MoIDX: HLA-DQB1*06:02 Testing for Narcolepsy

CGS Administrators, LLC

Jump to Section...



Please Note: This is a Proposed LCD.

Proposed LCDs are works in progress and not necessarily a reflection of the current policies or practices. Proposed LCDs in an approval status display on the CMS MCD for public review.

Contractor Information		
	Proposed)	
Contractor Name	CGS Administrators, LLC	
Contract Number	15102	
Contract Type	MAC - Part B	
Associated Contract Numbers	(MAC - Part B - 15202) CGS Administrators, LLC, (MAC - Part A - 15101) CGS Administrators, LLC, (MAC - Part A - 15201) CGS Administrators, LLC	

Proposed LCD Information Display and information Source LCD ID N/A Proposed LCD ID DL36485

Original ICD-9 LCD ID	N/A
Proposed LCD Version	2
Proposed LCD Title	MoIDX: HLA-DQB1*06:02 Testing for Narcolepsy
AMA CPT ADA CDT AHA NUBC Copyright Statements	CPT only copyright 2002-2015 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. Applicable FARS/DFARS Apply to Government Use. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein.
	The Code on Dental Procedures and Nomenclature (Code) is published in Current Dental Terminology (CDT). Copyright (c) American Dental Association. All rights reserved. CDT and CDT-2010 are trademarks of the American Dental Association.
	UB-04 Manual. OFFICIAL UB-04 DATA SPECIFICATIONS MANUAL, 2014, is copyrighted by American Hospital Association ("AHA"), Chicago, Illinois. No portion of OFFICIAL UB-04 MANUAL may be reproduced, sorted in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior express, written consent of AHA. Health Forum reserves the right to change the copyright notice from time to time upon written notice to Company.
CMS National Coverage Policy	Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (SSA), §1862(a)(1)(A), states that no Medicare payment shall be made for items or services that "are not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member."
	Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1833(e), prohibits Medicare payment for any claim lacking the necessary documentation to process the claim.
	42 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §410.32 Diagnostic x-ray tests, diagnostic laboratory tests, and other diagnostic

Jurisdiction	Kentucky
	CMS Internet Online Manual Pub. 100-04 (Medicare Claims Processing Manual), Chapter 23 (Section 10) "Reporting ICD Diagnosis and Procedure Codes"
	CMS Internet-Only Manuals, Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 16, §50.5 Jurisdiction of Laboratory Claims, 60.12 Independent Laboratory Specimen Drawing, 60.2. Travel Allowance.
	CMS Internet Online Manual Pub. 100-02 (Medicare Benefit Policy Manual), Chapter 15, Section 80, "Requirements for Diagnostic X-Ray, Diagnostic Laboratory, and Other Diagnostic Tests"
	tests: Conditions.

Coverage Guidance Pro Coverage Indications and Limitations of Coverage Indications, Limitations and/or Based upon currently available information, HLA-DQB1*06:02 Medical Necessity typing (81383) for the diagnosis or management of narcolepsy is considered experimental/investigational/unproven for all populations. Although research suggests a strong association between HLA-DQB1*06:02 and narcolepsy risk, HLA-DQB1*06:02 typing is insufficient to confirm a diagnosis of narcolepsy, rule out a diagnosis of narcolepsy or quantify risk for narcolepsy. Therefore, at this time there is no clinical utility for genetic testing or HLA-DQB1*06:02 typing in the diagnosis or treatment of narcolepsy. Background Narcolepsy is a sleep disorder characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness, cataplexy (sudden loss of voluntary muscle tone), and uncontrollable sleep episodes. Most cases of narcolepsy are sporadic, with symptoms beginning around the

time of adolescence.

According to the International Classification of Sleep Disorders, Third Edition (ICSD-3) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), narcolepsy is diagnosed by a combination of physical exam, medical history, polysomnogram, multiple sleep latency testing (MSLT), and low CSF hypocretin-1 levels. Current recommended treatment options include stimulants and antidepressants. At this time, treatment is aimed towards the control of symptoms and is not curative.¹²

Narcolepsy has a multifactorial etiology, likely caused by the interaction between genetic risk factors and environmental exposures. Research efforts to identify the genetic contributors to narcolepsy have focused on an association between certain human leukocyte antigen (HLA) haplotypes and narcolepsy risk. The HLA complex encodes greater than 200 genes responsible for the recognition of foreign antigens. These genes are highly polymorphic, and certain alleles have long been known to confer risk for autoimmune disorders.

A variation of the HLA-DQB1 gene called HLA-DQB1*06:02 has been strongly associated with narcolepsy, particularly in individuals who also have cataplexy and a loss of hypocretins. Several genetic association studies in ethnically diverse populations have found a robust association between narcolepsy and the HLA-DQB1*06:02 allele. However, 15 to 25% of unaffected individuals in the general population also carry this risk haplotype, suggesting that it is necessary but not sufficient for the development of narcolepsy.⁶ Additionally, persons with narcolepsy and cataplexy have been identified without the HLA-DQB1*06:02 marker.⁴ More recent studies further suggest that predisposition to narcolepsy may be the result of complex genetic associations between multiple risk alleles.¹¹

Despite multiple studies replicating the association between HLA-DQB1*06:02 and narcolepsy in different ethnic groups, the overall contribution of HLA variation to disease risk is low. Monozygotic twin studies have shown only partial concordance (25-31%), indicating that environmental factors play a large role in the etiology of narcolepsy.⁸ Recent studies have suggested that exposure to streptococcus, H1N1, and the

H1N1 vaccine may also increase the risk for narcolepsy, specifically among individuals with the HLA-DQB1*06:02 allele.^{3,14,4}

Although research suggests a strong association between HLA-DQB1*06:02 and narcolepsy risk, at this time there is no evidence for any diagnostic utility of HLA typing.⁵

Proposed Process Information

and a state of the		-		- milita		-	and a loss
1	1111111111	1 Partie	- space	Con the second	C	Strange .	The
- Contraction	10				and the second s	Comments of	
Test Print	And printing a	1	Charles and	-TIL	1000	and the second second	and a state of the

Associated Information

memation	
Sources of Information and Basis for Decision	1. American Academy of Sleep Medicine. The International Classification of Sleep Disorders. 2014.3rd ed.
	 American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Publishing. 2013.
	 Aran A, Lin L, Nevsimalova S, et al. Elevated anti- streptococcal antibodies in patients with recent narcolepsy onset. Sleep. 2009 32:979-83.
	 Han F, Lin L, Schormair B, et al. HLA DQB1*06:02 negative narcolepsy with hypocretin/orexin deficiency. Sleep. 2014.1;37(10):1601-8.
	 Hong SC, Lin L, Jeong JH, et al. A study of the diagnostic utility of HLA typing, CSF hypocretin-1 measurements, and MSLT testing for the diagnosis of narcolepsy in 163 Korean patients with unexplained excessive daytime sleepiness. Sleep. 2006. 29(11):1429-38.
	 Hor, H., Kutalik, Z., Dauvilliers, Y., et al. Genome-wide association study identifies new HLA class II haplotypes strongly protective against narcolepsy. Nature Genet. 2010. 42: 786-89,. Note: Erratum: Nature Genet. 43:

388 only, 2011.

7.	Lin L, Hungs M, Mignot E. Narcolepsy and the HLA region.
	J Neuroimmunol. 2001. 2;117(1-2):9-20.

- 8. Mignot E. Genetic and familial aspects of narcolepsy. Neurology. 1998. 50(2 Suppl 1):S16-22.
- Mignot, E., Lin, L., Rogers, W., et al. Complex HLA-DR and -DQ interactions confer risk of narcolepsy-cataplexy in three ethnic groups. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 2001. 68: 686-699.
- Mignot, E., Hayduk, R., Black, J. et al. HLA DQB1*0602 is associated with cataplexy in 509 narcoleptic patients. Sleep 1997. 20: 1012-20.
- 11. Miyagawa T, Toyoda H, Hirataka A, et al. New susceptibility variants to narcolepsy identified in HLA class II region. Hum Mol Genet. 2015. 1;24(3):891-8.
- Morgenthaler TI, Kapur VK, Brown T, et al. Standards of Practice Committee of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Practice parameters for the treatment of narcolepsy and other hypersomnias of central origin. Sleep. 2007. 30(12):1705-11.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM). Narcolepsy
 1. #161400. Last updated 11/13/2012.
- Singh AK, Mahlios J, Mignot E. Genetic association, seasonal infections and autoimmune basis of narcolepsy. J Autoimmun. 2013. 43:26-31.
- 15. Tafti M, Hor H, Dauvilliers Y, et al. DQB1 locus alone explains most of the risk and protection in narcolepsy with cataplexy in Europe. Sleep. 2014. 37:19–25.

Open Meetings	Meeting Date		Meeting Information	State	
Part B MAC Contractor Advisory	Meeting Date		Meeting Information	State	
Committee (CAC)	10/19/2015	This	policy will be presented at the	Kentucky	

Meetings		Kentucky CAC meeting October 19, 2015.			
	10/20/2015This policy will be presented at the Ohio CAC meeting October 20, 2015.Ohio				
Comment Period Start Date	10/21/2015				
Comment Period End Date	12/07/2015				
Released to Final LCD Date	Not yet released.				
Reason for Proposed LCD	Provider Education/Guidance				
Proposed LCD Contact	Earl Berman, M Attn Medical Re Two Vantage W Nashville, Tenne cmd.inquiry@cg	view ay essee 37228-			

Coding Information				
	Pr(oposed)		
Bill Type Codes				
Revenue Codes				
CPT/HCPCS Codes	Group 1: Paragraph N/A Group 1: Codes			
	81383	HLA CLASS II TYPING, HIGH RESOLUTION (IE, ALLELES OR ALLELE GROUPS); ONE ALLELE OR ALLELE GROUP (EG, HLA-DQB1*06:02P), EACH		
Does the CPT 30% Coding Rule Apply?	No			

ICD-10 Codes that Support Medical Necessity	Group 1: Paragraph N/A Group 1: Codes		
	G47.411	Narcolepsy with cataplexy	
Note: Performance is optimized by using code ranges.	G47.419	Narcolepsy without cataplexy	
	G47.421	Narcolepsy in conditions classified elsewhere with cataplexy	
ICD-10 Codes that DO NOT Support Medical Necessity	Group 1: Paragraph Group 1: Codes		
Note: Performance is optimized by using code ranges.			
Additional ICD-10 Information			

Associated Documents				
Proposed				
Attachments	There are no attachments for this LCD.			
Related Local Coverage Documents	This LCD version has no Related Local Coverage Documents.			
Related National Coverage Documents	This LCD version has no Related National Coverage Documents.			
All Versions	Version 2 - Updated on 09/23/2015 08:24:29, by derita.wardell@cgsadmin.com, with effective dates N/A - N/A (Approved). Version 1 - Updated on 09/23/2015 08:18:39, by derita.wardell@cgsadmin.com, with effective dates N/A - N/A.			

Additional Information		
	Proposed)	
Contractor Only Notes		
Keywords		
Saved By	derita.wardell@cgsadmin.com	
Saved On	09/23/2015	

This is a U.S. Government computer system subject to Federal law. This website is an official service of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. View Site Disclaimer | View AMA License | View ADA License | View Site Privacy Policy | Nondiscrimination/Accessibility