


MEDICAL POLICY	Organic Acid Testing (All Lines of Business Except Medicare)
Effective Date: 1/1/2023	Medical Policy Number: 254
 1/1/2023	Technology Assessment Committee Approved Date: 8/16 Medical Policy Committee Approved Date: 6/15; 3/16; 10/17; 10/18; 8/19; 9/2020; 09/2021; 10/2022
Medical Officer	Date

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 (*unless otherwise directed by a Medicare medical policy. Note that investigational services are considered “not medically necessary” for Medicare members.*)

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

- I. Screening for organic acid disorders may be considered **medically necessary** for newborns and infants up to 1 year of age, or patients with metabolic disorders (see [Policy Guidelines](#)).
- II. Organic acid testing is considered **not medically necessary and not covered** when the criterion (I.) above is not met, including but not limited to testing for the following conditions:
 - A. Fatigue
 - B. Sleep abnormalities
 - C. Mood changes
 - D. Blood sugar dysregulation
 - E. Weight gain

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- F. Nausea
- G. Multiple chemical sensitivity
- H. Bloating
- I. Distention
- J. Joint pain
- K. Gas
- L. Reflux
- M. Autoimmune disorders
- N. Dermatitis
- O. Depression
- P. Anxiety
- Q. Cancer
- R. Inflammation
- S. Headaches
- T. Early aging

III. Panels that include multiple organic acids are considered **not medically necessary and not covered**, including but not limited to the following:

- A. Genova Diagnostics® Metabolic Analysis Profile (Organic Acids)
- B. Genova Diagnostics® Organix® Basic Profile
- C. Genova Diagnostics® Organix® Comprehensive Profile
- D. Genova Diagnostics® Organix® Dysbiosis Profile
- E. The Great Plains Laboratory, Inc. Organic Acid Test

POLICY GUIDELINES

CPT codes for organic acids (83918, 83919, 83921) may be considered medically necessary when billed with a diagnosis code in the range of E00-E89, or any of the following: Z8639, Z13228, Z8349, G9341. When diagnosis codes other than these are billed, the above CPT codes will deny as not medically necessary.

BILLING GUIDELINES

Per Coding Policy 30.0, when no specific CPT or HCPCS code exists for the panel, the provider is required to bill using an unlisted code. It is not appropriate for the provider to bill any of the tests in a panel separately as if they were performed individually. This is a misrepresentation of services performed and is not appropriate based on either CPT or CMS guidelines. In a “Healthcare Fraud Prevention Partnership” white paper published in May 2018, CMS identified unbundling of lab panels as an example of fraudulent billing.

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CPT CODES

All Lines of Business Except Medicare	
No Prior Authorization Required	
<i>Note:</i> These codes may be considered medically necessary only when billed with one of the diagnosis codes listed above in the " Policy Guidelines ."	
83918	Organic acids; total, quantitative, each specimen
83919	Organic acids; qualitative, each specimen
83921	Organic acid, single, quantitative
Unlisted Codes	
All unlisted codes will be reviewed for medical necessity, correct coding, and pricing at the claim level. If an unlisted code is billed related to services addressed in this policy then it will be denied as not covered .	
81599	Unlisted multianalyte assay with algorithmic analysis

DESCRIPTION

Organic Acids

Organic acids are metabolic intermediates that are produced in pathways of central energy production, detoxification, neurotransmitter breakdown, or intestinal microbial activity.¹

Organic Acid Disorders

Organic acid disorders are rare inherited conditions that cause a buildup of toxic organic acid intermediates.^{2,3} This is due to enzyme deficiencies that limit the body's ability to breakdown certain amino acids. Organic academia, is a class of inborn errors of metabolism that presents itself in the first week of life.

Symptoms can include a lack of appetite, vomiting, seizures, lack of energy, muscle irritability, and low body temperature. Illness can be triggered by infections or by fasting. If left untreated, organic acid disorders may cause serious medical problems including brain damage, coma and even death.

Organic Acid Testing

Organic acid tests are used to diagnose organic acid disorders.^{2,3} They are also being utilized to identify metabolic blocks or problems with detoxification, gut dysbiosis (microbial imbalance on or inside the body), or oxidative stress.¹ Tests used for this purpose are believed to provide a view into the body's cellular metabolic processes and the efficiency of metabolic function. It is believed that identifying metabolic blocks that can be treated nutritionally allows individual tailoring of interventions that maximize patient responses and lead to improved patient outcomes.

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REVIEW OF EVIDENCE

A review of the ECRI, Hayes, Cochrane, and PubMed databases was conducted regarding the use of organic acid testing to diagnose metabolic disorders in adults. Organic acid testing in newborns is considered standard of care and is encompassed in expanded newborn screening performed within the first week of life.² Therefore, a review of evidence was not conducted regarding organic acid testing in newborns. Below is a summary of the available evidence identified through August 2022.

There was minimal information or clinical studies on the validity and utility of organic acid testing to diagnose metabolic disorders in adults. Therefore, this testing is considered not medically necessary. Studies of clinical and analytical validity, as well as clinical utility would be required to assess the medical necessity of organic acid testing to diagnose metabolic disorders in adults.

CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

In 2018, the ACMG published clinical practice guidelines regarding the laboratory analysis of organic acids.⁴ Authors stated that disorders that may be identified or suggested through abnormal urine organic acid analysis include the classic organic acidemias due to inborn errors of amino acid metabolism, methylmalonic acidemia, propionic acidemia, glutaric acidemia type I, as well as other amino acid disorders, tyrosinemia type I, alkaptonuria, 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I, maple syrup urine disease.

POLICY SUMMARY

Organic acid testing is used for a wide range of clinical applications, though well-designed clinical studies have yet to show that organic acid testing improves overall health outcomes when used for diagnosing metabolic disorders in adults. However, clinical practice guidelines recommend the use of organic acid testing to diagnose metabolic disorders in adults. Therefore, organic acid testing is considered not medically necessary and not covered with the exception of use in newborns and in patients with suspected metabolic disorders.

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.

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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. Genova Diagnostcs. Organix® Comprehensive Profile <https://www.gdx.net/product/organix-comprehensive-profile-metabolic-function-test-urine>. Accessed 9/16/2022.
2. UpToDate. Organic acidemias: An overview and specific defects. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/organic-acidemias-an-overview-and-specific-defects>. Published 2022. Accessed 9/16/2022.
3. UpToDate. Inborn errors of metabolism: Identifying the specific disorder. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/inborn-errors-of-metabolism-identifying-the-specific-disorder>. Published 2021. Accessed 9/16/2022.
4. Gallagher RC, Pollard L, Scott AI, Huguenin S, Goodman S, Sun Q. Laboratory analysis of organic acids, 2018 update: a technical standard of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). *Genetics in Medicine*. 2018;20(7):683-691