MEDICAL POLICY	Hepatitis Panel and Acute Hepatitis Panel Testing (All Lines of Business Except Medicare)
Effective Date: 11/1/2021  11/1/2021 Medical Officer Date	Medical Policy Number: 321 Medical Policy Committee Approved Date: 09/2021

See Policy CPT/HCPCS CODE section below for any prior authorization requirements

SCOPE:

Providence Health Plan, Providence Health Assurance, Providence Plan Partners, and Ayin Health Solutions as applicable (referred to individually as "Company" and collectively as "Companies").

APPLIES TO:

All lines of business except Medicare

BENEFIT APPLICATION

Medicaid Members

Oregon: Services requested for Oregon Health Plan (OHP) members follow the OHP Prioritized List and Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) as the primary resource for coverage determinations. Medical policy criteria below may be applied when there are no criteria available in the OARs and the OHP Prioritized List.

POLICY CRITERIA

Note: The following policy criteria are based on the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS) National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Hepatitis Panel/Acute Hepatitis Panel (190.33) and the Medicare NCD Coding Policy Manual and Change Report (ICD-10-CM).[1,2]

I. Hepatitis panel testing as represented by CPT 80074 may be considered **medically necessary and covered** for either of the following (A. or B.):
   A. To detect viral hepatitis infection when there are abnormal liver function test results, with or without signs or symptoms of hepatitis.
   B. Prior to and subsequent to liver transplantation.

II. Hepatitis panel testing as represented by CPT 80074 is **not considered not medically necessary and not covered** when criteria I. are not met.

Link to Policy Summary

BILLING GUIDELINES

The following CPT/HCPCS codes may be covered when billed with one of the ICD-10 codes that Medicare has included as medically necessary in the most recent *Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) Coding Policy Manual and Change Report (ICD-10-CM)*. Available for download at: Lab NCDs – ICD-10. Select the "Lab Code List ICD10 (ZIP)" file option that aligns with the date services were or will be rendered from the Downloads section. Open a spreadsheet and look for NCD 190.33 in column A. This resource can also be accessed directly from the NCD noted above, under "Revision History" and by selecting the applicable "Covered Code List" version. While these services do not require prior authorization, utilization may be subject to audit and all criteria from NCD 190.33 must be met. Thus, inclusion of a diagnosis (ICD-10) code on this list may not warrant automatic coverage.

This panel test consists of all of the following individual test components:

- Hepatitis A antibody (HAAb), IgM antibody
- Hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb), IgM antibody
- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
- Hepatitis C antibody

Note: After a hepatitis diagnosis has been established, only individual tests, rather than the entire panel, are needed.

CPT/HCPCS CODES

All Lines of Business Except Medicare	
No Prior Authorization Required	
80074	Acute hepatitis panel

DESCRIPTION

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver resulting from viruses, drugs, toxins, and other etiologies. Viral hepatitis can be due to one of at least five different viruses, designated Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. Most cases are caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV), Hepatitis B virus (HBV), or Hepatitis C virus (HCV).

HAV is the most common cause of hepatitis in children and adolescents in the United States. Prior exposure is indicated by a positive IgG anti-HAV. Acute HAV is diagnosed by IgM anti-HAV, which typically appears within four weeks of exposure, and which disappears within three months of its appearance. IgG anti-HAV is similar in the timing of its appearance, but it persists indefinitely. Its detection indicates prior effective immunization or recovery from infection. Although HAV is spread most commonly by fecal-oral exposure, parenteral infection is possible during the acute viremia stage of the disease. After exposure, standard immune globulin may be effective as a prophylaxis.

HBV produces three separate antigens (surface, core, and e (envelope) antigens) when it infects the liver, although only hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is included as part of this panel. Following exposure, the body normally responds by producing antibodies to each of these antigens; one of which is included in this panel: hepatitis B surface antibody (HBsAb)-IgM antibody, HBsAg is the earlier marker, appearing in serum four to eight weeks after exposure, and typically disappearing within six months after its appearance. If HBsAg remains detectable for greater than six months, this indicates chronic HBV infection. HBcAb, in the form of both IgG and IgM antibodies, are next to appear in serum, typically becoming detectable two to three months following exposure. The IgM antibody gradually declines or disappears entirely one to two years following exposure, but the IgG usually remains detectable for life. Because HBsAg is present for a relatively short period and usually displays a low titer, a negative result does not exclude an HBV diagnosis. HBcAb, on the other hand, rises to a much higher titer and remains elevated for a longer period of time, but a positive result is not diagnostic of acute disease, since it may be the result of a prior infection. The last marker to appear in the course of a typical infection is HBsAb, which appears in serum four to six months following exposure, remains positive indefinitely, and confers immunity. HBV is spread exclusively by exposure to infected blood or body fluids; in the U.S., sexual transmission accounts for 30% to 60% of new cases of HBV infection.

The diagnosis of acute HBV infection is best established by documentation of a positive IgM antibody against the core antigen (HBcAb-IgM) and by identification of a positive hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg). The diagnosis of chronic HBV infection is established primarily by identifying a positive hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and demonstrating positive IgG antibody directed against the core antigen (HBcAb-IgG). Additional tests such as Hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) and Hepatitis B e antibody (HBeAb), the envelope antigen and antibody, are not included in the Hepatitis Panel, but may be of importance in assessing the infectivity of patients with HBV. Following completion of a HBV vaccination series, HBsAb alone may be used monthly for up to six months, or until a positive result is obtained, to verify an adequate antibody response.

HCV is the most common cause of post-transfusion hepatitis; overall HCV is responsible for 15% to 20% of all cases of acute hepatitis, and is the most common cause of chronic liver disease. The test most commonly used to identify HCV measures HCV antibodies, which appear in blood two to four months after infection. False positive HCV results can occur. For example, a patient with a recent yeast infection may produce a false positive anti-HCV result. For this reason, at present positive results usually are confirmed by a more specific technique. Like HBV, HCV is spread exclusively through exposure to infected blood or body fluids.

This panel of tests is used for differential diagnosis in a patient with symptoms of liver disease or injury. When the time of exposure or the stage of the disease is not known, a patient with continued symptoms of liver disease despite a completely negative Hepatitis Panel may need a repeat panel approximately two weeks to two months later to exclude the possibility of hepatitis. Once a diagnosis is established, specific tests can be used to monitor the course of the disease.

POLICY SUMMARY

Viral hepatitis can be due to one of at least five different viruses, designated Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. Panel testing may be used for differential diagnosis in a patient with symptoms of liver disease or injury, which may help to improve overall health outcomes by ending the diagnostic odyssey. Once a diagnosis is established, specific tests can be used to monitor the course of the disease and panel testing is no longer considered medically necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Company Medical Policies serve as guidance for the administration of plan benefits. Medical policies do not constitute medical advice nor a guarantee of coverage. Company Medical Policies are reviewed annually and are based upon published, peer-reviewed scientific evidence and evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that are available as of the last policy update. The Companies reserve the right to determine the application of Medical Policies and make revisions to Medical Policies at any time. Providers will be given at least 60-days notice of policy changes that are restrictive in nature.

The scope and availability of all plan benefits are determined in accordance with the applicable coverage agreement. Any conflict or variance between the terms of the coverage agreement and Company Medical Policy will be resolved in favor of the coverage agreement.

REGULATORY STATUS

Mental Health Parity Statement

Coverage decisions are made on the basis of individualized determinations of medical necessity and the experimental or investigational character of the treatment in the individual case. In cases where medical necessity is not established by policy for specific treatment modalities, evidence not previously considered regarding the efficacy of the modality that is presented shall be given consideration to determine if the policy represents current standards of care.

REFERENCES

1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS). National Coverage Determination (NCD) for for Hepatitis Panel/Acute Hepatitis Panel (190.33). Effective Date of this Version: 11/25/2002. https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=166. Accessed 08/26/2021.
2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Lab NCDs - ICD-10. July 2021 Lab Code List ICD-10 (ZIP). https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coverage/CoverageGenInfo/LabNCDsICD10. Accessed 08/30/2021.