Genetic Testing: Molecular Profiling Assays for Cancer Management

These services may or may not be covered by your HealthPartners plan. Please see your plan documents for your specific coverage information. If there is a difference between this general information and your plan documents, your plan documents will be used to determine your coverage.

Administrative Process

Prior authorization is required for molecular profiling assays for cancer management.

For genetic testing for predisposition to cancer, please see the Genetic Testing for Cancer Predisposition policy.

For germline pharmacogenetic testing, please see the Genetic Testing: Pharmacogenetics policy.

Coverage

Indications that are covered

Somatic genetic testing using single-gene analysis, microsatellite instability (MSI) analysis, mismatch repair (MMR) analysis, tumor karyotyping, and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) for cancer management is covered when criteria 1 and 2 listed below are met:

1. The test is ordered by a board-certified pathologist; endocrinologist; geneticist; oncologist; hematologist; or advanced-practice nurse in endocrinology; genetics, oncology, or hematology who is not affiliated with the commercial testing laboratory, if applicable.
2. The test is expected to directly impact management of one of the following specific conditions:
   - Breast cancer (excluding ductal carcinoma in situ [DCIS] of the breast)
   - Colorectal cancer
   - Esophageal cancer
   - Ewing sarcoma
   - Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
   - Glioblastoma multiforme
   - Lung cancer
   - Leukemias/Lymphomas
   - Melanoma
   - Thyroid Carcinoma
   - Other hematological malignancies, lymphoproliferative disorders, and myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative conditions

Somatic multiple-gene molecular profiling panels and gene expression classifiers using the specific assays listed below, if any, are covered when criteria 1 and 2 listed below are met and any additional condition-specific criteria listed below are also met:

1. The test is ordered by a board-certified pathologist; endocrinologist; geneticist; oncologist; hematologist; or advanced-practice nurse in endocrinology; genetics, oncology, or hematology who is not affiliated with the commercial testing laboratory, if applicable.
2. The test is expected to directly impact management of one of the following specific conditions:
   - Breast Cancer
     A. EndoPredict (Myriad Genetics) is covered once per histologically-distinct tumor when all of the following criteria are met for each tumor that will be tested:
        i. The tumor is estrogen receptor positive
        ii. The tumor is human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative
        iii. Axillary lymph nodes are negative
        iv. The member is a candidate for adjuvant chemotherapy
        v. Test results will directly impact chemotherapy-related decisions
     B. MammaPrint 70-gene Breast Cancer Recurrence Assay (Agendia) is covered once per histologically-distinct tumor when all of the following criteria are met for each tumor that will be tested:
        i. The tumor is estrogen receptor positive
        ii. The tumor is human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative
        iii. The tumor is between 0.5 cm and 2.0 cm in diameter
Indications that are not covered criteria 1-2 listed below are met:

Short tandem repeat (STR) analysis

- The test will be performed on fresh frozen tumor tissue rather than on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tumor tissue

C. Oncotype DX Breast (Genomic Health) is covered once per histologically-distinct tumor when all of the following criteria are met for each tumor that will be tested:
   i. The tumor is estrogen receptor or progesterone receptor positive
   ii. The tumor is human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative or the tumor is HER2 positive with a diameter no larger than 1cm
   iii. Axillary lymph nodes are negative or there are up to three positive axillary lymph nodes
   iv. There is no evidence of distant metastasis
   v. The member is a candidate for hormone therapy and adjuvant chemotherapy

- Colorectal Cancer: Targeted molecular profiling panels limited to analysis of BRAF, KRAS, and/or NRAS gene mutations are covered for members with metastatic colorectal cancer.
- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST): Targeted molecular profiling panels limited to analysis of BRAF, KIT, PDGFRA, and/or SDH gene mutations are covered for members with GIST.
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Targeted molecular profiling panels limited to analysis of ALK, EGFR, and/or KRAS gene mutations are covered for members with NSCLC.
- Melanoma: Targeted molecular profiling panels limited to analysis of BRAF and KIT gene mutations are covered for members with metastatic melanoma.
- Thyroid Carcinoma: Afirma® Thyroid FNA Analysis (Veracyte) is covered for adults with cytologically-indeterminate thyroid nodules >1 cm in diameter.

Short tandem repeat (STR) analysis and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis are covered when criteria 1-2 listed below are met:

1. The test is ordered by a board-certified pathologist; geneticist; oncologist; hematologist; immunologist; or advanced-practice nurse in genetics, oncology, hematology, or immunology who is not affiliated with the commercial testing laboratory, if applicable.
2. The test is expected to directly impact management of a member who has received a hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, transfusion of donor lymphocytes, administration of immunomodulatory cytokines, or other cellular therapy or is planning to receive one of these therapies in the immediate future.

Indications that are not covered

1. Molecular profiling assays are not covered and are considered not medically necessary when test results will not directly impact cancer management because the testing is not expected to restore or maintain the member’s health, prevent deterioration of the member’s condition, nor prevent the reasonably likely onset of a health problem, or detect an incipient problem.
2. Repeat testing of a histologically-distinct tumor, whether at the same site or a different site, using the same or a similar molecular profiling assay or gene expression classifier, is not covered and is considered not medically necessary because it is not considered an appropriate frequency of care.
3. Physician interpretation and reporting for molecular profiling assays is considered integral to the primary procedure, if performed, and is not eligible for separate coverage.
4. Short tandem repeat (STR) analysis using the know erro® DNA Specimen Provenience Assay (DSPA) (Strand Diagnostics) or any other assay to confirm specimen provenance is considered integral to the primary procedure, ineligible for separate coverage, and not medically necessary because it is not within the clinically accepted practice parameters of the general medical community.
5. Multiple-gene panels which include genes not associated with the specific condition under evaluation are considered not medically necessary because they are not considered an appropriate type of service for the member’s condition.
6. Molecular profiling assays for management of any of the following indications are considered experimental/investigational because reliable evidence does not permit conclusions concerning safety, effectiveness, or effect on health outcomes:
   - Anal carcinoma
   - Basal cell carcinoma
   - Bladder cancer
   - Bone cancers other than Ewing sarcoma
   - Cancer of unknown primary site
   - Cervical cancer
   - Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast
   - Hepatocellular carcinoma
Lung cancer other than non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
Multiple myeloma
Ovarian cancer
Penile cancer
Prostate cancer
Renal cancer
Soft tissue sarcomas other than gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
Testicular cancer
Tracheal cancer

7. All other molecular profiling assays for cancer management are considered experimental/investigational because reliable evidence does not permit conclusions concerning safety, effectiveness, or effect on health outcomes. These services include, but are not limited to:
- Analysis of proteomic patterns/proteomic profiling
- Detection and/or analysis of cell-free DNA or circulating tumor cells
- Genomic microarray testing for hematological malignancies
- Liquid biopsy
- MicroRNA analysis
- Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis except as specified under Indications that are Covered

- Topographic genotyping
- Whole exome and whole genome sequencing
- 50SEQ (med fusion)
- BluePrint Molecular Subtyping Profile (Agendia)
- Breast Cancer Index (BCI) (Biotheranostics)
- CancerIntercept Detect (Pathway Genomics)
- CancerIntercept Monitor (Pathway Genomics)
- CancerTYPE ID (Biotheranostics)
- clonoSEQ (Adaptive Biotechnologies)
- ColonSentry (Innovative Diagnostic Laboratory)
- ColonSEQ (med fusion)
- ColonSEQPlus (med fusion)
- ColoPrint (Agendia)
- ColoVantage
- ConfirmMDx (MDxHealth)
- Cxbladder (Pacific Edge)
- Decipher Prostate Cancer Classifier (GenomeDx Biosciences)
- DecisionDX-Melanoma (Castle Biosciences)
- DecisionDX-UM (Castle Biosciences)
- Epi proColon (Epigenomics)
- FoundationOne (Foundation Medicine)
- FoundationOne Heme (Foundation Medicine)
- GeneKey
- GeneStrat (biodesix)
- Guardant360 (Guardant Health)
- Lung Molecular Profile (Genoptix)
- LungSEQ (med fusion)
- Lymphoid Molecular Profile (Genoptix)
- Melanoma Molecular Profile (Genoptix)
- MelanomaSEQ (med fusion)
- Molecular Intelligence (Caris Life Sciences)
- Myeloid Molecular Profile (Genoptix)
- myPath Melanoma (Myriad Genetics)
- MyPRS (Signal Genetics)
- NeoType tumor profiles (NeoGenomics Laboratories)
- NexCourse Complete (Genoptix)
- NexCourse Solid (Genoptix)
- Omniseq Comphrehensive (OmniSeq)
- Oncofocus (Oncologia)
- OncoGxLung (Rosetta Genomics)
- OncoGxOne (Rosetta Genomics)
- OncotypeDX™ Colon Cancer Assay (Genomic Health, Inc.)
- OncotypeDX™ DCIS Breast Cancer Assay (Genomic Health, Inc.)
• OncotypeDX™ Prostate Score (GPS) Assay (Genomic Health, Inc.)
• PancraGEN (Interpace Diagnostics)
• Paradigm Cancer Diagnostic (PCDx) (Paradigm)
• Prolaris (Myriad Genetics)
• ProstaVysion (Bostwick Laboratories)
• ResponseDX Colon (Response Genetics, Inc.)
• ResponseDX Tissue of Origin (Response Genetics, Inc.)
• RosettaGX Cancer Origin and CORE Cancer Origin Reflex (Rosetta Genomics)
• RosettaGX Reveal (Rosetta Genomics)
• RosettaGxBlood (Rosetta Genomics)
• RosettaGxKidney (Rosetta Genomics)
• RosettaGxLung (Rosetta Genomics)
• RosettaGxProstate (Rosetta Genomics)
• SelectMDx (MDxHealth)
• TheraLink HER Family Assay (Theranostics Health)
• ThyGenX (Interpace Diagnostics)
• ThyraMIR (Interpace Diagnostics)
• ThyroSeq (CBLPath)
• UroGenRA Kidney Array CGH (Cancer Genetics)
• Urovysion
• Veristrat Proteomic Testing (biodex)
• Xpresys Lung (Integrated Diagnostics)

Definitions

Germline mutation is an alteration in DNA that is transmissible from parent to offspring

Molecular profiling analyzes samples of tissue or fluid to detect somatic mutations

Multiple-gene molecular profiling assays analyze several genes simultaneously

Single-gene molecular profiling assays analyze only one gene

Somatic mutation (acquired mutation) is an alteration in DNA that occurs after conception and can occur in any of the cells of the body except the sperm and egg cells and are not passed on to children.

Codes

If available, codes are listed below for informational purposes only, and do not guarantee member coverage or provider reimbursement. The list may not be all-inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G0452</td>
<td>Molecular pathology procedure; physician interpretation and report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3854</td>
<td>Gene expression profiling panel for use in the management of breast cancer treatment</td>
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<td>0008 M</td>
<td>Oncology (breast), mRNA analysis of 58 genes using hybrid capture, on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, prognostic algorithm reported as a risk score</td>
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<td>81170</td>
<td>ABL1 (ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase) (eg, acquired imatinib tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance), gene analysis, variants in the kinase domain</td>
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<tr>
<td>81201</td>
<td>APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; full gene sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81202</td>
<td>APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; known familial variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81203</td>
<td>APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) (eg, familial adenomatosis polyposis [FAP], attenuated FAP) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants</td>
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<td>81206</td>
<td>BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; major breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81207</td>
<td>BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; minor breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81208</td>
<td>BCR/ABL1 (t(9;22)) (eg, chronic myelogenous leukemia) translocation analysis; other breakpoint, qualitative or quantitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>81210</td>
<td>BRAF (v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1) (eg, colon cancer), gene analysis, V600E variant</td>
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<td>81211</td>
<td>BRCA1, BRCA2 (breast cancer 1 and 2) (eg, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer) gene analysis; full sequence analysis and common duplication/deletion variants in BRCA1 (ie, exon 13 del 3.835kb, exon 13 dup 6kb, exon 14-20 del 26kb, exon 22 del 510bp, exon 8-9 del 7.1kb)</td>
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<td>81218</td>
<td>CEBPA (CCAAT/enhancer binding protein C/EBP, alpha) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis, full gene sequence</td>
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<tr>
<td>81219</td>
<td>CALR (calreticulin) (eg, myeloproliferative disorders), gene analysis, common variants in exon 9</td>
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<td>81228</td>
<td>Cytophogenetic constitutional (genome-wide) microarray analysis; interrogation of genomic regions for copy number variants (eg, bacterial artificial chromosome [BAC] or oligo-based comparative genomic hybridization [CGH] microarray analysis)</td>
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<td>81235</td>
<td>EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) (eg, non-small cell lung cancer) gene analysis, common variants (eg, exon 19 LREA deletion, L858R, T790M, G719A, G719S, L861Q)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81242</td>
<td>FANCC (Fanconi anemia, complementation group C) (eg, Fanconi anemia, type C) gene analysis, common variant (eg, IVS4-4A&gt;T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81245</td>
<td>FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; internal tandem duplication (ITD) variants (ie, exons 14, 15)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81246</td>
<td>FLT3 (fms-related tyrosine kinase 3) (eg, acute myeloid leukemia), gene analysis; tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) variants (eg, D835, I836)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81261</td>
<td>IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); amplified methodology (eg, polymerase chain reaction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81262</td>
<td>IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemias and lymphomas, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis to detect abnormal clonal population(s); direct probe methodology (eg, Southern blot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81263</td>
<td>IGH@ (Immunoglobulin heavy chain locus) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), variable region somatic mutation analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81264</td>
<td>IGK@ (Immunoglobulin kappa light chain locus) (eg, leukemia and lymphoma, B-cell), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81265</td>
<td>Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; patient and comparative specimen (eg, pre-transplant recipient and donor germline testing, post-transplant non-hematopoietic recipient germline [eg, buccal swab or other germline tissue sample] and donor testing, twin zygosity testing, or maternal cell contamination of fetal cells)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81266</td>
<td>Comparative analysis using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers; each additional specimen (eg, 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81267</td>
<td>Chimerism (engraftment) analysis, post transplantation specimen (eg, hematopoietic stem cell), includes comparison to previously performed baseline analyses; without cell selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81268</td>
<td>Chimerism (engraftment) analysis, post transplantation specimen (eg, hematopoietic stem cell), includes comparison to previously performed baseline analyses; with cell selection (eg, CD3, CD33), each cell type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81270</td>
<td>JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) (eg, myeloproliferative disorder) gene analysis, p.Val617Phe (V617F) variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>81272</td>
<td>KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST], acute myeloid leukemia, melanoma), gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (eg, exons 8, 11, 13, 17, 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81273</td>
<td>KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, mastocytosis), gene analysis, D816 variant(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81275</td>
<td>KRAS (v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis, variants in codons 12 and 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>81276</td>
<td>KRAS (Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) (eg, carcinoma) gene analysis; additional variant(s) (eg, codon 61, codon 146)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81287</td>
<td>MGMT (O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) (eg, glioblastoma multiforme), methylation analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>81288</td>
<td>MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; promoter methylation analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>81292</td>
<td>MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>81293</td>
<td>MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants</td>
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<tr>
<td>81294</td>
<td>MLH1 (mutL homolog 1, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 2) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81295</td>
<td>MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (eg, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis, full gene sequence</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Procedure Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>81296</td>
<td>MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81297</td>
<td>MSH2 (mutS homolog 2, colon cancer, nonpolyposis type 1) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants</td>
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<tr>
<td>81298</td>
<td>MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>81299</td>
<td>MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81300</td>
<td>MSH6 (mutS homolog 6 [E. coli]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81301</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81310</td>
<td>NPM1 (nucleophosmin) (e.g., acute myeloid leukemia) gene analysis, exon 12 variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81311</td>
<td>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.,)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81313</td>
<td>PCA3/KLK3 (prostate cancer antigen 3 [non-protein coding]/kallikrein-related peptidase 3 [prostate specific antigen]) ratio (e.g., prostate cancer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81314</td>
<td>PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide) (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST]) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (e.g., exons 12, 18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81315</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>81316</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81317</td>
<td>PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81318</td>
<td>PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81319</td>
<td>PMS2 (postmeiotic segregation increased 2 [S. cerevisiae]) (e.g., hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Lynch syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variants</td>
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<tr>
<td>81321</td>
<td>PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; full sequence analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>81322</td>
<td>PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; known familial variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81323</td>
<td>PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog) (e.g., Cowden syndrome, PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome) gene analysis; duplication/deletion variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>81327</td>
<td>SEPT9 (Septin9) (e.g., colorectal cancer) methylation analysis</td>
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<td>81340</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81341</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81342</td>
<td>TRG@ (T cell antigen receptor, gamma) (e.g., leukemia and lymphoma), gene rearrangement analysis, evaluation to detect abnormal clonal population(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>81445</td>
<td>Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, solid organ neoplasm, DNA analysis, and RNA analysis when performed, 5-50 genes (e.g, ALK, BRAF, CDKN2A, EGFR, ERBB2, KIT, KRAS, NRAS, MET, PDGFRA, PDGFB, PGR, PIK3CA, PTEN, RET), interrogation for sequence variants and copy number variants or rearrangements, if performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>81450</td>
<td>Targeted genomic sequence analysis panel, hematolymphoid neoplasm or disorder, DNA analysis, and RNA analysis when performed, 5-50 genes (e.g, BRAF, CEBPA, DNMT3A, EZH2, FLT3, IDH1, IDH2, JAK2, KRAS, KIT, MLL, NRAS, NPM1, NOTCH1), interrogation for sequence variants, and copy number variants or rearrangements, or isoform expression or mRNA expression levels, if performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>81504</td>
<td>Oncology (tissue of origin), microarray gene expression profiling of &gt; 2000 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as tissue similarity scores</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
References


41. ECRI Institute. (2016j). Oncotype DX Colon Cancer Assay (Genomic Health, Inc.) for predicting recurrence of colon


