portion of the person's genetic code or genotype to a reference code. The reference code is what is thought to be a "healthy" code or typical genetic code. When there are differences between a person's genetic code and the reference code an interpretation is required to determine if the change (variant) is meaningful or not. Most changes from the reference genetic code do not affect health (benign variants), but when variants are potentially disease causing, we call them pathogenic variants.

Genotyping can be determined for germline cells (cells that contain the genetic information inherited from our parents and copied to all the cells we are born with) or for certain somatic cells (cells that may or may not represent the original genetic information inherited from our parents because of changes to the genetic code since birth). For example, cells that "acquire" genetic changes after we are born, that alter or remove instructions for stopping cell growth, may be considered tumor cells.

Germline variants are changes in the DNA letters (nucleotide sequence) you are born with. Genetic changes that occur to a person's DNA after they are born are called somatic variants or changes. Somatic changes can happen because of exposure to certain chemicals or ultraviolet radiation from the sun or just changes to DNA that sometimes occur as we grow and become older.

Genetic tests are used as a health care tool to detect gene variants associated with a specific disease or condition, as well as for non-clinical uses such as paternity testing and forensics. In the clinical setting, genetic tests can be performed to determine the genetic cause of a disease, confirm a suspected diagnosis, predict future illness, detect when an individual might pass a genetic mutation to his or her children, and predict response to therapy. They can be used to screen newborns and fetuses which may help diagnose and treat disease before symptoms develop. Genetic testing of embryos can also occur as part of the in vitro fertilization process (NHGRI 2020; NHGRI 2019).

There are many types of genetic tests. A very brief look at the types of genetic tests is as follows:

- **Whole genome sequence**: the broadest genetic test examining all the letters of the genome
- **Whole exome sequence**: a broad test that looks at just the protein coding portions of the genome

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- **Karyotype**: a test that looks at a low level of resolution of all the chromosomes
- **Chromosomal microarray**: a test that looks at chromosomes in greater detail (multiple types of microarrays)
- **Panel**: a genetic test that looks at a smaller number of genes focused on 1 or multiple conditions
- **Single gene test**: a genetic test of just one gene
- **Targeted testing**: a genetic test that looks at a few DNA letters (or small subsets of other genetic segments)
- **Pharmacogenomic test**: a type of targeted testing looking at genes involved in drug metabolism
- **Tumor marker genotyping**: a panel test looking for genes that drive tumor growth &/or identify a tumor type

Genetic testing also has ethical, legal, and psychosocial implications. These include psychosocial consequences of testing; disclosure to family members; testing children; undisclosed familial relationships; and genetic discrimination. Protections for discrimination are covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, and the Affordable Care Act (Kohlmann & Slavotinek 2022).

Genetic Counseling

The National Society of Genetic Counselors defines genetic counseling as the process of aiding individuals to understand and acclimate to the medical, psychological, and familial implications of genetic contributions to disease. Genetic counseling includes the compilation of a detailed family history; interpretation of the family history with the medical history to assess the chance of disease occurrence or recurrence; patient and family education about the inheritance, testing, management, risk reduction, resources, and research regarding the individual's specific condition; and counseling to help the individual make informed choices to provide appropriate interventions. Indications for referral can include, but are not limited to, personal or family history of a confirmed clinical diagnosis with a known genetic etiology (e.g., hemophilia, neurofibromatosis, Marfan syndrome). Genetic testing may also be warranted when an individual has an increased risk due to genetic or environmental factors or uncertainty about genetic risks (Raby & Kohlmann 2022).

Federal regulation of genetic tests is conducted by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and the Federal Trade Commission (NHGRI 2020). The FDA regulates medical products and devices while the CMS Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) provides regulation of clinical laboratories and testing services. Additional regulation exists for laboratories that develop laboratory-developed tests – this includes tests developed for use only in one laboratory. While largely federally regulated, some laboratories are also regulated at the State-level (ADLM 2024; ADLM 2020; HHS 2008).

Access to Genetic Testing Information

The Genetic Testing Registry (GTR) provides a central location for voluntary submission of genetic test information by laboratory providers. This includes the purpose of a given test, laboratory contact information and credentials, as well as the test's methodology, validity, and evidence of usefulness. Overall, the aim of the GTR is to advance public health and research into the genetic basis of health and disease (National Center for Biotechnology Information, n.d.).

GeneReviews is a searchable database of summaries of genetic disorders, their diagnosis, management, and key points in genetic counseling. Experts on the specific condition, write the individual chapters; GeneReviews contains over 800 chapters. Chapters are reviewed every four to five years or as necessary (Adam et al. 2025).

COVERAGE POLICY

For ALL requests, Molina uses this clinical policy as a baseline overarching policy where specific criteria do not exist. Where specific MCG criteria exist those criteria explicit to the test should be followed. Please note mandatory biomarker coverage and state legal requirements may supersede this policy.

Genetic testing is **considered medically necessary** and may be authorized when the following criteria are met:

1. The genetic test is ordered by a practitioner within the scope of their practice
2. One of the following applies based on the **type of genetic testing** (broad vs narrow scope, non-cancer vs cancer, carrier screening, predictive testing or pharmacogenomics) requested:

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a. For **broad scope genetic testing of inherited conditions** (e.g., whole exome, chromosomal microarray or karyotype not related to carrier screening or somatic cancer testing): please use the most specific state or MCG guidelines when allowed and available. For example, MCG provides indication specific criteria for whole genome, whole exome, and chromosomal microarray testing.
    i. *If specific guidelines are not available* then ALL the following must be met:
        1) Documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain a diagnosis through clinical history, physical examination, pedigree analysis and completion of conventional diagnostic testing
        2) Definitive diagnosis remains uncertain
        3) Narrow genetic testing has been unrevealing or is inappropriate
        4) Test results are anticipated to change clinical management, genetic counseling, or complication surveillance
        5) An inherited condition is suspected based on the presence of risk factors such as:
            a) Major congenital anomalies unexplained by teratogenic or environmental exposures
            b) Three or more minor anomalies
            c) Autism
            d) Intellectual disability not explained by trauma, teratogen or environmental exposures (including maternal exposures)
            e) Global developmental delay
            f) Developmental regression not related to autism or epilepsy
            g) Severe psychological disturbances such as self-injurious behavior, sleep-wake cycle reversal, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette Syndrome
            h) Complex neurodevelopmental disorders (ataxia, dystonia, alternating hemiplegia, neuromuscular disorder)
            i) Evidence of a metabolic disorder
            j) Unexplained growth retardation or failure to thrive or asymmetry
            k) History of 3 or more miscarriages or still-births
            l) Epilepsy with a suspected genetic cause (i.e., not due to tumor, trauma, teratogen or other environmental exposures)

b. For **narrow scope genetic testing of inherited conditions** (condition specific panels): Please use specific state or MCG criteria when allowed, prior to considering the guidance below. Documentation of a major feature or multiple minor features of the syndrome or family history indicating high risk is required (e.g., neurofibromatosis-1: neurofibroma or multiple café au lait macules and inguinal freckling).

c. For **inherited cancer risk syndromes** (for example Lynch syndrome, Hereditary Breast Ovarian Cancer syndrome and others): Please use specific state or MCG criteria when allowed, prior to considering the general guidance below. Documentation of relevant personal history (e.g., early onset cancer, multiple colon polyps or rare pathologic findings), and/or family history (inheritance pattern of early onset cancers – pedigree), as well as relevant ancestral background is required

d. For **cancer marker testing** (somatic or tumor marker testing), **carrier screening and pharmacogenomics**: Please use specific state or MCG criteria when allowed, prior to considering the general guidance below. At a minimum, such testing should have:
    i. Analytical and clinical validity (validation that the test measures what it says it measures and that measurement is linked to clinical disease or drug metabolism)
    ii. Clinical utility (results of the test can meaningfully change clinical management e.g., surgery, the extent of surgery, a change in surveillance, hormonal manipulation, or a change from standard therapeutic or adjuvant chemotherapy)
    iii. Please note guidelines specific to diagnose or monitor cancer conditions, carrier screening, or tests to determine drug metabolism (pharmacogenomics) should be used if available

e. For **predictive testing of known familial variants**, documentation confirming a causative genetic change has been identified in an affected **family** member and that genetic change is actionable for the member e.g., could change medical management (see also special considerations below regarding minors not being tested for adult-onset conditions). This type of testing is used only when there is a previously identified variant in a family member and that variant causes a serious condition. This testing is used when an asymptomatic family member who has not had testing would like to know if they inherited that familial pathogenic variant and it would change medical management

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3. Pre-test genetic counseling must be performed by a board-certified medical geneticist, certified genetic counselor, or provider experienced in delivering genetic information (e.g., OB/GYN, neuro-geneticist) when a genetic condition is suspected. **Exception**: genetic counseling is not necessary for genetic tests aimed at understanding drug metabolism for medication choice, dosing, or non-inherited cancers ("acquired" cancers)

4. Clinical documentation supports the validity and clinical utility of test results. The results have the potential to significantly alter the management or treatment of disease

5. The testing ordered is reasonable in scope, and the risks of testing do not outweigh its benefits. For example, it is not reasonable to order a whole exome sequence (looks at the coding sequences for approximately 20,000 genes) when looking for a single point mutation in one gene

6. The clinical testing laboratory must be accredited by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) or a CLIA waiver is in place or accredited by the State and/or other applicable accrediting agencies

Limitations and Exclusions

Frequency Limitations:

1. Germline genetic testing is allowed once during the member's lifetime per disease for diagnostic purposes

2. A second genetic test may be authorized in one of the following circumstances:
   a. The genetic test identifies other mutations not previously tested and is different from the original test. **Exception for reanalysis of prior genetic testing results:** Reanalysis may be considered when no definitive diagnostic variants were identified on initial testing and variant databases have since expanded or improved, allowing for new or more accurate variant interpretation based on additional data. Reanalysis of previously generated sequencing data is permissible. Resequencing a patient sample solely for convenience is not allowed. Reanalysis of whole exome or whole genome sequencing data may be performed at reasonable intervals, generally no more frequently than every 1 to 2 years.
   b. The genetic test measures gene expressions or identifies somatic mutations which can vary over time, when clinically appropriate

Genetic testing **is NOT considered medically necessary** under the following circumstances:

1. Criteria other than those outlined under the "Coverage Criteria" section above

2. Testing for conditions or purposes where the test results would not directly influence the management or treatment of the disease or condition (e.g., disease without known treatment or no opportunity to change surveillance strategy or patient monitoring schedules). Refer to the Corporate / Health Plan experimental and investigational policy as appropriate

3. Testing for management of a member's relative. For example, when the member being tested has no clinical indication for genetic testing. Exception is allowed when testing is ordered as part of a duo or trio analysis of the whole genome or whole exome and the affected proband is tested concurrently in order to facilitate variant interpretation.

4. For cases of carrier testing when there is no meaningful impact on health outcomes

5. Testing minors under the age of 18 for adult-onset conditions that have no preventative or therapeutic options

6. Population screening in individuals without a personal or family history (except for State mandated or required newborn screening or prenatal screening for certain conditions)

7. More than one lifetime test for each disease or condition except as defined above

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DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS: Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational, or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member.

NATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Below is a listing of relevant policy statements and committee opinions from the following national and professional organizations (links are below in the Reference section):

Association for Diagnostics & Laboratory Medicine
- *Modernization of CLIA: Laboratory Developed Tests*
- *Oversight of Laboratory Developed Tests*

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) & American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)
- *Ethical and Policy Issues in Genetic Testing and Screening of Children*
- *Technical Report: Ethical and Policy Issues in Genetic Testing and Screening of Children*
- *Genetic evaluation of the child with intellectual disability or global developmental delay*

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)
- *ACMG Clinical Laboratory Standards for Next-Generation Sequencing*
- *ACMG SF v3.2. List for Reporting of Secondary Findings in Clinical Exome and Genome Sequencing*
- *Points to Consider in the Clinical Application of Genomic Sequencing*
- *A Practice Guideline from the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the National Society of Genetic Counselors: Referral Indications for Cancer Predisposition Assessment*
- *Addendum: A Practice Guideline from the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the National Society of Genetic Counselors: Referral Indications for Cancer Predisposition Assessment*

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
- *Carrier Screening in the Age of Genomic Medicine (No. 690)*
- *Consumer Testing for Disease Risk (No. 816)*
- Ethical considerations for genetic testing and counseling in obstetrics and gynecology
- *(No. 24)*

American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)
- *Genetic and Genomic Testing for Cancer Susceptibility*

National Society of Genetic Counselors
- *Various Practice Guidelines*

CODING & BILLING INFORMATION

CPT (Current Procedural Terminology)

Code	Description
81120	IDH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 [NADP+], soluble) (e.g., glioma), common variants (e.g., R132H, R132C)
81121	IDH2 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 [NADP+], mitochondrial) (e.g., glioma), common variants (e.g., R140W, R172M)
81161	DMD (dystrophin) (e.g., Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy) deletion analysis, and duplication analysis, if performed
81162	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis and full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)

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81163	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81164	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81165	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81166	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81167	BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full duplication/deletion analysis (i.e., detection of large gene rearrangements)
81168	CCND1/IGH (t(11;14)) (e.g., mantle cell lymphoma) translocation analysis, major breakpoint, qualitative and quantitative, if performed
81171	AFF2 (ALF transcription elongation factor 2 [FMR2]) (e.g., fragile X intellectual disability 2 [FRAXE]) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81172	AFF2 (ALF transcription elongation factor 2 [FMR2]) (e.g., fragile X intellectual disability 2 [FRAXE]) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size and methylation status)
81105	Human Platelet Antigen 1 genotyping (HPA-1), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa], antigen CD61 [GPIIIa]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-1a/b (L33P)
81106	Human Platelet Antigen 2 genotyping (HPA-2), GP1BA (glycoprotein Ib [platelet], alpha polypeptide [GPIba]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-2a/b (T145M)
81107	Human Platelet Antigen 3 genotyping (HPA-3), ITGA2B (integrin, alpha 2b [platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex], antigen CD41 [GPIIb]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-3a/b (I843S)
81108	Human Platelet Antigen 4 genotyping (HPA-4), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa], antigen CD61 [GPIIIa]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-4a/b (R143Q)
81109	Human Platelet Antigen 5 genotyping (HPA-5), ITGA2 (integrin, alpha 2 [CD49B, alpha 2 subunit of VLA-2 receptor] [GPIa]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant (e.g., HPA-5a/b (K505E))
81110	Human Platelet Antigen 6 genotyping (HPA-6w), ITGB3 (integrin, beta 3 [platelet glycoprotein IIIa, antigen CD61] [GPIIIa]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-6a/b (R489Q)
81111	Human Platelet Antigen 9 genotyping (HPA-9w), ITGA2B (integrin, alpha 2b [platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex, antigen CD41] [GPIIb]) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-9a/b (V837M)
81112	Human Platelet Antigen 15 genotyping (HPA-15), CD109 (CD109 molecule) (e.g., neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia [NAIT], post-transfusion purpura), gene analysis, common variant, HPA-15a/b (S682Y)
81170	ABL1 (ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase) (e.g., acquired imatinib tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance), gene analysis, variants in the kinase domain
81173	AR (androgen receptor) (e.g., spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Kennedy disease, X chromosome inactivation) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81174	AR (androgen receptor) (e.g., spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Kennedy disease, X chromosome inactivation) gene analysis; known familial variant
81175	ASXL1 (additional sex combs like 1, transcriptional regulator) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative neoplasms, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia), gene analysis; full gene sequence
81176	ASXL1 (additional sex combs like 1, transcriptional regulator) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative neoplasms, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia), gene analysis; targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exon 12)
81177	ATN1 (atrophin 1) (e.g., dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles

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81178	ATXN1 (ataxin 1) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81179	ATXN2 (ataxin 2) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81180	ATXN3 (ataxin 3) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia, Machado-Joseph disease) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81181	ATXN7 (ataxin 7) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81182	ATXN8OS (ATXN8 opposite strand [non-protein coding]) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81183	ATXN10 (ataxin 10) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81184	CACNA1A (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 A) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81185	CACNA1A (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 A) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81186	CACNA1A (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 A) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis; known familial variant
81187	CNBP (CCHC-type zinc finger nucleic acid binding protein) (e.g., myotonic dystrophy type 2) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81188	CSTB (cystatin B) (e.g., Unverricht-Lundborg disease) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81189	CSTB (cystatin B) (e.g., Unverricht-Lundborg disease) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81190	CSTB (cystatin B) (e.g., Unverricht-Lundborg disease) gene analysis; known familial variant(s)
81191	NTRK1 (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81192	NTRK2 (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 2) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81193	NTRK3 (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81194	NTRK (neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1, 2, and 3) (e.g., solid tumors) translocation analysis
81200	ASPA (aspartoacylase) (e.g., Canavan disease) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., E285A, Y231X)
81201	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (e.g., familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81202	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (e.g., familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; known familial variants
81203	APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (e.g., familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81204	AR (androgen receptor) (e.g., spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Kennedy disease, X chromosome inactivation) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size or methylation status)
81205	BCKDHB (branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase E1, beta polypeptide) (e.g., Maple syrup urine disease) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., R183P, G278S, E422X)
81206	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; major breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81207	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; minor breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81208	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; other breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative
81209	BLM (Bloom syndrome, RecQ helicase-like) (e.g., Bloom syndrome) gene analysis, 2281del6ins7 variant
81210	BRAF (B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase) (e.g., colon cancer, melanoma), gene analysis, V600 variant(s)

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81212	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; 185delAG, 5385insC, 6174delT variants
81215	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81216	BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81217	BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81218	CEBPA (CCAAT/enhancer binding protein [C/EBP], alpha) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis, full gene sequence
81219	CALR (calreticulin) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorders), gene analysis, common variants in exon 9
81220	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (e.g., cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; common variants (e.g., ACMG/ACOG guidelines)
81221	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (e.g., cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; known familial variants
81222	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (e.g., cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81223	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (e.g., cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81224	CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (e.g., cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; intron 8 poly-T analysis (e.g., male infertility)
81225	CYP2C19 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 19) (e.g., drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *2, *3, *4, *8, *17)
81226	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *9, *10, *17, *19, *29, *35, *41, *1XN, *2XN, *4XN)
81227	CYP2C9 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 9) (e.g., drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *2, *3, *5, *6)
81228	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number variants, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray analysis
81229	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray analysis
81230	CYP3A4 (cytochrome P450 family 3 subfamily A member 4) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., *2, *22)
81231	CYP3A5 (cytochrome P450 family 3 subfamily A member 5) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *2, *3, *4, *5 *6, *7)
81232	DPYD (dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase) (e.g., 5-fluorouracil/5-FU and capecitabine drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., *2A, *4, *5, *6)
81233	BTK (Bruton's tyrosine kinase) (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., C481S, C481R, C481F)
81234	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (e.g., myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles
81235	EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) (e.g., non-small cell lung cancer) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., exon 19 LREA deletion, L858R, T790M, G719A, G719S, L861Q)
81236	EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative neoplasms) gene analysis, full gene sequence
81237	EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (e.g., diffuse large B-cell lymphoma) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., codon 646)
81238	F9 (coagulation factor IX) (e.g., hemophilia B), full gene sequence

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81239	DMPK (DM1 protein kinase) (e.g., myotonic dystrophy type 1) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size)
81240	F2 (prothrombin, coagulation factor II) (e.g., hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, 20210G>A variant
81241	F5 (coagulation Factor V) (e.g., hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, Leiden variant
81242	FANCC (Fanconi anemia, complementation group C) (e.g., Fanconi anemia, type C) gene analysis, common variant (e.g., IVS4+4A>T)
81243	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (e.g., fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81244	FMR1 (fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1) (e.g., fragile X syndrome, X-linked intellectual disability [XLID]) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size and promoter methylation status)
81245	FLT3 (FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis, internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants (i.e., exons 14, 15)
81246	FLT3 (FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) variants (e.g., D835, I836)
81247	G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (e.g., hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; common variant(s) (e.g., A, A-)
81248	G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (e.g., hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; known familial variant(s)
81249	G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (e.g., hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; full gene sequence
81250	G6PC (glucose-6-phosphatase, catalytic subunit) (e.g., Glycogen storage disease, Type 1a, von Gierke disease) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., R83C, Q347X)
81251	GBA (glucosidase, beta, acid) (e.g., Gaucher disease) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., N370S, 84GG, L444P, IVS2+1G>A)
81252	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (e.g., nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81253	GJB2 (gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kDa, connexin 26) (e.g., nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis; known familial variants
81254	GJB6 (gap junction protein, beta 6, 30kDa, connexin 30) (e.g., nonsyndromic hearing loss) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., 309kb [del(GJB6-D13S1830)] and 232kb [del(GJB6-D13S1854)])
81255	HEXA (hexosaminidase A [alpha polypeptide]) (e.g., Tay-Sachs disease) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., 1278insTATC, 1421+1G>C, G269S)
81256	HFE (hemochromatosis) (e.g., hereditary hemochromatosis) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., C282Y, H63D)
81257	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (e.g., alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis, for common deletions or variant (e.g., Southeast Asian, Thai, Filipino, Mediterranean, alpha3.7, alpha4.2, alpha20.5, Constant Spring)
81258	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (e.g., alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; known familial variant
81259	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (e.g., alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; full gene sequence
81260	IKBKAP (inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase complex-associated protein) (e.g., familial dysautonomia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., 2507+6T>C, R696P)
81261	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (e.g., leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); amplified methodology (e.g., polymerase chain reaction)
81262	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (e.g., leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); direct probe methodology (e.g., Southern blot)

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81263	IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), variable region somatic mutation analysis
81264	IGK@ (Immunoglobulin kappa light chain locus) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)
81265	Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; patient and comparative specimen (e.g., pre-transplant recipient and donor germline testing, post-transplant non-hematopoietic recipient germline [e.g., buccal swab or other germline tissue sample] and donor testing, twin zygosity testing, or maternal cell contamination of fetal cells)
81266	Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; each additional specimen (e.g., additional cord blood donor, additional fetal samples from different cultures, or additional zygosity in multiple birth pregnancies) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
81267	Chimerism (engraftment) analysis, post transplantation specimen (e.g., hematopoietic stem cell), includes comparison to previously performed baseline analyses; without cell selection
81268	Chimerism (engraftment) analysis, post transplantation specimen (e.g., hematopoietic stem cell), includes comparison to previously performed baseline analyses; with cell selection (e.g., CD3, CD33), each cell type
81269	HBA1/HBA2 (alpha globin 1 and alpha globin 2) (e.g., alpha thalassemia, Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome, HbH disease), gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81270	JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis, p.Val617Phe (V617F) variant
81271	HTT (huntingtin) (e.g., Huntington disease) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81272	KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST], acute myeloid leukemia, melanoma), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 8, 11, 13, 17, 18)
81273	KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., mastocytosis), gene analysis, D816 variant(s)
81274	HTT (huntingtin) (e.g., Huntington disease) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size)
81275	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., carcinoma) gene analysis; variants in exon 2 (e.g., codons 12 and 13)
81276	KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (e.g., carcinoma) gene analysis; additional variant(s) (e.g., codon 61, codon 146)
81277	Cytogenomic neoplasia (genome-wide) microarray analysis, interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and loss-of-heterozygosity variants for chromosomal abnormalities
81278	IGH@/BCL2 (t(14;18)) (e.g., follicular lymphoma) translocation analysis, major breakpoint region (MBR) and minor cluster region (mcr) breakpoints, qualitative or quantitative
81279	JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorder) targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 12 and 13)
81283	IFNL3 (interferon, lambda 3) (e.g., drug response), gene analysis, rs12979860 variant
81284	FXN (frataxin) (e.g., Friedreich ataxia) gene analysis; evaluation to detect abnormal (expanded) alleles
81285	FXN (frataxin) (e.g., Friedreich ataxia) gene analysis; characterization of alleles (e.g., expanded size)
81286	FXN (frataxin) (e.g., Friedreich ataxia) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81287	MGMT (O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) (e.g., glioblastoma multiforme) promoter methylation analysis
81288	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; promoter methylation analysis
81289	FXN (frataxin) (e.g., Friedreich ataxia) gene analysis; known familial variant(s)
81290	MCOLN1 (mucolipin 1) (e.g., Mucolipidosis, type IV) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., IVS3-2A>G, del6.4kb)

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81291	MTHFR (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) (e.g., hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., 677T, 1298C)
81292	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81293	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants
81294	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81295	MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81296	MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants
81297	MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81298	MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81299	MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants
81300	MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81301	Microsatellite instability analysis (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) of markers for mismatch repair deficiency (e.g., BAT25, BAT26), includes comparison of neoplastic and normal tissue, if performed
81302	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (e.g., Rett syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81303	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (e.g., Rett syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81304	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (e.g., Rett syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81305	MYD88 (myeloid differentiation primary response 88) (e.g., Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, lymphoplasmacytic leukemia) gene analysis, p.Leu265Pro (L265P) variant
81306	NUDT15 (nudix hydrolase 15) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., *2, *3, *4, *5, *6)
81307	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81308	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) gene analysis; known familial variant
81309	PIK3CA (phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-biphosphate 3-kinase, catalytic subunit alpha) (e.g., colorectal and breast cancer) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 7, 9, 20)
81310	NPM1 (nucleophosmin) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, exon 12 variants
81311	NRAS (neuroblastoma RAS viral [v-ras] oncogene homolog) (e.g., colorectal carcinoma), gene analysis, variants in exon 2 (e.g., codons 12 and 13) and exon 3 (e.g., codon 61)
81312	PABPN1 (poly[A] binding protein nuclear 1) (e.g., oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81313	PCA3/KLK3 (prostate cancer antigen 3 [non-protein coding]/kallikrein-related peptidase 3 [prostate specific antigen]) ratio (e.g., prostate cancer)
81314	PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide) (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST]), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 12, 18)

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81315	PML/RARalpha, (t(15;17)), (promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha) (e.g., promyelocytic leukemia) translocation analysis; common breakpoints (e.g., intron 3 and intron 6), qualitative or quantitative
81316	PML/RARalpha, (t(15;17)), (promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha) (e.g., promyelocytic leukemia) translocation analysis; single breakpoint (e.g., intron 3, intron 6 or exon 6), qualitative or quantitative
81317	PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81318	PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants
81319	PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants
81320	PLCG2 (phospholipase C gamma 2) (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., R665W, S707F, L845F)
81321	PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81322	PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81323	PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variant
81324	PMP22 (peripheral myelin protein 22) (e.g., Charcot-Marie-Tooth, hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) gene analysis; duplication/deletion analysis
81325	PMP22 (peripheral myelin protein 22) (e.g., Charcot-Marie-Tooth, hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) gene analysis; full sequence analysis
81326	PMP22 (peripheral myelin protein 22) (e.g., Charcot-Marie-Tooth, hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) gene analysis; known familial variant
81327	SEPT9 (Septin9) (e.g., colorectal cancer) promoter methylation analysis
81328	SLCO1B1 (solute carrier organic anion transporter family, member 1B1) (e.g., adverse drug reaction) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., *5)
81329	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (e.g., spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; dosage/deletion analysis (e.g., carrier testing), includes SMN2 (survival of motor neuron 2, centromeric) analysis, if performed
81330	SMPD1(sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal) (e.g., Niemann-Pick disease, Type A) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., R496L, L302P, fsP330)
81331	SNRPN/UBE3A (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N and ubiquitin protein ligase E3A) (e.g., Prader-Willi syndrome and/or Angelman syndrome), methylation analysis
81332	SERPINA1 (serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin, member 1) (e.g., alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *S and *Z)
81333	TGFBI (transforming growth factor beta-induced) (e.g., corneal dystrophy) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., R124H, R124C, R124L, R555W, R555Q)
81334	RUNX1 (runt related transcription factor 1) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia, familial platelet disorder with associated myeloid malignancy), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 3-8)
81335	TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase) (e.g., drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *2, *3)
81336	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (e.g., spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81337	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) (e.g., spinal muscular atrophy) gene analysis; known familial sequence variant(s)
81338	MPL (MPL proto-oncogene, thrombopoietin receptor) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis; common variants (e.g., W515A, W515K, W515L, W515R)

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81339	MPL (MPL proto-oncogene, thrombopoietin receptor) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis; sequence analysis, exon 10
81340	TRB@ (T cell antigen receptor, beta) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); using amplification methodology (e.g., polymerase chain reaction)
81341	TRB@ (T cell antigen receptor, beta) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); using direct probe methodology (e.g., Southern blot)
81342	TRG@ (T cell antigen receptor, gamma) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)
81343	PPP2R2B (protein phosphatase 2 regulatory subunit Bbeta) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81344	TBP (TATA box binding protein) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia) gene analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal (e.g., expanded) alleles
81345	TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase) (e.g., thyroid carcinoma, glioblastoma multiforme) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., promoter region)
81346	TYMS (thymidylate synthetase) (e.g., 5-fluorouracil/5-FU drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., tandem repeat variant)
81347	SF3B1 (splicing factor [3b] subunit B1) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome/acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., A672T, E622D, L833F, R625C, R625L)
81348	SRSF2 (serine and arginine-rich splicing factor 2) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., P95H, P95L)
81349	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and loss-of-heterozygosity variants, low-pass sequencing analysis
81350	UGT1A1 (UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1) (e.g., drug metabolism, hereditary unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia [Gilbert syndrome]) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., *28, *36, *37)
81351	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; full gene sequence
81352	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; targeted sequence analysis (e.g., 4 oncology)
81353	TP53 (tumor protein 53) (e.g., Li-Fraumeni syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant
81354	Cytogenomic (genome-wide) analysis for constitutional chromosomal abnormalities; interrogation of structural and copy number variants, optical genome mapping (OGM)
81355	VKORC1 (vitamin K epoxide reductase complex, subunit 1) (e.g., warfarin metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (e.g., -1639G>A, c.173+1000C>T)
81357	U2AF1 (U2 small nuclear RNA auxiliary factor 1) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (e.g., S34F, S34Y, Q157R, Q157P)
81360	ZRSR2 (zinc finger CCCH-type, RNA binding motif and serine/arginine-rich 2) (e.g., myelodysplastic syndrome, acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, common variant(s) (e.g., E65fs, E122fs, R448fs)
81361	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (e.g., sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); common variant(s) (e.g., HbS, HbC, HbE)
81362	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (e.g., sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); known familial variant(s)
81363	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (e.g., sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); duplication/deletion variant(s)
81364	HBB (hemoglobin, subunit beta) (e.g., sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy); full gene sequence
81370	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1/3/4/5, and DQB1
81371	HLA Class I and II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-A, -B, and DRB1 (e.g., verification typing)
81372	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); complete (i.e., HLA-A, -B, and C)

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81373	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); 1 locus (e.g., HLA-A, -B, or C), each
81374	HLA Class I typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); 1 antigen equivalent (e.g., B*27), each
81375	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); HLA-DRB1/3/4/5 and DQB1
81376	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); 1 locus (e.g., HLA-DRB1, DRB3/4/5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or DPA1), each
81377	HLA Class II typing, low resolution (e.g., antigen equivalents); 1 antigen equivalent, each
81378	HLA Class I and II typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups), HLA-A, -B, -C, and DRB1
81379	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups); complete (i.e., HLA-A, -B, and C)
81380	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups); 1 locus (e.g., HLA-A, -B, or C), each
81381	HLA Class I typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups); 1 allele or allele group (e.g., B*57:01P), each
81382	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups); 1 locus (e.g., HLA-DRB1, -DRB3, -DRB4, -DRB5, -DQB1, -DQA1, -DPB1, or DPA1), each
81383	HLA Class II typing, high resolution (i.e., alleles or allele groups); 1 allele or allele group (e.g., HLA-DQB1*06:02P), each
81400	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 1 (e.g., identification of single germline variant [e.g., SNP] by techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion or melt curve analysis)
81401	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 2 (e.g., 2-10 SNPs, 1 methylated variant, or 1 somatic variant [typically using nonsequencing target variant analysis], or detection of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat)
81402	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 3 (e.g., >10 SNPs, 2-10 methylated variants, or 2-10 somatic variants [typically using non-sequencing target variant analysis], immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene rearrangements, duplication/deletion variants of 1 exon, loss of heterozygosity [LOH], uniparental disomy [UPD])
81403	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 4 (e.g., analysis of single exon by DNA sequence analysis, analysis of >10 amplicons using multiplex PCR in 2 or more independent reactions, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 2-5 exons)
81404	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 5 (e.g., analysis of 2-5 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 6-10 exons, or characterization of a dynamic mutation disorder/triplet repeat by Southern blot analysis)
81405	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 6 (e.g., analysis of 6-10 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 11-25 exons, regionally targeted cytogenomic array analysis)
81406	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 7 (e.g., analysis of 11-25 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of 26-50 exons)
81407	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 8 (e.g., analysis of 26-50 exons by DNA sequence analysis, mutation scanning or duplication/deletion variants of >50 exons, sequence analysis of multiple genes on one platform)
81408	Molecular pathology procedure, Level 9 (e.g., analysis of >50 exons in a single gene by DNA sequence analysis)
81410	Aortic dysfunction or dilation (e.g., Marfan syndrome, Loeys Dietz syndrome, Ehler Danlos syndrome type IV, arterial tortuosity syndrome); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 9 genes, including FBN1, TGFBR1, TGFBR2, COL3A1, MYH11, ACTA2, SLC2A10, SMAD3, and MYLK
81411	Aortic dysfunction or dilation (e.g., Marfan syndrome, Loeys Dietz syndrome, Ehler Danlos syndrome type IV, arterial tortuosity syndrome); duplication/deletion analysis, panel must include analyses for TGFBR1, TGFBR2, MYH11, and COL3A1
81412	Ashkenazi Jewish associated disorders (e.g., Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis, familial dysautonomia, Fanconi anemia group C, Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 9 genes, including ASPA, BLM, CFTR, FANCC, GBA, HEXA, IKBKAP, MCOLN1, and SMPD1

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81413	Cardiac ion channelopathies (e.g., Brugada syndrome, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 10 genes, including ANK2, CASQ2, CAV3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNQ1, RYR2, and SCN5A)
81414	Cardiac ion channelopathies (e.g., Brugada syndrome, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia); duplication/deletion gene analysis panel, must include analysis of at least 2 genes, including KCNH2 and KCNQ1
81415	Exome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); sequence analysis
81416	Exome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); sequence analysis, each comparator exome (e.g., parents, siblings) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
81417	Exome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); re-evaluation of previously obtained exome sequence (e.g., updated knowledge or unrelated condition/syndrome)
81418	Drug metabolism (e.g., pharmacogenomics) genomic sequence analysis panel, must include testing of at least 6 genes, including CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP2D6 duplication/deletion analysis
81419	Epilepsy genomic sequence analysis panel, must include analyses for ALDH7A1, CACNA1A, CDKL5, CHD2, GABRG2, GRIN2A, KCNQ2, MECP2, PCDH19, POLG, PRRT2, SCN1A, SCN1B, SCN2A, SCN8A, SLC2A1, SLC9A6, STXBP1, SYNGAP1, TCF4, TPP1, TSC1, TSC2, and ZEB2
81420	Fetal chromosomal aneuploidy (e.g., trisomy 21, monosomy X) genomic sequence analysis panel, circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood, must include analysis of chromosomes 13, 18, and 21
81422	Fetal chromosomal microdeletion(s) genomic sequence analysis (e.g., DiGeorge syndrome, Cri-du-chat syndrome), circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood
81425	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); sequence analysis
81426	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); sequence analysis, each comparator genome (e.g., parents, siblings) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
81427	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome); re-evaluation of previously obtained genome sequence (e.g., updated knowledge or unrelated condition/syndrome)
81430	Hearing loss (e.g., nonsyndromic hearing loss, Usher syndrome, Pendred syndrome); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 60 genes, including CDH23, CLRN1, GJB2, GPR98, MTRNR1, MYO7A, MYO15A, PCDH15, OTOF, SLC26A4, TMC1, TMPRSS3, USH1C, USH1G, USH2A, and WFS1
81431	Hearing loss (e.g., nonsyndromic hearing loss, Usher syndrome, Pendred syndrome); duplication/deletion analysis panel, must include copy number analyses for STRC and DFNB1 deletions in GJB2 and GJB6 genes
81432	Hereditary breast cancer-related disorders (e.g., hereditary breast cancer, hereditary ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 10 genes, always including BRCA1, BRCA2, CDH1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PALB2, PTEN, STK11, TP53
81434	Hereditary retinal disorders (e.g., retinitis pigmentosa, Leber congenital amaurosis, cone-rod dystrophy), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 15 genes, including ABCA4, CNGA1, CRB1, EYS, PDE6A, PDE6B, PRPF31, PRPH2, RDH12, RHO, RP1, RP2, RPE65, RPGR, and USH2A
81435	Hereditary colon cancer disorders (e.g., Lynch syndrome, PTEN hamartoma syndrome, Cowden syndrome, familial adenomatosis polyposis); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 10 genes, including APC, BMPR1A, CDH1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PTEN, SMAD4, and STK11
81437	Hereditary neuroendocrine tumor disorders (e.g., medullary thyroid carcinoma, parathyroid carcinoma, malignant pheochromocytoma or paraganglioma); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 6 genes, including MAX, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, TMEM127, and VHL
81439	Hereditary cardiomyopathy (e.g., hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, dilated cardiomyopathy, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 5 cardiomyopathy-related genes (e.g., DSG2, MYBPC3, MYH7, PKP2, TTN)
81440	Nuclear encoded mitochondrial genes (e.g., neurologic or myopathic phenotypes), genomic sequence panel, must include analysis of at least 100 genes, including BCS1L, C10orf2, COQ2, COX10,

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	DGUOK, MPV17, OPA1, PDSS2, POLG, POLG2, RRM2B, SCO1, SCO2, SLC25A4, SUCLA2, SUCLG1, TAZ, TK2, and TYMP
81441	Inherited bone marrow failure syndromes (IBMFS) (e.g., Fanconi anemia, dyskeratosis congenita, Diamond-Blackfan anemia, Schwachman-Diamond syndrome, GATA2 deficiency syndrome, congenital amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia) sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 30 genes, including BRCA2, BRIP1, DKC1, FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCL, GATA1, GATA2, MPL, NHP2, NOP10, PALB2, RAD51C, RPL11, RPL35A, RPL5, RPS10, RPS19, RPS24, RPS26, RPS7, SBDS, TERT, and TINF2
81442	Noonan spectrum disorders (e.g., Noonan syndrome, cardio-facio-cutaneous syndrome, Costello syndrome, LEOPARD syndrome, Noonan-like syndrome), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 12 genes, including BRAF, CBL, HRAS, KRAS, MAP2K1, MAP2K2, NRAS, PTPN11, RAF1, RIT1, SHOC2, and SOS1
81443	Genetic testing for severe inherited conditions (e.g., cystic fibrosis, Ashkenazi Jewish-associated disorders [e.g., Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, Fanconi anemia type C, mucolipidosis type VI, Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease], beta hemoglobinopathies, phenylketonuria, galactosemia), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 15 genes (e.g., ACADM, ARSA, ASPA, ATP7B, BCKDHA, BCKDHB, BLM, CFTR, DHCR7, FANCC, G6PC, GAA, GALT, GBA, GBE1, HBB, HEXA, IKBKAP, MCOLN1, PAH)
81445	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81448	Hereditary peripheral neuropathies panel (e.g., Charcot-Marie-Tooth, spastic paraplegia), genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 5 peripheral neuropathy-related genes (e.g., BSCL2, GJB1, MFN2, MPZ, REEP1, SPAST, SPG11, and SPTLC1)
81449	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed; RNA analysis
81450	Hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81451	Hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, genomic sequence analysis panel, 5-50 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; RNA analysis
81455	Solid organ or hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, 51 or greater genes, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis
81456	Solid organ or hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, 51 or greater genes, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed; RNA analysis
81457	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis, microsatellite instability
81458	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis, copy number variants and microsatellite instability
81459	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis, copy number variants, microsatellite instability, tumor mutation burden, and rearrangements
81460	Whole mitochondrial genome (e.g., Leigh syndrome, mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes [MELAS], myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers [MERFF], neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa [NARP], Leber hereditary optic neuropathy [LHON]), genomic sequence, must include sequence analysis of entire mitochondrial genome with heteroplasmy detection
81462	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid (e.g., plasma), interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis, copy number variants and rearrangements

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81463	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid (e.g., plasma), interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis, copy number variants, and microsatellite instability
81464	Solid organ neoplasm, genomic sequence analysis panel, cell-free nucleic acid (e.g., plasma), interrogation for sequence variants; DNA analysis or combined DNA and RNA analysis, copy number variants, microsatellite instability, tumor mutation burden, and rearrangements
81465	Whole mitochondrial genome large deletion analysis panel (e.g., Kearns-Sayre syndrome, chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia), including heteroplasmy detection, if performed
81470	X-linked intellectual disability (XLID) (e.g., syndromic and non-syndromic XLID); genomic sequence analysis panel, must include sequencing of at least 60 genes, including ARX, ATRX, CDKL5, FGD1, FMR1, HUWE1, IL1RAPL, KDM5C, L1CAM, MECP2, MED12, MID1, OCRL, RPS6KA3, and SLC16A2
81471	X-linked intellectual disability (XLID) (e.g., syndromic and non-syndromic XLID); duplication/deletion gene analysis, must include analysis of at least 60 genes, including ARX, ATRX, CDKL5, FGD1, FMR1, HUWE1, IL1RAPL, KDM5C, L1CAM, MECP2, MED12, MID1, OCRL, RPS6KA3, and SLC16A2
81479	Unlisted molecular pathology procedure
81493	Coronary artery disease, mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 23 genes, utilizing whole peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a risk score
81504	Oncology (tissue of origin), microarray gene expression profiling of > 2000 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as tissue similarity scores
81507	Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 21, 18, and 13) DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy
81518	Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 11 genes (7 content and 4 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithms reported as percentage risk for metastatic recurrence and likelihood of benefit from extended endocrine therapy
81519	Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 21 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence score
81520	Oncology (breast), mRNA gene expression profiling by hybrid capture of 58 genes (50 content and 8 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a recurrence risk score
81521	Oncology (breast), mRNA, microarray gene expression profiling of 70 content genes and 465 housekeeping genes, utilizing fresh frozen or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as index related to risk of distant metastasis
81522	Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RT-PCR of 12 genes (8 content and 4 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence risk score
81523	Oncology (breast), mRNA, next-generation sequencing gene expression profiling of 70 content genes and 31 housekeeping genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as index related to risk to distant metastasis
81524	Oncology (central nervous system tumor), DNA methylation analysis of at least 10,000 methylation sites, utilizing DNA extracted from formalin-fixed tumor tissue, algorithm(s) reported as probability of matching a reference tumor family and class, and MGMT (O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) promoter methylation status, if performed
81525	Oncology (colon), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 12 genes (7 content and 5 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a recurrence score
81528	Oncology (colorectal) screening, quantitative real-time target and signal amplification of 10 DNA markers (KRAS mutations, promoter methylation of NDRG4 and BMP3) and fecal hemoglobin, utilizing stool, algorithm reported as a positive or negative result
81529	Oncology (cutaneous melanoma), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 31 genes (28 content and 3 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence risk, including likelihood of sentinel lymph node metastasis
81540	Oncology (tumor of unknown origin), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 92 genes (87 content and 5 housekeeping) to classify tumor into main cancer type and subtype, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a probability of a predicted main cancer type and subtype

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81541	Oncology (prostate), mRNA gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 46 genes (31 content and 15 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a disease-specific mortality risk score
81542	Oncology (prostate), mRNA, microarray gene expression profiling of 22 content genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as metastasis risk score
81546	Oncology (thyroid), mRNA, gene expression analysis of 10,196 genes, utilizing fine needle aspirate, algorithm reported as a categorical result (e.g., benign or suspicious)
81551	Oncology (prostate), promoter methylation profiling by real-time PCR of 3 genes (GSTP1, APC, RASSF1), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a likelihood of prostate cancer detection on repeat biopsy
81552	Oncology (uveal melanoma), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 15 genes (12 content and 3 housekeeping), utilizing fine needle aspirate or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as risk of metastasis
81554	Pulmonary disease (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis [IPF]), mRNA, gene expression analysis of 190 genes, utilizing transbronchial biopsies, diagnostic algorithm reported as categorical result (e.g., positive or negative for high probability of usual interstitial pneumonia [UIP])
81595	Cardiology (heart transplant), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of 20 genes (11 content and 9 housekeeping), utilizing subfraction of peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a rejection risk score
81599	Unlisted multianalyte assay with algorithmic analysis
88120	Cytopathology, in situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), urinary tract specimen with morphometric analysis, 3-5 molecular probes, each specimen; manual
88121	Cytopathology, in situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), urinary tract specimen with morphometric analysis, 3-5 molecular probes, each specimen; using computer-assisted technology
88364	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; each additional single probe stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
88365	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88366	In situ hybridization (e.g., FISH), per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure
88367	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), using computer-assisted technology, per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88368	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; initial single probe stain procedure
88369	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; each additional single probe stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
88373	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), using computer-assisted technology, per specimen; each additional single probe stain procedure (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
88374	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), using computer-assisted technology, per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure
88377	Morphometric analysis, in situ hybridization (quantitative or semi-quantitative), manual, per specimen; each multiplex probe stain procedure
0001U	Red blood cell antigen typing, DNA, human erythrocyte antigen gene analysis of 35 antigens from 11 blood groups, utilizing whole blood, common RBC alleles reported
0003U	Oncology (ovarian) biochemical assays of five proteins (apolipoprotein A-1, CA 125 II, follicle stimulating hormone, human epididymis protein 4, transferrin), utilizing serum, algorithm reported as a likelihood score
0004M	Scoliosis, DNA analysis of 53 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), using saliva, prognostic algorithm reported as a risk score
0005U	Oncology (prostate) gene expression profile by real-time RT-PCR of 3 genes (ERG, PCA3, and SPDEF), urine, algorithm reported as risk score
0006M	Oncology (hepatic), mRNA expression levels of 161 genes, utilizing fresh hepatocellular carcinoma tumor tissue, with alpha-fetoprotein level, algorithm reported as a risk classifier

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0007M	Oncology (gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors), real-time PCR expression analysis of 51 genes, utilizing whole peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a nomogram of tumor disease index
0007U	Drug test(s), presumptive, with definitive confirmation of positive results, any number of drug classes, urine, includes specimen verification including DNA authentication in comparison to buccal DNA, per date of service
0008U	Helicobacter pylori detection and antibiotic resistance, DNA, 16S and 23S rRNA, gyrA, pbp1, rdxA and rpoB, next generation sequencing, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded or fresh tissue or fecal sample, predictive, reported as positive or negative for resistance to clarithromycin, fluoroquinolones, metronidazole, amoxicillin, tetracycline, and rifabutin
0009U	Oncology (breast cancer), ERBB2 (HER2) copy number by fish, tumor cells from formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue isolated using image-based dielectrophoresis (dep) sorting, reported as ERBB2 gene amplified or non-amplified
0010U	Infectious disease (bacterial), strain typing by whole genome sequencing, phylogenetic-based report of strain relatedness, per submitted isolate
0011M	Oncology, prostate cancer, mRNA expression assay of 12 genes (10 content and 2 housekeeping), RT-PCR test utilizing blood plasma and urine, algorithms to predict high-grade prostate cancer risk
0012M	Oncology (urothelial), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of five genes (MDK, HOXA13, CDC2 [CDK1], IGFBP5, and CXCR2), utilizing urine, algorithm reported as a risk score for having urothelial carcinoma
0013M	Oncology (urothelial), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of five genes (MDK, HOXA13, CDC2 [CDK1], IGFBP5, and CXCR2), utilizing urine, algorithm reported as a risk score for having recurrent urothelial carcinoma
0016M	Oncology (bladder), mRNA, microarray gene expression profiling of 219 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as molecular subtype (luminal, luminal infiltrated, basal, basal claudin-low, neuroendocrine-like)
0016U	Oncology (hematolymphoid neoplasia), RNA, BCR/ABL1 major and minor breakpoint fusion transcripts, quantitative PCR amplification, blood or bone marrow, report of fusion not detected or detected with quantitation
0017M	Oncology (diffuse large B-cell lymphoma [DLBCL]), mRNA, gene expression profiling by fluorescent probe hybridization of 20 genes, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as cell of origin
0017U	Oncology (hematolymphoid neoplasia), JAK2 mutation, DNA, PCR amplification of exons 12-14 and sequence analysis, blood or bone marrow, report of JAK2 mutation not detected or detected
0018U	Oncology (thyroid), micro-RNA profiling by rt-PCR of 10 micro RNA sequences, utilizing fine needle aspirate, algorithm reported as a positive or negative result for moderate to high risk of malignancy
0019U	Oncology, RNA, gene expression by whole transcriptome sequencing, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue or fresh frozen tissue, predictive algorithm reported as potential targets for therapeutic agents
0021U	Oncology (prostate), detection of 8 autoantibodies (ARF 6, NKX3-1, 5'-UTR-BMI1, CEP 164, 3'-UTR-Ropporin, Desmocollin, AURKAIP-1, CSNK2A2), multiplexed immunoassay and flow cytometry serum, algorithm reported as risk score
0022U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, non-small cell lung neoplasia, DNA and RNA analysis, 23 genes, interrogation for sequence variants and rearrangements, reported as presence or absence of variants and associated therapy(ies) to consider
0023U	Oncology (acute myelogenous leukemia), DNA, genotyping of internal tandem duplication, p.D835, p.I836, using mononuclear cells, reported as detection or non-detection of FLT3 mutation and indication for or against the use of midostaurin
0026U	Oncology (thyroid), DNA and mRNA of 112 genes, next-generation sequencing, fine needle aspirate of thyroid nodule, algorithmic analysis reported as a categorical result ("positive, high probability of malignancy" or "negative, low probability of malignancy")
0027U	JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (e.g., myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis exons 12-15
0030U	Drug metabolism (warfarin drug response), targeted sequence analysis (i.e., CYP2C9, CYP4F2, VKORC1, rs12777823)

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0032U	COMT (catechol-O-methyltransferase) (drug metabolism) gene analysis, c.472G>A (rs4680) variant
0034U	TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase), NUDT15 (nudix hydroxylase 15) (e.g., thiopurine metabolism) gene analysis, common variants (i.e., TPMT *2, *3A, *3B, *3C, *4, *5, *6, *8, *12; NUDT15 *3, *4, *5)
0035U	Neurology (prion disease), cerebrospinal fluid, detection of prion protein by quaking-induced conformational conversion, qualitative
0036U	Exome (i.e., somatic mutations), paired formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor tissue and normal specimen, sequence analyses
0037U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis, solid organ neoplasm, dna analysis of 324 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden
0040U	BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (e.g., chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis, major breakpoint, quantitative
0045U	Oncology (breast ductal carcinoma in situ), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time rt-PCR of 12 genes (7 content and 5 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence score
0046U	FLT3 (FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia) internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants, quantitative
0047U	Oncology (prostate), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 17 genes (12 content and 5 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a risk score
0048U	Oncology (solid organ neoplasia), DNA, targeted sequencing of protein-coding exons of 468 cancer-associated genes, including interrogation for somatic mutations and microsatellite instability, matched with normal specimens, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor tissue, report of clinically significant mutation(s)
0049U	NPM1 (nucleophosmin) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, quantitative
0050U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, acute myelogenous leukemia, DNA analysis, 194 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, copy number variants or rearrangements
0055U	Cardiology (heart transplant), cell-free DNA, PCR assay of 96 DNA target sequences (94 single nucleotide polymorphism targets and two control targets), plasma
0060U	Twin zygosity, genomic targeted sequence analysis of chromosome 2, using circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood
0069U	Oncology (colorectal), micro-RNA, rt-PCR expression profiling of mir-31-3p, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as an expression sco
0070U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common and select rare variants (i.e., *2, *3, *4, *4N, *5, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *11, *12, *13, *14A, *14B, *15, *17, *29, *35, *36, *41, *57, *61, *63, *68, *83, *xN)
0071U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, full gene sequence (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0072U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (i.e., CYP2D6-2D7 hybrid gene) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0073U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (i.e., CYP2D7-2D6 hybrid gene) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0074U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (i.e., non-duplicated gene when duplication/multiplication is trans) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0075U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (i.e., 5' gene duplication/multiplication) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0076U	CYP2D6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (i.e., 3' gene duplication/ multiplication) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

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0079U	Comparative DNA analysis using multiple selected single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), urine and buccal DNA, for specimen identity verification
0080U	Oncology (lung), mass spectrometric analysis of galectin-3-binding protein and scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130, with five clinical risk factors (age, smoking status, nodule diameter, nodule-spiculation status and nodule location), utilizing plasma, algorithm reported as a categorical probability of malignancy
0084U	Red blood cell antigen typing, DNA, genotyping of 10 blood groups with phenotype prediction of 37 red blood cell antigens
0087U	Cardiology (heart transplant), mRNA gene expression profiling by microarray of 1283 genes, transplant biopsy tissue, allograft rejection and injury algorithm reported as a probability score
0088U	Transplantation medicine (kidney allograft rejection), microarray gene expression profiling of 1494 genes, utilizing transplant biopsy tissue, algorithm reported as a probability score for rejection
0089U	Oncology (melanoma), gene expression profiling by rtqPCR, prame and linc00518, superficial collection using adhesive patch(es)
0090U	Oncology (cutaneous melanoma), mRNA gene expression profiling by rt-PCR of 23 genes (14 content and 9 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as a categorical result (i.e., benign, intermediate, malignant)
0091U	Oncology (colorectal) screening, cell enumeration of circulating tumor cells, utilizing whole blood, algorithm, for the presence of adenoma or cancer, reported as a positive or negative result
0092U	Oncology (lung), three protein biomarkers, immunoassay using magnetic nanosensor technology, plasma, algorithm reported as risk score for likelihood of malignancy
0094U	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome), rapid sequence analysis
0101U	Hereditary colon cancer disorders (e.g., Lynch syndrome, PTEN hamartoma syndrome, Cowden syndrome, familial adenomatosis polyposis), genomic sequence analysis panel utilizing a combination of NGS, Sanger, MLPA, and array CGH, with mRNA analytics to resolve variants of unknown significance when indicated (15 genes [sequencing and deletion/duplication], EPCAM and GREM1 [deletion/duplication only])
0102U	Hereditary breast cancer-related disorders (e.g., hereditary breast cancer, hereditary ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer); genomic sequence analysis panel utilizing a combination of NGS, Sanger, MLPA and array CGH, with mRNA analytics to resolve variants of unknown significance when indicated [17 genes (sequencing and deletion/duplication)]
0103U	Hereditary ovarian cancer (e.g., hereditary ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer); genomic sequence analysis panel utilizing a combination of NGS, Sanger, MLPA and array CGH, with mRNA analytics to resolve variants of unknown significance when indicated [24 genes (sequencing and deletion/duplication); EPCAM (deletion/duplication only)]
0105U	Nephrology (chronic kidney disease), multiplex electrochemiluminescent immunoassay (ECLIA) of tumor necrosis factor receptor 1A, receptor superfamily 2 (TNFR1, TNFR2), and kidney injury molecule-1 (KIM-1) combined with longitudinal clinical data, including APOL1 genotype if available, and plasma (isolated fresh or frozen), algorithm reported as probability score for rapid kidney function decline (RKFD)
0108U	Gastroenterology (Barrett's esophagus), whole slide-digital imaging, including morphometric analysis, computer-assisted quantitative immunolabeling of 9 protein biomarkers (p16, AMACR, p53, CD68, COX-2, CD45RO, HIF1a, HER-2, K20) and morphology, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as risk of progression to high-grade dysplasia or cancer
0109U	Infectious disease (Aspergillus species), real-time PCR for detection of DNA from 4 species (A. fumigatus, A. terreus, A. niger, and A. flavus), blood, lavage fluid, or tissue, qualitative reporting of presence or absence of each species
0111U	Oncology (colon cancer), targeted KRAS (codons 12, 13, and 61) and NRAS (codons 12, 13, and 61) gene analysis utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue
0112U	Infectious agent detection and identification, targeted sequence analysis (16S and 18S rRNA genes) with drug-resistance gene
0113U	Oncology (prostate), measurement of PCA3 and TMPRSS2-ERG in urine and PSA in serum following prostatic massage, by RNA amplification and fluorescence-based detection, algorithm reported as risk score

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0114U	Gastroenterology (Barrett's esophagus), VIM and CCNA1 methylation analysis, esophageal cells, algorithm reported as likelihood for Barrett's esophagus
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
0118U	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA using whole genome next-generation sequencing, plasma, reported as percentage of donor-derived cell-free DNA in the total cell-free DNA
0119U	Cardiology, ceramides by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, plasma, quantitative report with risk score for major cardiovascular events
0120U	Oncology (b-cell lymphoma classification), mRNA, gene expression profiling by fluorescent probe hybridization of 58 genes (45 content and 13 housekeeping genes), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as likelihood for primary mediastinal b-cell lymphoma (PMBCL) and diffuse large b-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) with cell of origin subtyping in the latter
0129U	Hereditary breast cancer–related disorders (e.g., hereditary breast cancer, hereditary ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer), genomic sequence analysis and deletion/duplication analysis panel (ATM, BRCA1, BRCA2, CDH1, CHEK2, PALB2, PTEN, and TP53)
0130U	Hereditary colon cancer disorders (e.g., Lynch syndrome, PTEN hamartoma syndrome, Cowden syndrome, familial adenomatosis polyposis), targeted mRNA sequence analysis panel (APC, CDH1, CHEK2, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PMS2, PTEN, and TP53) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0133U	Hereditary prostate cancer–related disorders, targeted mRNA sequence analysis panel (11 genes) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0134U	Hereditary pan cancer (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer, hereditary endometrial cancer, hereditary colorectal cancer), targeted mRNA sequence analysis panel (18 genes) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0136U	ATM (ataxia telangiectasia mutated) (e.g., ataxia telangiectasia) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0137U	PALB2 (partner and localizer of BRCA2) (e.g., breast and pancreatic cancer) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0138U	BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, DNA repair associated) (e.g., hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0140U	Infectious disease (fungi), fungal pathogen identification, DNA (15 fungal targets), blood culture, amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0141U	Infectious disease (bacteria and fungi), gram-positive organism identification and drug resistance element detection, DNA (20 gram-positive bacterial targets, 4 resistance genes, 1 pan gram-negative bacterial target, 1 pan Candida target), blood culture, amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0142U	Infectious disease (bacteria and fungi), gram-negative bacterial identification and drug resistance element detection, DNA (21 gram-negative bacterial targets, 6 resistance genes, 1 pan gram-positive bacterial target, 1 pan Candida target), amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0152U	Infectious disease (bacteria, fungi, parasites, and DNA viruses), microbial cell-free DNA, plasma, untargeted next-generation sequencing, report for significant positive pathogens
0153U	Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by next-generation sequencing of 101 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as a triple negative breast cancer clinical subtype(s) with information on immune cell involvement
0154U	Oncology (urothelial cancer), RNA, analysis by real-time rt-PCR of the fgfr3 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 3) gene analysis (i.e., p.r248c [c.742c>t], p.s249c [c.746c>g], p.g370c [c.1108g>t], p.y373c [c.1118a>g], fgfr3-tacc3v1, and fgfr3-tacc3v3) utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded urothelial cancer tumor tissue, reported as FGFR gene alteration status

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0155U	Oncology (breast cancer), DNA, pik3ca (phosphatidylinositol-4,5bisphosphate 3-kinase, catalytic subunit alpha) (e.g., breast cancer) gene analysis (i.e., p.c420r, p.e542k, p.e545a, p.e545d [g.1635g>t only], p.e545g, p.e545k, p.q546e, p.q546r, p.h1047l, p.h1047r, p.h1047y), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded breast tumor tissue, reported as pik3ca gene mutation status
0156U	Copy number (e.g., intellectual disability, dysmorphology), sequence analysis
0157U	APC (APC regulator of WNT signaling pathway) (e.g., familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP]) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0158U	MLH1 (mutL homolog 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0159U	MSH2 (mutS homolog 2) (e.g., hereditary colon cancer, Lynch syndrome) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0160U	MSH6 (mutS homolog 6) (e.g., hereditary colon cancer, Lynch syndrome) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0161U	PMS2 (PMS1 homolog 2, mismatch repair system component) (e.g., hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) mRNA sequence analysis (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0162U	Hereditary colon cancer (Lynch syndrome), targeted mRNA sequence analysis panel (MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0163U	Oncology (colorectal) screening, biochemical enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) of 3 plasma or serum proteins (teratocarcinoma derived growth factor-1 [TDGF-1, Cripto-1], carcinoembryonic antigen [CEA], extracellular matrix protein [ECM]), with demographic data (age, gender, CRC-screening compliance) using a proprietary algorithm and reported as likelihood of CRC or advanced adenomas
0169U	NUDT15 (nudix hydrolase 15) and TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variants
0170U	Neurology (autism spectrum disorder [ASD]), RNA, next-generation sequencing, saliva, algorithmic analysis, and results reported as predictive probability of ASD diagnosis
0171U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, acute myeloid leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, and myeloproliferative neoplasms, DNA analysis, 23 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, rearrangements, and minimal residual disease, reported as presence/absence
0172U	Oncology (solid tumor as indicated by the label), somatic mutation analysis of BRCA1 (BRCA1, DNA repair associated), BRCA2 (BRCA2, dna repair associated) and analysis of homologous recombination deficiency pathways, DNA, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm quantifying tumor genomic instability score
0173U	Psychiatry (i.e., depression, anxiety), genomic analysis panel, includes variant analysis of 14 genes
0174U	Oncology (solid tumor), mass spectrometric 30 protein targets, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, prognostic and predictive algorithm reported as likely, unlikely, or uncertain benefit of 39 chemotherapy and targeted therapeutic oncology agents
0175U	Psychiatry (e.g., depression, anxiety); genomic analysis panel, variant analysis of 15 genes
0177U	Oncology (breast cancer), DNA, PIK3CA (phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha) gene analysis of 11 gene variants utilizing plasma, reported as pik3ca gene mutation status
0179U	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), cell-free DNA, targeted sequence analysis of 23 genes (single nucleotide variations, insertions and deletions, fusions without prior knowledge of partner/breakpoint, copy number variations), with report of significant mutation(s)
0180U	Red cell antigen (ABO blood group) genotyping (ABO), gene analysis Sanger/chain termination/conventional sequencing, ABO (ABO, alpha 1-3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase and alpha 1-3-galactosyltransferase) gene, including subtyping, 7 exons
0181U	Red cell antigen (Colton blood group) genotyping (CO), gene analysis, AQP1 (aquaporin 1 [Colton blood group]) exon 1
0182U	Red cell antigen (Cromer blood group) genotyping (CROM), gene analysis, CD55 (CD55 molecule [Cromer blood group]) exons 1-10

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0183U	Red cell antigen (Diego blood group) genotyping (DI), gene analysis, SLC4A1 (solute carrier family 4 member 1 [Diego blood group]) exon 19
0184U	Red cell antigen (Dombrock blood group) genotyping (DO), gene analysis, ART4 (ADP-ribosyltransferase 4 [Dombrock blood group]) exon 2
0185U	Red cell antigen (H blood group) genotyping (FUT1), gene analysis, FUT1 (fucosyltransferase 1 [H blood group]) exon 4
0186U	Red cell antigen (H blood group) genotyping (FUT2), gene analysis, FUT2 (fucosyltransferase 2) exon 2
0187U	Red cell antigen (Duffy blood group) genotyping (FY), gene analysis, ACKR1 (atypical chemokine receptor 1 [Duffy blood group]) exons 1-2
0188U	Red cell antigen (Gerbich blood group) genotyping (GE), gene analysis, GYPC (glycophorin C [Gerbich blood group]) exons 1-4
0189U	Red cell antigen (MNS blood group) genotyping (GYPA), gene analysis, GYPA (glycophorin A [MNS blood group]) introns 1, 5, exon 2
0190U	Red cell antigen (MNS blood group) genotyping (GYPB), gene analysis, GYPB (glycophorin B [MNS blood group]) introns 1, 5, pseudoexon 3
0191U	Red cell antigen (Indian blood group) genotyping (IN), gene analysis, CD44 (CD44 molecule [Indian blood group]) exons 2, 3, 6
0192U	Red cell antigen (Kidd blood group) genotyping (JK), gene analysis, SLC14A1 (solute carrier family 14 member 1 [Kidd blood group]) gene promoter, exon 9
0193U	Red cell antigen (JR blood group) genotyping (JR), gene analysis, ABCG2 (ATP binding cassette subfamily G member 2 [Junior blood group]) exons 2-26
0194U	Red cell antigen (Kell blood group) genotyping (KEL), gene analysis, KEL (Kell metallo-endopeptidase [Kell blood group]) exon 8
0195U	KLF1 (Kruppel-like factor 1), targeted sequencing (i.e., exon 13)
0196U	Red cell antigen (Lutheran blood group) genotyping (LU), gene analysis, BCAM (basal cell adhesion molecule [Lutheran blood group]) exon 3
0197U	Red cell antigen (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group) genotyping (LW), gene analysis, ICAM4 (intercellular adhesion molecule 4 [Landsteiner-Wiener blood group]) exon 1
0198U	Red cell antigen (RH blood group) genotyping (RHD and RHCE), gene analysis Sanger/chain termination/conventional sequencing, RHD (Rh blood group D antigen) exons 1-10 and RHCE (Rh blood group CcEe antigens) exon 5
0199U	Red cell antigen (Scianna blood group) genotyping (SC), gene analysis, ERMAP (erythroblast membrane associated protein [Scianna blood group]) exons 4, 12
0200U	Red cell antigen (Kx blood group) genotyping (XK), gene analysis, XK (X-linked Kx blood group) exons 1-3
0201U	Red cell antigen (Yt blood group) genotyping (YT), gene analysis, ACHE (acetylcholinesterase [Cartwright blood group]) exon 2
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
0203U	Autoimmune (inflammatory bowel disease), mRNA, gene expression profiling by quantitative RT-PCR, 17 genes (15 target and 2 reference genes), whole blood, reported as a continuous risk score and classification of inflammatory bowel disease aggressiveness
0205U	Ophthalmology (age-related macular degeneration), analysis of 3 gene variants (2 CFH gene, 1 ARMS2 gene), using PCR and MALDI-TOF, buccal swab, reported as positive or negative for neovascular age related macular-degeneration risk associated with zinc supplements
0206U	Neurology (Alzheimer disease); cell aggregation using morphometric imaging and protein kinase C-epsilon (PKCe) concentration in response to amylospheroid treatment by ELISA, cultured skin fibroblasts, each reported as positive or negative for Alzheimer disease
0207U	Neurology (Alzheimer disease); quantitative imaging of phosphorylated ERK1 and ERK2 in response to bradykinin treatment by in situ immunofluorescence, using cultured skin fibroblasts, reported as a probability index for Alzheimer disease (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

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0209U	Cytogenomic constitutional (genome-wide) analysis, interrogation of genomic regions for copy number, structural changes, and areas of homozygosity for chromosomal abnormalities
0211U	Oncology (pan-tumor), DNA and RNA by next-generation sequencing, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, interpretative report for single nucleotide variants, copy number alterations, tumor mutational burden, and microsatellite instability, with therapy association
0212U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband
0213U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, each comparator genome (e.g., parent, sibling)
0214U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole exome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification, and categorization of genetic variants, proband
0215U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole exome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, each comparator exome (e.g., parent, sibling)
0216U	Neurology (inherited ataxias), genomic DNA sequence analysis of 12 common genes including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification, and categorization of genetic variants
0217U	Neurology (inherited ataxias), genomic DNA sequence analysis of 51 genes including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat gene expansions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification, and categorization of genetic variants
0218U	Neurology (muscular dystrophy), DMD gene sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification, and characterization of genetic variants
0219U	Infectious agent (human immunodeficiency virus), targeted viral next-generation sequence analysis (i.e., protease [PR], reverse transcriptase [RT], integrase [INT]), algorithm reported as prediction of antiviral drug susceptibility
0221U	Red cell antigen (ABO blood group) genotyping (ABO), gene analysis, next-generation sequencing, ABO (ABO, alpha 1-3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase and alpha 1-3-galactosyltransferase) gene
0222U	Red cell antigen (RH blood group) genotyping (RHD and RHCE), gene analysis, next-generation sequencing, RH proximal promoter, exons 1-10, portions of introns 2-3
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 (SARS-CoV-2), amplified probe technique, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected
0228U	Oncology (prostate), multianalyte molecular profile by photometric detection of macromolecules adsorbed on nanosponge array slides with machine learning, utilizing first morning voided urine, algorithm reported as likelihood of prostate cancer
0229U	Bcat1 (branched chain amino acid transaminase 1) and ikzf1 (ikaros family zinc finger 1) (e.g., colorectal cancer) promoter methylation analysis
0230U	AR (androgen receptor) (e.g., spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Kennedy disease, X chromosome inactivation), full sequence analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) expansions, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions

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0231U	CACNA1A (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha 1A) (e.g., spinocerebellar ataxia), full gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0232U	CSTB (cystatin B) (e.g., progressive myoclonic epilepsy type 1A, Unverricht-Lundborg disease), full gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) expansions, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0233U	FXN (frataxin) (e.g., Friedreich ataxia), gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) expansions, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0234U	MECP2 (methyl CpG binding protein 2) (e.g., Rett syndrome), full gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0235U	PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome), full gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0236U	SMN1 (survival of motor neuron 1, telomeric) and SMN2 (survival of motor neuron 2, centromeric) (e.g., spinal muscular atrophy) full gene analysis, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, duplications, deletions, and mobile element insertions
0237U	Cardiac ion channelopathies (e.g., Brugada syndrome, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia), genomic sequence analysis panel including ANK2, CASQ2, CAV3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNQ1, RYR2, and SCN5A, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0238U	Oncology (lynch syndrome), genomic DNA sequence analysis of mlh1, msh2, msh6, pms2, and epcam, including small sequence changes in exonic and intronic regions, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, and variants in non-uniquely mappable regions
0239U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free DNA, analysis of 311 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, including substitutions, insertions, deletions, select rearrangements, and copy number variations
0242U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free circulating DNA analysis of 55-74 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, and gene rearrangements
0244U	Oncology (solid organ), DNA, comprehensive genomic profiling, 257 genes, interrogation for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, copy number alterations, gene rearrangements, tumor-mutational burden, and microsatellite instability, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor tissue
0245U	Oncology (thyroid), mutation analysis of 10 genes and 37 RNA fusions and expression of 4 mRNA markers using next-generation sequencing, fine needle aspirate, report includes associated risk of malignancy expressed as a percentage
0246U	Red blood cell antigen typing, DNA, genotyping of at least 16 blood groups with phenotype prediction of at least 51 red blood cell antigens
0250U	Oncology (solid organ neoplasm), targeted genomic sequence DNA analysis of 505 genes, interrogation for somatic alterations (SNVS [single nucleotide variant], small insertions and deletions, one amplification, and four translocations), microsatellite instability and tumor-mutation burden
0252U	Fetal aneuploidy short tandem-repeat comparative analysis, fetal DNA from products of conception, reported as normal (euploidy), monosomy, trisomy, or partial deletion/duplication, mosaicism, and segmental aneuploidy
0253U	Reproductive medicine (endometrial receptivity analysis), RNA gene expression profile, 238 genes by next-generation sequencing, endometrial tissue, predictive algorithm reported as endometrial window of implantation (e.g., pre-receptive, receptive, post-receptive)
0254U	Reproductive medicine (preimplantation genetic assessment), analysis of 24 chromosomes using embryonic DNA genomic sequence analysis for aneuploidy, and a mitochondrial DNA score in euploid embryos, results reported as normal (euploidy), monosomy, trisomy, or partial deletion/duplication, mosaicism, and segmental aneuploidy, per embryo tested

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0258U	Autoimmune (psoriasis), mRNA, next-generation sequencing, gene expression profiling of 50-100 genes, skin-surface collection using adhesive patch, algorithm reported as likelihood of response to psoriasis biologics
0260U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), identification of copy number variations, inversions, insertions, translocations, and other structural variants by optical genome mapping
0262U	Oncology (solid tumor), gene expression profiling by real-time rt-PCR of 7 gene pathways (ER, AR, PI3K, MAPK, HH, TGFB, NOTCH), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE), algorithm reported as gene pathway activity score
0263U	Neurology (autism spectrum disorder [ASD]), quantitative measurements of 16 central carbon metabolites (i.e., a-ketoglutarate, alanine, lactate, phenylalanine, pyruvate, succinate, carnitine, citrate, fumarate, hypoxanthine, inosine, malate, S-sulfocysteine, taurine, urate, and xanthine), liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), plasma, algorithmic analysis with result reported as negative or positive (with metabolic subtypes of ASD)
0264U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), identification of copy number variations, inversions, insertions, translocations, and other structural variants by optical genome mapping
0265U	Rare constitutional and other heritable disorders, whole genome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, blood, frozen and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, saliva, buccal swabs or cell lines, identification of single nucleotide and copy number variants
0266U	Unexplained constitutional or other heritable disorders or syndromes, tissue-specific gene expression by whole-transcriptome and next-generation sequencing, blood, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue or fresh frozen tissue, reported as presence or absence of splicing or expression changes
0267U	Rare constitutional and other heritable disorders, identification of copy number variations, inversions, insertions, translocations, and other structural variants by optical genome mapping and whole genome sequencing
0268U	Hematology (atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome [aHUS]), genomic sequence analysis of 15 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0269U	Hematology (autosomal dominant congenital thrombocytopenia), genomic sequence analysis of 22 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0270U	Hematology (congenital coagulation disorders), genomic sequence analysis of 20 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0271U	Hematology (congenital neutropenia), genomic sequence analysis of 24 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0272U	Hematology (genetic bleeding disorders), genomic sequence analysis of 60 genes and duplication/deletion of PLAU, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid, comprehensive
0273U	Hematology (genetic hyperfibrinolysis, delayed bleeding), analysis of 9 genes (F13A1, F13B, FGA, FGB, FGG, SERPINA1, SERPINE1, SERPINF2 by next-generation sequencing, and PLAU by array comparative genomic hybridization), blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0274U	Hematology (genetic platelet disorders), genomic sequence analysis of 62 genes and duplication/deletion of PLAU, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0276U	Hematology (inherited thrombocytopenia), genomic sequence analysis of 42 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0277U	Hematology (genetic platelet function disorder), genomic sequence analysis of 40 genes and duplication/deletion of PLAU, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0278U	Hematology (genetic thrombosis), genomic sequence analysis of 14 genes, blood, buccal swab, or amniotic fluid
0282U	Red blood cell antigen typing, DNA, genotyping of 12 blood group system genes to predict 44 red blood cell antigen phenotypes
0285U	Oncology, response to radiation, cell-free DNA, quantitative branched chain DNA amplification, plasma, reported as a radiation toxicity score
0286U	CEP72 (centrosomal protein, 72-KDa), NUDT15 (nudix hydrolase 15) and TPMT (thiopurine S-methyltransferase) (e.g., drug metabolism) gene analysis, common variants

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0287U	Oncology (thyroid), DNA and mRNA, next-generation sequencing analysis of 112 genes, fine needle aspirate or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithmic prediction of cancer recurrence, reported as a categorical risk result (low, intermediate, high)
0288U	Oncology (lung), mRNA, quantitative PCR analysis of 11 genes (BAG1, BRCA1, CDC6, CDK2AP1, ERBB3, FUT3, IL11, LCK, RND3, SH3BGR, WNT3A) and 3 reference genes (ESD, TBP, YAP1), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, algorithmic interpretation reported as a recurrence risk score
0289U	Neurology (Alzheimer disease), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 24 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0290U	Pain management, mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 36 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0291U	Psychiatry (mood disorders), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 144 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0292U	Psychiatry (stress disorders), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 72 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0293U	Psychiatry (suicidal ideation), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 54 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0294U	Longevity and mortality risk, mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 18 genes, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0296U	Oncology (oral and/or oropharyngeal cancer), gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of at least 20 molecular features (e.g., human and/or microbial mRNA), saliva, algorithm reported as positive or negative for signature associated with malignancy
0297U	Oncology (pan tumor), whole genome sequencing of paired malignant and normal DNA specimens, fresh or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, blood or bone marrow, comparative sequence analyses and variant identification
0298U	Oncology (pan tumor), whole transcriptome sequencing of paired malignant and normal RNA specimens, fresh or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, blood or bone marrow, comparative sequence analyses and expression level and chimeric transcript identification
0299U	Oncology (pan tumor), whole genome optical genome mapping of paired malignant and normal DNA specimens, fresh frozen tissue, blood, or bone marrow, comparative structural variant identification
0300U	Oncology (pan tumor), whole genome sequencing and optical genome mapping of paired malignant and normal DNA specimens, fresh tissue, blood, or bone marrow, comparative sequence analyses and variant identification
0301U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), Bartonella henselae and Bartonella quintana, droplet digital PCR (ddPCR);
0302U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), Bartonella henselae and Bartonella quintana, droplet digital PCR (ddPCR); following liquid enhancement
0306U	Oncology (minimal residual disease [MRD]), next-generation targeted sequencing analysis, cell-free DNA, initial (baseline) assessment to determine a patient-specific panel for future comparisons to evaluate for MRD
0307U	Oncology (minimal residual disease [MRD]), next-generation targeted sequencing analysis of a patient-specific panel, cell-free DNA, subsequent assessment with comparison to previously analyzed patient specimens to evaluate for MRD
0313U	Oncology (pancreas), DNA and mRNA next-generation sequencing analysis of 74 genes and analysis of CEA (ceacam5) gene expression, pancreatic cyst fluid, algorithm reported as a categorical result (i.e., negative, low probability of neoplasia or positive, high probability of neoplasia)
0314U	Oncology (cutaneous melanoma), mRNA gene expression profiling by rt-PCR of 35 genes (32 content and 3 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as a categorical result (i.e., benign, intermediate, malignant)
0315U	Oncology (cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma), mRNA gene expression profiling by rt-PCR of 40 genes (34 content and 6 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as a categorical risk result (i.e., class 1, class 2a, class 2b)
0317U	Oncology (lung cancer), four-probe FISH (3q29, 3p22.1, 10q22.3, 10cen) assay, whole blood, predictive algorithm-generated evaluation reported as decreased or increased risk for lung cancer

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0318U	Pediatrics (congenital epigenetic disorders), whole genome methylation analysis by microarray for 50 or more genes, blood
0319U	Nephrology (renal transplant), RNA expression by select transcriptome sequencing, using pretransplant peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a risk score for early acute rejection
0320U	Nephrology (renal transplant), RNA expression by select transcriptome sequencing, using posttransplant peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a risk score for acute cellular rejection
0321U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), genitourinary pathogens, identification of 20 bacterial and fungal organisms and identification of 16 associated antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique
0322U	Neurology (autism spectrum disorder [ASD]), quantitative measurements of 14 acyl carnitines and microbiome-derived metabolites, liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), plasma, results reported as negative or positive for risk of metabolic subtypes associated with ASD
0323U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), central nervous system pathogen, metagenomic next-generation sequencing, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), identification of pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi
0326U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, cell-free circulating DNA analysis of 83 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden
0327U	Fetal aneuploidy (trisomy 13, 18, and 21), DNA sequence analysis of selected regions using maternal plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for each trisomy, includes sex reporting, if performed
0329U	Oncology (neoplasia), exome and transcriptome sequence analysis for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications and deletions, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden utilizing DNA and RNA from tumor with DNA from normal blood or saliva for subtraction, report of clinically significant mutation(s) with therapy associations
0330U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), vaginal pathogen panel, identification of 27 organisms, amplified probe technique, vaginal swab
0331U	Oncology (hematolymphoid neoplasia), optical genome mapping for copy number alterations and gene rearrangements utilizing DNA from blood or bone marrow, report of clinically significant alterations
0332U	Oncology (pan-tumor), genetic profiling of 8 DNA-regulatory (epigenetic) markers by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (QPCR), whole blood, reported as a high or low probability of responding to immune checkpoint-inhibitor therapy
0333U	Oncology (liver), surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in high-risk patients, analysis of methylation patterns on circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) plus measurement of serum of AFP/AFP-l3 and oncoprotein des-gammacarboxy-prothrombin (DCP), algorithm reported as normal or abnormal result
0334U	Oncology (solid organ), targeted genomic sequence analysis, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, DNA analysis, 84 or more genes, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability and tumor mutational burden
0335U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, fetal sample, identification and categorization of genetic variants
0336U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, each comparator genome (e.g., parent)
0339U	Oncology (prostate), mRNA expression profiling of HOXC6 and DLX1, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), first-void urine following digital rectal examination, algorithm reported as probability of high-grade cancer
0340U	Oncology (pan-cancer), analysis of minimal residual disease (MRD) from plasma, with assays personalized to each patient based on prior next-generation sequencing of the patient's tumor and

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	germline DNA, reported as absence or presence of MRD, with disease-burden correlation, if appropriate
0341U	Fetal aneuploidy DNA sequencing comparative analysis, fetal DNA from products of conception, reported as normal (euploidy), monosomy, trisomy, or partial deletion/duplication, mosaicism, and segmental aneuploid
0343U	Oncology (prostate), exosome-based analysis of 442 small noncoding RNAs (sncRNAs) by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), urine, reported as molecular evidence of no-, low-, intermediate- or high-risk of prostate cancer
0345U	Psychiatry (e.g., depression, anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]), genomic analysis panel, variant analysis of 15 genes, including deletion/duplication analysis of CYP2D6
0347U	Drug metabolism or processing (multiple conditions), whole blood or buccal specimen, DNA analysis, 16 gene report, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes
0348U	Drug metabolism or processing (multiple conditions), whole blood or buccal specimen, DNA analysis, 25 gene report, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes
0349U	Drug metabolism or processing (multiple conditions), whole blood or buccal specimen, DNA analysis, 27 gene report, with variant analysis, including reported phenotypes and impacted gene-drug interactions
0350U	Drug metabolism or processing (multiple conditions), whole blood or buccal specimen, DNA analysis, 27 gene report, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes
0355U	APOL1 (apolipoprotein L1) (e.g., chronic kidney disease), risk variants (G1, G2)
0356U	Oncology (oropharyngeal or anal), evaluation of 17 DNA biomarkers using droplet digital PCR (ddPCR), cell-free DNA, algorithm reported as a prognostic risk score for cancer recurrence
0362U	Oncology (papillary thyroid cancer), gene-expression profiling via targeted hybrid capture-enrichment RNA sequencing of 82 content genes and 10 housekeeping genes, fine needle aspirate or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as one of three molecular subtypes
0363U	Oncology (urothelial), mRNA, gene-expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of 5 genes (MDK, HOXA13, CDC2 [CDK1], IGFBP5, and CXCR2), utilizing urine, algorithm incorporates age, sex, smoking history, and macrohematuria frequency, reported as a risk score for having urothelial carcinoma
0364U	Oncology (hematolymphoid neoplasm), genomic sequence analysis using multiplex (PCR) and next-generation sequencing with algorithm, quantification of dominant clonal sequence(s), reported as presence or absence of minimal residual disease (MRD) with quantitation of disease burden, when appropriate
0365U	Oncology (bladder), 10 protein biomarkers (A1AT, ANG, APOE, CA9, IL8, MMP9, MMP10, PAI1, SDC1 and VEGFA), by immunoassays, urine, diagnostic algorithm, including patient's age, race and gender, reported as a probability of harboring urothelial cancer
0366U	Oncology (bladder), analysis of 10 protein biomarkers (A1AT, ANG, APOE, CA9, IL8, MMP9, MMP10, PAI1, SDC1 and VEGFA) by immunoassays, urine, algorithm reported as a probability of recurrent bladder cancer
0367U	Oncology (bladder), analysis of 10 protein biomarkers (A1AT, ANG, APOE, CA9, IL8, MMP9, MMP10, PAI1, SDC1 and VEGFA) by immunoassays, urine, diagnostic algorithm reported as a risk score for probability of rapid recurrence of recurrent or persistent cancer following transurethral resection
0368U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), evaluation for mutations of APC, BRAF, CTNNB1, KRAS, NRAS, PIK3CA, SMAD4, and TP53, and methylation markers (MYO1G, KCNQ5, C9ORF50, FLI1, CLIP4, ZNF132 and TWIST1), multiplex quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA), plasma, report of risk score for advanced adenoma or colorectal cancer
0371U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), genitourinary pathogen, semiquantitative identification, DNA from 16 bacterial organisms and 1 fungal organism, multiplex amplified probe technique via quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), urine
0372U	Infectious disease (genitourinary pathogens), antibiotic-resistance gene detection, multiplex amplified probe technique, urine, reported as an antimicrobial stewardship risk score
0375U	Oncology (ovarian), biochemical assays of 7 proteins (follicle stimulating hormone, human epididymis protein 4, apolipoprotein A-1, transferrin, beta-2 macroglobulin, prealbumin [i.e., transthyretin], and cancer antigen 125), algorithm reported as ovarian cancer risk score

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0378U	RFC1 (replication factor C subunit 1), repeat expansion variant analysis by traditional and repeat-primed PCR, blood, saliva, or buccal swab
0379U	Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, DNA (523 genes) and RNA (55 genes) by next-generation sequencing, interrogation for sequence variants, gene copy number amplifications, gene rearrangements, microsatellite instability, and tumor mutational burden
0388U	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), next-generation sequencing with identification of single nucleotide variants, copy number variants, insertions and deletions, and structural variants in 37 cancer-related genes, plasma, with report for alteration detection
0389U	Pediatric febrile illness (Kawasaki disease [KD]), interferon alpha-inducible protein 27 (IFI27) and mast cell-expressed membrane protein 1 (MCEMP1), RNA, using quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), blood, reported as a risk score for KD
0391U	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA and RNA by next-generation sequencing, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, 437 genes, interpretive report for single nucleotide variants, splice-site variants, insertions/deletions, copy number alterations, gene fusions, tumor mutational burden, and microsatellite instability, with algorithm quantifying immunotherapy response score
0392U	Drug metabolism (depression, anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]), gene-drug interactions, variant analysis of 16 genes, including deletion/duplication analysis of CYP2D6, reported as impact of gene-drug interaction for each drug
0393U	Neurology (e.g., Parkinson disease, dementia with Lewy bodies), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), detection of misfolded a-synuclein protein by seed amplification assay, qualitative
0395U	Oncology (lung), multi-omics (microbial DNA by shotgun next-generation sequencing and carcinoembryonic antigen and osteopontin by immunoassay), plasma, algorithm reported as malignancy risk for lung nodules in early-stage disease
0398U	Gastroenterology (Barrett esophagus), P16, RUNX3, HPP1, and FBN1 DNA methylation analysis using PCR, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as risk score for progression to high-grade dysplasia or cancer
0399U	Neurology (cerebral folate deficiency), serum, detection of anti-human folate receptor IgG-binding antibody and blocking autoantibodies by enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), qualitative, and blocking autoantibodies, using a functional blocking assay for IgG or IgM, quantitative, reported as positive or not detected
0400U	Obstetrics (expanded carrier screening), 145 genes by next-generation sequencing, fragment analysis and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, DNA, reported as carrier positive or negative
0401U	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), 9 genes (12 variants), targeted variant genotyping, blood, saliva, or buccal swab, algorithm reported as a genetic risk score for a coronary event
0403U	Oncology (prostate), mRNA, gene expression profiling of 18 genes, first-catch urine, algorithm reported as percentage of likelihood of detecting clinically significant prostate cancer
0404U	Oncology (breast), semiquantitative measurement of thymidine kinase activity by immunoassay, serum, results reported as risk of disease progression
0405U	Oncology (pancreatic), 59 methylation haplotype block markers, next-generation sequencing, plasma, reported as cancer signal detected or not detected
0406U	Oncology (lung), flow cytometry, sputum, 5 markers (meso-tetra [4-carboxyphenyl] porphyrin [TCPP], CD206, CD66b, CD3, CD19), algorithm reported as likelihood of lung cancer
0407U	Nephrology (diabetic chronic kidney disease [CKD]), multiplex electrochemiluminescent immunoassay (ECLIA) of soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (sTNFR1), soluble tumor necrosis receptor 2 (sTNFR2), and kidney injury molecule 1 (KIM-1) combined with clinical data, plasma, algorithm reported as risk for progressive decline in kidney function
0409U	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA (80 genes) and RNA (36 genes), by next-generation sequencing from plasma, including single nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, copy number alterations, microsatellite instability, and fusions, report showing identified mutations with clinical actionability
0410U	Oncology (pancreatic), DNA, whole genome sequencing with 5-hydroxymethylcytosine enrichment, whole blood or plasma, algorithm reported as cancer detected or not detected
0411U	Psychiatry (e.g., depression, anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]), genomic analysis panel, variant analysis of 15 genes, including deletion/duplication analysis of CYP2D6

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0413U	Oncology (hematolymphoid neoplasm), optical genome mapping for copy number alterations, aneuploidy, and balanced/complex structural rearrangements, DNA from blood or bone marrow, report of clinically significant alterations
0414U	Oncology (lung), augmentative algorithmic analysis of digitized whole slide imaging for 8 genes (ALK, BRAF, EGFR, ERBB2, MET, NTRK1-3, RET, ROS1), and KRAS G12C and PD-L1, if performed, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, reported as positive or negative for each biomarker
0415U	Cardiovascular disease (acute coronary syndrome [ACS]), IL-16, FAS, FASLigand, HGF, CTACK, EOTAXIN, and MCP-3 by immunoassay combined with age, sex, family history, and personal history of diabetes, blood, algorithm reported as a 5-year (deleted risk) score for ACS
0417U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole mitochondrial genome sequence with heteroplasmy detection and deletion analysis, nuclear-encoded mitochondrial gene analysis of 335 nuclear genes, including sequence changes, deletions, insertions, and copy number variants analysis, blood or saliva, identification, and categorization of mitochondrial disorder-associated genetic variants
0419U	Neuropsychiatry (e.g., depression, anxiety), genomic sequence analysis panel, variant analysis of 13 genes, saliva or buccal swab, report of each gene phenotype
0420U	Oncology (urothelial), mRNA expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of MDK, HOXA13, CDC2, IGFBP5, and CXCR2 in combination with droplet digital PCR (ddPCR) analysis of 6 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) genes TERT and FGFR3, urine, algorithm reported as a risk score for urothelial carcinoma
0421U	Oncology (colorectal) screening, quantitative real-time target, and signal amplification of 8 RNA markers (GAPDH, SMAD4, ACY1, AREG, CDH1, KRAS, TNFRSF10B, EGLN2) and fecal hemoglobin, algorithm reported as a positive or negative for colorectal cancer risk
0422U	Oncology (pan-solid tumor), analysis of DNA biomarker response to anti-cancer therapy using cell-free circulating DNA, biomarker comparison to a previous baseline pre-treatment cell-free circulating DNA analysis using next-generation sequencing, algorithm reported as a quantitative change from baseline, including specific alterations, if appropriate
0424U	Oncology (prostate), exosome-based analysis of 53 small noncoding RNAs (sncRNAs) by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), urine, reported as no molecular evidence, low-, moderate- or elevated-risk of prostate cancer
0425U	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome), rapid sequence analysis, each comparator genome (e.g., parents, siblings)
0426U	Genome (e.g., unexplained constitutional or heritable disorder or syndrome), ultra-rapid sequence analysis
0433U	Oncology (prostate), 5 DNA regulatory markers by quantitative PCR, whole blood, algorithm, including prostate-specific antigen, reported as likelihood of cancer
0434U	Drug metabolism (adverse drug reactions and drug response), genomic analysis panel, variant analysis of 25 genes with reported phenotypes
0436U	Oncology (lung), plasma analysis of 388 proteins, using aptamer-based proteomics technology, predictive algorithm reported as clinical benefit from immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy
0437U	Psychiatry (anxiety disorders), mRNA, gene expression profiling by RNA sequencing of 15 biomarkers, whole blood, algorithm reported as predictive risk score
0438U	Drug metabolism (adverse drug reactions and drug response), buccal specimen, gene-drug interactions, variant analysis of 33 genes, including deletion/duplication analysis of CYP2D6, including reported phenotypes and impacted gene-drug interactions
0439U	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA, analysis of 5 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs11716050 [LOC105376934], rs6560711 [WDR37], rs3735222 [SCIN/LOC107986769], rs6820447 [intergenic], and rs9638144 [ESYT2]) and 3 DNA methylation markers (cg00300879 [transcription start site {TSS200} of CNKSR1], cg09552548 [intergenic], and cg14789911 [body of SPATC1L]), qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as a 4-tiered risk score for a 3-year risk of symptomatic CHD

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0440U	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA, analysis of 10 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs710987 [LINC010019], rs1333048 [CDKN2B-AS1], rs12129789 [KCND3], rs942317 [KTN1-AS1], rs1441433 [PPP3CA], rs2869675 [PREX1], rs4639796 [ZBTB41], rs4376434 [LINC00972], rs12714414 [TMEM18], and rs7585056 [TMEM18]) and 6 DNA methylation markers (cg03725309 [SARS1], cg12586707 [CXCL1, cg04988978 [MPO], cg17901584 [DHCR24-DT], cg21161138 [AHRR], and cg12655112 [EHD4]), qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as detected or not detected for CHD
0444U	Oncology (solid organ neoplasia), targeted genomic sequence analysis panel of 361 genes, interrogation for gene fusions, translocations, or other rearrangements, using DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, report of clinically significant variant(s)
0449U	Carrier screening for severe inherited conditions (e.g., cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, beta hemoglobinopathies [including sickle cell disease], alpha thalassemia), regardless of race or self-identified ancestry, genomic sequence analysis panel, must include analysis of 5 genes (CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2)
0452U	Oncology (bladder), methylated PENK DNA detection by linear target enrichment-quantitative methylation-specific real-time PCR (LTE-qMSP), urine, reported as likelihood of bladder cancer
0453U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), cell-free DNA (cfDNA), methylation-based quantitative PCR assay (SEPTIN9, IKZF1, BCAT1, Septin9-2, VAV3, BCAN), plasma, reported as presence or absence of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA)
0454U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), identification of copy number variations, inversions, insertions, translocations, and other structural variants by optical genome mapping
0460U	Oncology, whole blood or buccal, DNA single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes
0461U	Oncology, pharmacogenomic analysis of single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, whole blood or buccal swab, with variant analysis, including impacted gene-drug interactions and reported phenotypes
0463U	Oncology (cervix), mRNA gene expression profiling of 14 biomarkers (E6 and E7 of the highest-risk human papillomavirus [HPV] types 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58), by real-time nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA), exo- or endocervical epithelial cells, algorithm reported as positive or negative for increased risk of cervical dysplasia or cancer for each biomarker
0464U	Oncology (colorectal) screening, quantitative real-time target and signal amplification, methylated DNA markers, including LASS4, LRRC4 and PPP2R5C, a reference marker ZDHHC1, and a protein marker (fecal hemoglobin), utilizing stool,
0465U	Oncology (urothelial carcinoma), DNA, quantitative methylation-specific PCR of 2 genes (ONECUT2, VIM), algorithmic analysis reported as positive or negative
0466U	Cardiology (coronary artery disease [CAD]), DNA, genome-wide association studies (564856 single-nucleotide polymorphisms [SNPs], targeted variant genotyping), patient lifestyle and clinical data, buccal swab, algorithm reported as polygenic risk to acquired heart disease
0467U	Oncology (bladder), DNA, next-generation sequencing (NGS) of 60 genes and whole genome aneuploidy, urine, algorithms reported as minimal residual disease (MRD) status positive or negative and quantitative disease burden
0469U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis for chromosomal abnormalities, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, inversions, unbalanced translocations, regions of homozygosity (ROH), inheritance pattern that indicate uniparental disomy (UPD), and aneuploidy, fetal sample (amniotic fluid, chorionic villus sample, or products of conception), identification and categorization of genetic variants, diagnostic report of fetal results based on phenotype with maternal sample and paternal sample, if performed, as comparators and/or maternal cell contamination
0470U	Oncology (oropharyngeal), detection of minimal residual disease by next-generation sequencing (NGS) based quantitative evaluation of 8 DNA targets, cell-free HPV 16 and 18 DNA from plasma
0471U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), qualitative real-time PCR of 35 variants of KRAS and NRAS genes (exons 2, 3, 4), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE), predictive, identification of detected mutations

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0472U	Carbonic anhydrase VI (CA VI), parotid specific/secretory protein (PSP) and salivary protein (SP1) IgG, IgM, and IgA antibodies, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), semiqualitative, blood, reported as predictive evidence of early Sjögren syndrome
0473U	Oncology (solid tumor), next-generation sequencing (NGS) of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue with comparative sequence analysis from a matched normal specimen (blood or saliva), 648 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, insertion and deletion alterations, copy number variants, rearrangements, microsatellite instability, and tumor-mutation burden
0474U	Hereditary pan-cancer (e.g., hereditary sarcomas, hereditary endocrine tumors, hereditary neuroendocrine tumors, hereditary cutaneous melanoma), genomic sequence analysis panel of 88 genes with 20 duplications/deletions using next-generation sequencing (NGS), Sanger sequencing, blood or saliva, reported as positive or negative for germline variants, each gene
0475U	Hereditary prostate cancer-related disorders, genomic sequence analysis panel using next-generation sequencing (NGS), Sanger sequencing, multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA), and array comparative genomic hybridization (CGH), evaluation of 23 genes and duplications/deletions when indicated, pathologic mutations reported with a genetic risk score for prostate cancer
0476U	Drug metabolism, psychiatry (e.g., major depressive disorder, general anxiety disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD], schizophrenia), whole blood, buccal swab, and pharmacogenomic genotyping of 14 genes and CYP2D6 copy number variant analysis and reported phenotypes
0477U	Drug metabolism, psychiatry (e.g., major depressive disorder, general anxiety disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD], schizophrenia), whole blood, buccal swab, and pharmacogenomic genotyping of 14 genes and CYP2D6 copy number variant analysis, including impacted gene-drug interactions and reported phenotypes
0478U	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), DNA and RNA, digital PCR analysis of 9 genes (EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, ALK, ROS1, RET, NTRK 1/2/3, ERBB2, and MET) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, interrogation for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, gene rearrangements, and reported as actionable detected variants for therapy selection
0480U	Infectious disease (bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), metagenomic next-generation sequencing (DNA and RNA), bioinformatic analysis, with positive pathogen identification
0481U	IDH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 [NADP+]), IDH2 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 [NADP+]), and TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase) promoter (e.g., central nervous system [CNS] tumors), next-generation sequencing (single-nucleotide variants [SNV], deletions, and insertions)
0484U	Infectious disease (Mycoplasma genitalium), macrolide sensitivity (23S rRNA point mutation), oral, rectal, or vaginal swab, algorithm reported as probability of macrolide resistance
0485U	Oncology (solid tumor), cell-free DNA and RNA by next-generation sequencing, interpretative report for germline mutations, clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential, and tumor-derived single-nucleotide variants, small insertions/deletions, copy number alterations, fusions, microsatellite instability, and tumor mutational burden
0486U	Oncology (pan-solid tumor), next generation sequencing analysis of tumor methylation markers present in cell-free circulating tumor DNA, algorithm reported as quantitative measurement of methylation as a correlate of tumor fraction
0487U	Oncology (solid tumor), cell-free circulating DNA, targeted genomic sequence analysis panel of 84 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, aneuploidy corrected gene copy number amplifications and losses, gene rearrangements, and microsatellite instability
0488U	Obstetrics (fetal antigen noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis for detection of fetal presence or absence of 1 or more of the Rh, C, c, D, E, Duffy (Fya), or Kell (K) antigen in alloimmunized pregnancies, reported as selected antigen(s) detected or not detected
0489U	Obstetrics (single-gene noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis of 1 or more targets (e.g., CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2) to identify paternally inherited pathogenic variants, and relative mutation-dosage analysis based on molecular counts to determine fetal inheritance of maternal mutation, algorithm reported as a fetal risk score for the condition (e.g., cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, beta hemoglobinopathies [including sickle cell disease], alpha thalassemia)
0493U	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA (cfDNA) using next generation sequencing, plasma, reported as percentage of donor derived cell-free DNA

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0494U	Red blood cell antigen (fetal RhD gene analysis), next-generation sequencing of circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) of blood in pregnant individuals known to be RhD negative, reported as positive or negative
0495U	Oncology (prostate), analysis of circulating plasma proteins (tPSA, fPSA, KLK2, PSP94, and GDF15), germline polygenic risk score (60 variants), clinical information (age, family history of prostate cancer, prior negative prostate biopsy), algorithm reported as risk of likelihood of detecting clinically significant prostate cancer
0496U	Oncology (colorectal), cell-free DNA, 8 genes for mutations, 7 genes for methylation by real-time RT-PCR, and 4 proteins by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, blood, reported positive or negative for colorectal cancer or advanced adenoma risk
0497U	Oncology (prostate), mRNA gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 6 genes (FOXM1, MCM3, MTUS1, TTC21B, ALAS1, and PPP2CA), utilizing formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as a risk score for prostate cancer
0498U	Oncology (colorectal), next generation sequencing for mutation detection in 43 genes and methylation pattern in 45 genes, blood, and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, report of variants and methylation pattern with interpretation
0499U	Oncology (colorectal and lung), DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue, next generation sequencing of 8 genes (NRAS, EGFR, CTNNB1, PIK3CA, APC, BRAF, KRAS, and TP53), mutation detection
0500U	Autoinflammatory disease (VEXAS syndrome), DNA, UBA1 gene mutations, targeted variant analysis (M41T, M41V, M41L, c.118-2A>C, c.118-1G>C, c.118- 9_118-2del, S56F, S621C)
0501U	Oncology (colorectal), blood, quantitative measurement of cellfree DNA (cfDNA)
0502U	Human papillomavirus (HPV), E6/E7 markers for high-risk types (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68), cervical cells, branched-chain capture hybridization, reported as negative or positive for high risk for HPV
0504U	Infectious disease (urinary tract infection), identification of 17 pathologic organisms, urine, real-time PCR, reported as positive or negative for each organism
0505U	Infectious disease (vaginal infection), identification of 32 pathogenic organisms, swab, real-time PCR, reported as positive or negative for each organism
0506U	Gastroenterology (Barrett's esophagus), esophageal cells, DNA methylation analysis by next-generation sequencing of at least 89 differentially methylated genomic regions, algorithm reported as likelihood for Barrett's esophagus
0507U	Oncology (ovarian), DNA, whole genome sequencing with 5- hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC) enrichment, using whole blood or plasma, algorithm reported as cancer detected or not detected
0510U	Oncology (pancreatic cancer), augmentative algorithmic analysis of 16 genes from previously sequenced RNA whole transcriptome data, reported as probability of predicted molecular subtype
0516U	Drug metabolism, whole blood, pharmacogenomic genotyping of 40 genes and CYP2D6 copy number variant analysis, reported as metabolizer status
0616U	Neurology (dementia), DNA methylation analysis of more than 30,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0617U	Cardiovascular (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease [ASCVD]), DNA methylation analysis of more than 20,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0618U	Psychiatry (bipolar disorder), DNA methylation analysis of more than 10,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0619U	Pulmonary (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD]), DNA methylation analysis of more than 18,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0620U	Oncology (hepatocellular carcinoma), DNA methylation analysis of more than 5,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0621U	Infectious disease (Lyme borreliosis), DNA methylation analysis of more than 10,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0622U	Psychiatry (major depressive disorder), DNA methylation analysis of more than 20,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk

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0623U	Autoimmune (multiple sclerosis), DNA methylation analysis of more than 5,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0624U	Hepatology (nonalcoholic steatohepatitis [NASH]), DNA methylation analysis of 5,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0625U	Endocrinology (osteoporosis), DNA methylation analysis of more than 5,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0626U	Neurology (Parkinson disease), DNA methylation analysis of more than 20,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0627U	Psychiatry (schizophrenia), DNA methylation analysis of more than 15,000 sites, whole blood, algorithm reported as positive or negative risk
0628U	Nephrology (kidney disease related genetic conditions), genomic analysis, renal disease panel, saliva, DNA, next-generation sequencing of 449 genes, reported as pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants of uncertain significance or risk alleles
0629U	Infectious disease (tuberculosis), DNA, analysis of 1 target by PCR with clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat (CRISPR)-based probe detection, plasma or serum, qualitative report as detected or not detected
0630U	Oncology (breast), mRNA, gene expression profiling by microarray of 80 genes (80 content and 465 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue (FFPE), algorithm reported as an index that is diagnostic of a molecular subtype (luminal, basal, Her2)
0660U	Human papillomavirus (HPV), genotypes 18, 31, 33, and 35, cell-free DNA (cfDNA), whole blood, multiplex digital droplet PCR (ddPCR), quantitative [Effective 10/1/2026]
0661U	Human papillomavirus (HPV), genotype 16, cell-free DNA (cfDNA), whole blood, digital droplet PCR (ddPCR), quantitative [Effective 10/1/2026]
0662U	Transplantation medicine (kidney allograft rejection), mRNA, gene-expression profiling by real-time quantitative PCR of 12 genes (11 content and 1 housekeeping), urine, algorithm reported as a rejection risk score [Effective 10/1/2026]
0663U	Obstetrics (fetal platelet antigen noninvasive prenatal test [NIPT]), cell-free DNA (cfDNA) sequence analysis for detection of fetal presence or absence of 1 human platelet antigen or more (HPA-1a, HPA-1b, HPA-3a, HPA-5b, and others) when performed, reported as maternal/fetal incompatibility detected or not detected per selected antigen [Effective 10/1/2026]
0664U	Transplantation medicine (kidney allograft failure), RNA expression transcriptome by next-generation sequencing (NGS), profiling of 13 genes, post-transplant peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a risk score for predicting progressive fibrosis in the kidney allograft [Effective 10/1/2026]
0665U	Hepatology (metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis [MASH]), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for YKL40 and quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) for miR34a-5p, serum, algorithm reported as a single score for MASH activity and fibrosis [Effective 10/1/2026]
0666U	Infectious disease (wound infection), DNA, multiplex realtime PCR, wound swab, detection of 27 microbial targets and 28 antibiotic resistance targets, reported as semiquantitative for bacterial and fungal targets, and qualitative for viral- and antibiotic-resistance targets [Effective 10/1/2026]
0668U	Oncology (pancreas), DNA, genome sequence with 5- hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC) enrichment and glycan biomarker analysis, whole blood or plasma, algorithm reported as cancer detected or not detected [Effective 10/1/2026]
0669U	Infectious disease (Bartonella species, Borrelia species, and Babesia species), multiplex digital PCR for detection of DNA at the genus level for each species, blood, qualitative reporting of presence or absence of each pathogen at the genus level [Effective 10/1/2026]
0670U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis combination of short and long reads for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions and characterized intronic variants, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, mobile element insertions, runs of homozygosity, aneuploidy, and inversions, mitochondrial DNA sequence and deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) genes, methylation status of selected regions, blood, saliva, amniocentesis, chorionic villus sample or tissue, identification and categorization of genetic variant, proband and comparator (Do not report 0670U in conjunction with 81425, 81426, 0212U, 0213U, 0671U) [Effective 10/1/2026]

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0671U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis combination of short and long reads for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/deletions and characterized intronic variants, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, mobile element insertions, runs of homozygosity, aneuploidy, and inversions, mitochondrial DNA sequence and deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) genes, methylation status of selected regions, blood, saliva, amniocentesis, chorionic villus sample or tissue, identification and categorization of genetic variant, proband and 2 comparators (Do not report 0671U in conjunction with 81425, 81426, 0212U, 0213U, 0670U) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0672U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole exome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, and variants in nonuniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband and comparator (Do not report 0672U in conjunction with 81415, 81416, 0214U, 0215U, 0673U) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0673U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole exome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, deletions, duplications, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, and variants in nonuniquely mappable regions, blood or saliva, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband and 2 comparators (Do not report 0673U in conjunction with 81415, 81416, 81425, 81426, 0213U, 0214U, 0215U, 0567U, 0672U) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0674U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, insertions/deletions, copy number variants, mobile element insertions, runs of homozygosity, aneuploidy, and inversions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, blood, saliva, or genomic DNA, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband and comparator (Do not report 0674U in conjunction with 81425, 81426, 0212U, 0213U, 0214U, 0215U, 0567U, 0675U) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0675U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome and mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, insertions/deletions, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, mobile element insertions, runs of homozygosity, aneuploidy, and inversions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions, blood, saliva, or genomic DNA, identification and categorization of genetic variants proband and 2 comparators (Do not report 0675U in conjunction with 81425, 81426, 0212U, 0213U, 0214U, 0215U, 0567U, 0674U) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0676U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions and maternal cell contamination, fetal sample, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband and maternal comparator [Effective 10/1/2026]
0677U	Rare diseases (constitutional/heritable disorders), whole genome sequence analysis, including small sequence changes, copy number variants, deletions, duplications, mobile element insertions, uniparental disomy (UPD), inversions, aneuploidy, mitochondrial genome sequence analysis with heteroplasmy and large deletions, short tandem repeat (STR) gene expansions and maternal cell contamination, fetal sample, identification and categorization of genetic variants, proband and 2 comparators [Effective 10/1/2026]
0678U	Oncology (hereditary cancer), genome sequence for 117 genes (single-nucleotide variants, deletions/insertions, and characterized intronic variants), copy number variants, duplications/deletions, mobile element insertions and inversions, blood, saliva, cultured skin fibroblasts (skin biopsy) or extracted genomic DNA, diagnostic, identification and categorization of genetic variants [Effective 10/1/2026]
0679U	Oncology (hereditary hematologic cancer), genomic DNA, whole genome sequence (single-nucleotide variants, deletions/insertions, and characterized intronic variants), copy number variants, duplications/deletions, mobile element insertions and inversions, analysis of over 105 genes, genomic DNA isolated from blood, saliva, cultured skin fibroblasts (skin biopsy), identification and categorization of genetic variants [Effective 10/1/2026]
0680U	Tobacco use, DNA analysis of 1 methylation marker (cg05575921 [AHRR]), methylation-sensitive digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as quantitative percentage methylation and estimated average cigarette use per day [Effective 10/1/2026]

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0681U	Tobacco use, DNA analysis of 2 methylation markers (1 content: cg05575921 [AHRR] and 1 normalizing: cg08141395), methylationsensitive digital PCR, saliva, algorithm reported as quantitative percent methylation and estimated average cigarette use per day [Effective 10/1/2026]
0682U	Oncology (lung cancer), DNA analysis of 1 methylation marker (cg05575921), methylation-sensitive digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm results reported as the 20- year-hazard ratio for lung cancer [Effective 10/1/2026]
0683U	Oncology (lung cancer), DNA analysis of 2 methylation markers (1 content: cg05575921 and 1 normalizing: cg08141395), methylation-sensitive digital PCR, saliva, algorithm results reported as the 20-yearhazard ratio for lung cancer [Effective 10/1/2026]
0684U	Alcohol use disorder, DNA analysis of 4 methylation markers (cg02583484, cg04987734, cg09935388, cg04583842), methylationsensitive digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as a summed T-score [Effective 10/1/2026]
0685U	Alcohol use disorder, DNA analysis of 5 methylation markers (4 content: cg02583484, cg04987734, cg09935388, cg04583842, and 1 normalizing: cg08141395), methylationsensitive digital PCR, whole blood or saliva, algorithm reported as a summed T-score [Effective 10/1/2026]
0686U	Oncology (prostate), mRNA, next-generation sequencing (NGS) gene expression profiling of 22 genes, formalinfixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, algorithm reported as risk score [Effective 10/1/2026]
0687U	Comparative analysis using short tandem repeat (STR) markers, patient and comparative specimen, DNA, buccal swab and tissue, reported match or mismatch [Effective 10/1/2026]
0688U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), analysis of minimal residual disease (MRD), nextgeneration sequencing (NGS), circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) analysis in whole blood and tumor for baseline assessment to evaluate current MRD status and for comparisons to subsequent MRD assessments [Effective 10/1/2026]
0689U	Oncology (colorectal cancer), analysis of minimal residual disease (MRD) using patientspecific assays, reported as amount of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) detection and trend over time [Effective 10/1/2026]
0690U	Transplantation medicine (allograft rejection), quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA (cfDNA) using digital PCR analysis of 45 single-nucleotide polymorphisms, plasma, reported as quantity of donorderived cfDNA in plasma to determine the probability of allograft rejection [Effective 10/1/2026]
0691U	Carrier screening (cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, beta hemoglobinopathies [including sickle cell disease], alpha thalassemia, and Duchenne muscular dystrophy), genomic sequence analysis panel, 6 genes (CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2, DMD) (Do not report 0691U in conjunction with 81443) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0693U	Oncology (head and neck), circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA), tumor-informed nextgeneration sequencing (NGS) analysis for 699 genes of patient-specific somatic variants identified from primary tumor tissue, postoperative lymphatic exudate specimen, algorithm reported as presence or absence of ctDNA [Effective 10/1/2026]
0695U	Oncology (central nervous system), low-pass whole genome sequence analysis of cerebrospinal fluid, interrogation for chromosome arm-level and focal losses and gains [Effective 10/1/2026]
0696U	Oncology (solid organ), targeted genomic sequence analysis, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, RNA analysis, 350 or more genes for RNA alterations (e.g., gene rearrangements and splice isoforms) [Effective 10/1/2026]
0697U	Obesity, DNA genotyping, analysis of up to 41 genes, buccal swab or blood specimen, patient biometrics, risk-score algorithm to identify a predisposition to up to 4 phenotypes, reported as likelihood to benefit from therapeutics [Effective 10/1/2026]

HCPCS (Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System)

Code	Description
S0265	Genetic counseling, under physician supervision, each 15 minutes
S3840	DNA analysis for germline mutations of the RET proto-oncogene for susceptibility to multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2
S3841	Genetic testing for retinoblastoma
S3842	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease
S3844	DNA analysis of the connexin 26 gene (gjb2) for susceptibility to congenital, profound deafness

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S3845	Genetic testing for alpha-thalassemia
S3846	Genetic testing for hemoglobin e beta-thalassemia
S3849	Genetic testing for Niemann-pick disease
S3850	Genetic testing for sickle cell anemia
S3852	DNA analysis for APOE epsilon 4 allele for susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease
S3853	Genetic testing for myotonic muscular dystrophy
S3861	Genetic testing, sodium channel, voltage-gated, type v, alpha subunit (scn5a) and variants for suspected Brugada syndrome
S3865	Comprehensive gene sequence analysis for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
S3866	Genetic analysis for a specific gene mutation for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) in an individual with a known HCM mutation in the family
S3870	Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) microarray testing for developmental delay, autism spectrum disorder and/or intellectual disability
G9143	Warfarin responsiveness testing by genetic technique using any method, any number of specimen(s)

CODING DISCLAIMER: Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry standard coding practices for all submissions. When improper billing and coding is not followed, Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s). Due to changing industry practices, Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

APPROVAL HISTORY

02/11/2026	Policy revised. Updated criteria for clarity of MCG use, added reanalysis exception, edited background information.
02/12/2025	Policy revised. Removed whole genome sequencing as an exclusion, updated references.
10/09/2024	Policy revised. Coverage policy revised to clarify that "predictive testing" under 2.e refers to known familial variant testing and not carrier testing or other forms of predictive testing. Updated references.
02/14/2024	Policy revised. Coverage policy revised to clarify requirements unique to different types of genetic testing. Added key features of genetic conditions. Removed published study requirements and removed need for genetic counseling in non-genetic conditions. Independent peer review (IRO) completed January 31, 2024, by a Board-certified physician in Clinical Genetics.
04/13/2023	Policy reviewed, clarified hierarchy of policy utilization, change in coverage requirements to allow practitioners within their scope practice and to allow two published studies (instead of three) to establish phenotype/genotypic alignment. Clarification of verbiage and coding.
02/09/2022	Policy reviewed; no changes to criteria; updated Overview, Summary of Medical Evidence and Reference sections.
02/08/2021	Policy reviewed; no criteria changes; added that Molina utilizes MCG and eviCore for genetic testing criteria.
04/23/2020	Policy reviewed, no changes.
09/18/2019	Policy reviewed, no changes.
07/10/2018	Policy reviewed; clinical criteria updated to remove exclusions for: whole exome sequencing (WES) and carrier testing in children < age 18 years; criteria updated to allow a MD specialist to perform pre/post genetic counseling; updated Summary of Medical Evidence and Reference sections. IRO Peer Review on April 26, 2018 by an AMR practicing, board-certified physician in the areas of Clinical Genetics and Pediatrics.
06/22/2017	New policy.

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