


MEDICAL POLICY	Cardiac: Disease Risk Screening (All Lines of Business Except Medicare)
Effective Date: 4/1/2022  <div style="text-align: right;">4/1/2022</div>	Medical Policy Number: 148
	Technology Assessment Committee Approved Date: 1/15; 7/15; 9/15; 1/16; 3/17 Medical Policy Committee Approved Date: 6/18; 8/18; 12/18; 7/19; 9/19; 04/2020; 06/2021; 11/2021; 3/2022
Medical Officer	Date

See Policy CPT 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

Notes:

- This policy does not address simple lipid panels (CPT 80061) including a total serum cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglycerides, which may be considered medically necessary.
- This policy does not address testing for *F2* (prothrombin, coagulation factor II) and *F5* (coagulation factor V) gene analysis (CPTs 81240 and 81241), which are reviewed under medical policy, *Genetic Testing: Inherited Thrombophilias (All Lines of Business except Medicare)*.

Measurement of Biomarkers for the Assessment of Cardiovascular Disease Risk

- I. The measurement of the following biomarkers (A. – N.) for the assessment of cardiovascular disease risk (not including those in a simple lipid panel) is considered **investigational and is not covered**:
 - A. Apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1)
 - B. Apolipoprotein B (Apo B)
 - C. Apolipoprotein E (Apo E)
 - D. Cystatin C
 - E. Fibrinogen mass
 - F. Homocysteine
 - G. Intermediate density lipoproteins (IDL)
 - H. Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)
 - I. Lipoprotein (a) (LP(a))
 - J. Long-chain omega-3 fatty acids in red blood cells
 - K. Microalbumin
 - L. Myeloperoxidase (MPO)
 - M. Natriuretic peptides, including B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal proBNP (NT-proBNP)
 - N. Very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) particles, small dense low-density lipoprotein (sdLDL), small dense LDL

Genotyping for the Assessment of Cardiovascular Disease Risk

- II. Genotyping for the assessment of cardiovascular disease risk is considered **investigational and is not covered** including, but not limited to, the following genes:
 - A. Apolipoprotein E genotype
 - B. CYP2C19 genotype
 - C. Kinesin-like protein 6 (KIF6)
 - D. Lipoprotein (a) (LPA) aspirin genotype
 - E. Lipoprotein (a) (LPA) intron 25 genotype
 - F. Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR)
 - G. 4q25 atrial fibrillation risk genotype
 - H. 9p21 genotype

Cardiovascular Disease Risk Panels

- III. Laboratory panels to assess cardiovascular disease risk (other than a simple lipid panel) consisting of one or more biomarkers or genes listed above (criteria I. and II.) are considered **investigational and are not covered**. Examples of commercially available cardiovascular disease risk panels include, but are not limited to, the following:

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***Note:** If any component of the panel test is considering investigational, then the entire panel test will be denied as investigational and not covered.

- A. Boston Heart HDL Map®
- B. Boston Heart Fatty Acid Balance™ Test
- C. Cleveland HeartLab® NMR LipoProfile®
- D. CardioDX® Corus® CAD
- E. Genova Diagnostics® CV Health Plus Genomics™
- F. Genova Diagnostics® Comprehensive Cardiovascular Assessment
- G. LabCorp Heart Disease and Stroke Risk Profile
- H. Mayo Clinic Cardiovascular Risk Marker Panel
- I. Quest Diagnostics™ Cardio IQ®, including:
 - 1. Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel
 - 2. Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel and Inflammation Panel
 - 3. Cardio IQ® Apolipoprotein Evaluation
- J. SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Basic
- K. SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Plus
- L. VAP®(Vertical Auto Profile)+Lipid Panel by VAP® Diagnostics Laboratory (previously Atherotech Diagnostics Lab)
- M. HART CADhs, Prevensio, Inc.
- N. HART CVE, Prevensio, Inc.
- O. HART KD, Prevensio, Inc.

Link to [Policy Summary](#)

CPT CODES

All Lines of Business Except Medicare	
Prior Authorization Required	
81225	CYP2C19 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 19) (eg, drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variants (eg, *2, *3, *4, *8, *17)
81400	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 1
81401	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 2
81406	Molecular Pathology Procedure Level 7
No Prior Authorization Required	
80061	Lipid panel This panel must include the following: Cholesterol, serum, total (82465) Lipoprotein, direct measurement, high density cholesterol (HDL cholesterol) (83718) Triglycerides (84478)
82172	Apolipoprotein, each
82306	Vitamin D; 25 hydroxy, includes fraction(s), if performed

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82397	Chemiluminescent assay
82542	Column chromatography, includes mass spectrometry, if performed (eg, HPLC, LC, LC/MS, LC/MS-MS, GC, GC/MS-MS, GC/MS, HPLC/MS), non-drug analyte(s) not elsewhere specified, qualitative or quantitative, each specimen
82570	Creatinine; other source
82610	Cystatin C
82725	Fatty acids, nonesterified
82777	Galectin-3
82947	Glucose; quantitative, blood (except reagent strip)
83036	Hemoglobin; glycosylated (A1C)
83090	Homocysteine
83519	Immunoassay for analyte other than infectious agent antibody or infectious agent antigen; quantitative, by radioimmunoassay (eg, RIA)
83520	Immunoassay for analyte other than infectious agent antibody or infectious agent antigen; quantitative, not otherwise specified
83525	Insulin; total
83695	Lipoprotein (a)
83698	Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)
83700	Lipoprotein, blood; electrophoretic separation and quantitation
83701	Lipoprotein, blood; high resolution fractionation and quantitation of lipoproteins including lipoprotein subclasses when performed (eg, electrophoresis, ultracentrifugation)
83704	Lipoprotein, blood; quantitation of lipoprotein particle number(s) (eg, by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy), includes lipoprotein particle subclass(es), when performed
83719	Lipoprotein, direct measurement; VLDL cholesterol
83721	Lipoprotein, direct measurement; LDL cholesterol
83722	Lipoprotein, direct measurement; small dense LDL cholesterol
83880	Natriuretic peptide
84484	Troponin, quantitative
84681	C-peptide
85246	Clotting; factor VIII, VW factor antigen
85384	Fibrinogen; activity
85385	Fibrinogen; antigen
86141	C-reactive protein; high sensitivity (hsCRP)
Not Covered	
0052U	Lipoprotein, blood, high resolution fractionation and quantitation of lipoproteins, including all five major lipoprotein classes and subclasses of HDL, LDL, and VLDL by vertical auto profile ultracentrifugation
0119U	Cardiology, ceramides by liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry, plasma, quantitative report with risk score for major cardiovascular events

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0308U	Cardiology (coronary artery disease [CAD]), analysis of 3 proteins (high sensitivity [hs] troponin, adiponectin, and kidney injury molecule-1 [KIM-1]), plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for obstructive CAD
0309U	Cardiology (cardiovascular disease), analysis of 4 proteins (NT-proBNP, osteopontin, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 [TIMP-1], and kidney injury molecule-1 [KIM-1]), plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for major adverse cardiac event
0310U	Pediatrics (vasculitis, Kawasaki disease [KD]), analysis of 3 biomarkers (NTproBNP, C-reactive protein, and T-uptake), plasma, algorithm reported as a risk score for KD
0423F	TERMED 12/31/2021 Secretory type II phospholipase A2 (sPLA2-IIA)
81291	MTHFR (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, common variants (eg, 677T, 1298C)
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
83876	Myeloperoxidase (MPO)

DESCRIPTION

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Cardiovascular disease (also known as heart disease or heart and blood vessel disease) includes numerous health problems, most of which are related to atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is the buildup of plaque on the walls of arteries; therefore narrowing the arteries and making it harder for blood to flow through. If a blood clot forms, this can cause a heart attack or stroke. Other conditions associated with CVD include congestive heart failure (the heart is not pumping blood as well as it should), arrhythmias (abnormal heart rhythms), and stenosis (when heart valves do not open enough to allow for adequate blood flow).

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Assessment

CVD risk assessment includes the measurement of serum cardiovascular lipids (i.e., simple lipid panel) and the use of a standardized cardiovascular risk calculator (e.g., Framingham risk calculator) to further estimate CVD risk.^{1,2} A simple lipid panel is generally composed of the following lipid measures:

- Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
- High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol
- Triglycerides (a type of fat in the blood)
- Total cholesterol (LDL + HDL + [triglycerides/5])

The results of this CVD risk assessment helps to inform decision making around life style changes (e.g., weight loss) and/or medical therapy (e.g., statins) in order to reduce CVD risk. Several other biomarkers (e.g., apolipoproteins, lipoproteins, homocysteine) and genetic testing (e.g., apolipoprotein E genotype,

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CYP2C19 genotype, KIF6 genotype) have been purported as indicators for CVD. These biomarkers and genes are not components of a simple lipid profile and standard CVD risk assessment.

Biomarkers and Genotyping for Assessing Cardiovascular Disease Risk³

Biomarker	Description
Apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1)	ApoA-I is a protein produced in both the liver and intestine. It provides structure to HDL particles as well as activates enzymes that add a fatty acid to cholesterol (esterifies cholesterol) and allows it to enter the core of HDL.
Apolipoprotein B (ApoB)	ApoB is a protein produced in both the liver and intestine that provides structure to the triglyceride (TG) carrying atherogenic lipoprotein particles. Each particle carries only one apoB protein. Thus, apoB is a direct measure of the number of atherogenic particles in the circulation. ApoB is also a surrogate marker for LDL particle concentration or LDL particle number. ApoB is found on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) • Intermediate-density lipoproteins (IDL) • Low-density lipoproteins (LDL) • Lp(a) • Chylomicrons
Apolipoprotein E (apo E)	ApoE is a critical protein component of very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) and chylomicrons. ApoE is important for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cholesterol absorption from the intestine • Uptake of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins by the liver
Cystatin C	Cystatin C is a low molecular weight (13,250 kD) cysteine proteinase inhibitor that is produced by all nucleated cells and found in body fluids, including serum. Since it is formed at a constant rate and freely filtered by the kidneys, its serum concentration is inversely correlated with the glomerular filtration rate (GFR); that is, high values indicate low GFRs while lower values indicate higher GFRs, similar to creatinine.
Fibrinogen mass	Fibrinogen or Factor I is an acute phase inflammatory plasma protein synthesized by the liver and is an essential component in the clotting cascade.
Homocysteine	Homocysteine is a thiol-containing amino acid formed from methionine. Values >15 µmol/L have been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease.
Intermediate density lipoproteins (IDL)	(IDL) is a class of lipoproteins formed in the degradation of very-low-density lipoproteins; some are cleared rapidly into the liver and some are degraded to low-density lipoproteins.
Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)	LpPLA2 is an enzyme produced by monocytes/macrophages that breaks down phospholipids. Increased blood levels of LpPLA2 are associated with soft, active growing plaque.
Lipoprotein (a) (LP(a))	Lp(a) is a plasma lipoprotein that is composed of two parts:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL-like particle • Apolipoprotein (a) [apo(a)], a protein made in the liver and attached to the apoB portion of this particle
Long-chain (LC) omega-3 fatty acids	LC omega-3 fatty acids are a specific group of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) that are the building blocks of most fats and oils. LC omega-3 includes eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), docosapentaenoic acid (DPA), and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA).
Microalbumin	Albumin is a protein in the body that is necessary for cell growth and tissue repair. A level of microalbumin in the urine is indicative of kidney damage.
Myeloperoxidase (MPO)	This is an enzyme made by white blood cells in the artery wall. Elevated levels of MPO indicate the presence of unstable plaque or buildup in the arterial wall.
Natriuretic peptides, including B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal proBNP (NT-proBNP)	Natriuretic peptides (NPs) are hormones which are mainly secreted from the heart. B-type NPs (BNPs) are purported to have important diagnostic value in heart failure.
Very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) particles, small dense low-density lipoprotein (sdLDL), small dense LDL	VLDL-C is a calculation that indicates the amount of VLDL lipoproteins in the bloodstream.

Gene	Description
Apolipoprotein E genotype ⁴	The genetic test identifies individuals with altered lipid transport. The APOE gene has three common alleles (e2, e3, e4) that encode for three protein isoforms (E2, E3, E4). ApoE3 is the most common form of apoE. Population frequencies for these APOE alleles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e2 (15%) • e3 (65%) • e4 (20%)
CYP2C19 genotype ⁴	CYP2C19 polymorphisms are inherited variations in the DNA sequence of the gene that codes for the cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzyme 2C19. This enzyme is found in the liver and converts the pro-drug clopidogrel (PLAVIX [®]) to its active form.
Kinesin-like protein 6 (KIF6) ⁵	This gene encodes a member of a family of molecular motors which are involved in intracellular transport of protein complexes, membrane organelles, and messenger ribonucleic acid along microtubules. This gene is ubiquitously expressed in coronary arteries and other vascular tissue. A naturally occurring mutation in this gene is associated with coronary heart disease.

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Lipoprotein (a) (LPA) genotyping ⁶	Two single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have been identified at the Lp(a) locus (LPA) on chromosome 6q26 –27 (rs3798220 and rs10455872) that are associated Lp(a) levels and possible coronary artery disease.
Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) ⁴	MTHFR (methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) is the enzyme responsible for metabolizing folate which, in turn, is essential for converting homocysteine to methionine. Homocysteine is a necessary amino acid that plays an important role in metabolism, but high levels are related to a higher risk of coronary heart disease, stroke and peripheral vascular disease. The intended use of MTHFR genetic testing is, along with assessing homocysteine levels, to assess and minimize a patient’s risk for cardiovascular disease (CVD) through nutritional therapy and possibly clot prevention with low dose aspirin.
4q25 atrial fibrillation (AF) risk genotype ⁷	Common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) at chromosome 4q25 (rs2200733, rs10033464) are associated with both lone and typical AF. Risk alleles at 4q25 have recently been shown to predict recurrence of AF.
9p21 genotype ⁸	Multiple variants in the 9p21 locus (ie, the p21 locus on chromosome 9) are associated with risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). These variants are highly correlated and can be used to define the at-risk alleles. About 50% of individuals (ie, risk variant heterozygous carriers) carry one copy of an at-risk allele and 23% of individuals (risk variant homozygous carriers) carry 2 copies of an at-risk allele.

Cardiovascular Disease Risk Panels

Panel	Measures
Boston Heart HDL Map ^{®9}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 HDL subclasses • Apolipoprotein A-I
Boston Heart Fatty Acid Balance™ Test ^{4,9}	<p>Measures all the major fatty acids in plasma and reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturated Fatty Acid Index • Trans Fatty Acid Index • Monounsaturated Fatty Acid Index • Unsaturated/Saturated Ratio Index • Omega-3 Fatty Acid Index • Omega-6 Fatty Acid Index • EPA/AA Ratio Index • Omega-3/Omega-6 Ratio Index • Levels of all the major omega-3 fatty acids including EPA, DHA and ALA as well as the two major omega-6 fatty acids, AA and LA
Cleveland HeartLab [®] Lipoprotein Fractionation, NMR ¹⁰	Simple lipid panel plus lipoprotein subclasses (e.g., very low density lipoproteins)

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CardioDX® Corus® CAD ¹¹	<p>23 genes, including: L18RAP, TNFAIP6, CASP5, IL8RB, KCNE3, TLR4, TNFRSF10C, S100A8, S100A12, CLEC4, RPL8 (men), NCF4, AQP9 (women), SLAMF7, KLRC4, TMC8, CD3D, SPIB, CD79B, AF289562 (not yet described), TSPAN16 (men), TFCP2, and HNRPF</p>
Genova Diagnostics® CV Health Plus Genomics™ ¹²	<p>Lipid Markers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL, HDL, Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides • LDL – Particle Number and Size • HDL – Particle Number and Size • Lipoprotein (a) <p>Independent Risk Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) • Lp-PLA2 (PLAC) • Fibrinogen • Homocysteine <p>Insulin Resistance Score by Lipid Fractionation, combining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small LDL – Particle Number • LDL Size • Large VLDL – Particle Number • VLDL Size • Large HDL – Particle Number • HDL Size <p>Genotyping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APOE • MTHFR • Factor II (prothrombin) • Factor V (Leiden)
Genova Diagnostics® Comprehensive Cardiovascular Assessment ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDL • LDL • total cholesterol (including ratios) • triglycerides • lipoprotein(a) • homocysteine • apolipoprotein A1 • apolipoprotein B • fibrinogen • C-reactive protein
LabCorp Heart Disease and Stroke Risk Profile ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-reactive protein, cardiac • fibrinogen activity • lipoprotein (a) • von Willebrand factor antigen

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Mayo Clinic Cardiovascular Risk Marker Panel ¹⁵	Simple lipid panel, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipoprotein (a) • high sensitivity C-reactive protein
Quest Diagnostics™ Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel ¹⁶	Simple lipid panel, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lipoprotein subfractions (e.g., small density LDL) • apolipoprotein B • lipoprotein (a)
Quest Diagnostics™ Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel and Inflammation Panel ¹⁷	Simple lipid panel, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lipoprotein subfractions (e.g., small density LDL) • apolipoprotein B • lipoprotein (a) • high sensitivity C-reactive protein • Lp-PLA2 activity
Quest Diagnostics™ Cardio IQ® Apolipoprotein Evaluation ¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apolipoprotein A1 • apolipoprotein B • apolipoprotein B/A1 ratio
SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Basic ¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipoprotein Fractionation • Lipoprotein Particle Numbers • Total Cholesterol • HDL Cholesterol • LDL Cholesterol • Triglycerides • Lipoprotein (a)
SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Plus ¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipoprotein Fractionation • Lipoprotein Particle Numbers • Total Cholesterol • HDL Cholesterol • LDL Cholesterol • Triglycerides • hs-CRP • Homocysteine • Apolipoprotein A-1 • Apolipoprotein B • Lipoprotein (a) • Insulin

REVIEW OF EVIDENCE & CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

A review of the ECRI, Hayes, Cochrane, and PubMed databases was conducted regarding biomarkers and genotyping to assess cardiovascular disease risk. Below is a summary of the available evidence identified through April of 2021.

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Clinical Utility

Clinical utility is defined as, “the ability of a screening or diagnostic test to prevent or ameliorate adverse health outcomes such as mortality, morbidity, or disability through the adoption of efficacious treatments conditioned on test results.”²⁰ A test must have established the following components to demonstrate clinical utility:

- Leads to changes in clinical management of the patient that improve outcomes
- Eliminates the need for further clinical workup or invasive testing
- Leads to discontinuation of interventions that are unnecessary and/or ineffective
- Leads to initiation of effective medication(s) and/or changes in dosing of a medication that is likely to improve outcomes
- Leads to discontinuation of medications that are ineffective or harmful
- Provides prognostic information not revealed by standard laboratory and/or clinical testing that reclassifies patients into clinically relevant prognostic categories for which there are different treatment strategies

Of note, in order to receive FDA approval a test or assay must demonstrate analytical and clinical validity. However, the FDA does not review clinical utility; therefore, FDA approval does not indicate clinical utility and subsequent medical necessity.

Biomarkers for Assessing Cardiovascular Disease Risk

Biomarker	Evidence
Apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1)	The 2016 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Laboratory Medicine Best Practices (LMBP) systematic review and evidence-based guideline for lipoprotein biomarkers and risk of cardiovascular disease stated, “(b)ecause of the insufficient available evidence, no recommendations could be made for or against the effectiveness of apo A-1 practices to predict the CVD events.” ²¹
Apolipoprotein B (ApoB)	The 2013 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association evidence-based guideline for cardiovascular risk assessment states that the contribution of ApoB for risk assessment for a first ASCVD event is uncertain at present. ²²
Apolipoprotein E (ApoE)	The 2010 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association evidence-based guideline for cardiovascular risk assessment states, “(m)easurement of lipid parameters, including lipoproteins, apolipoproteins, particle size, and density, beyond a standard fasting lipid profile is not recommended for cardiovascular risk assessment in asymptomatic adults. (Level of Evidence: C)” ²³ The 2013 ACC/AHA guideline provides no recommendation for or against the use of ApoE screening in symptomatic adults.

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Cystatin C	The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice guidelines for emerging biomarkers for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease stated, “(c)ystatin C may be a more powerful predictor of cardiovascular events than estimated GFR (eGFR) calculation based on creatinine. Research should be conducted to examine if interventions based on cystatin C measurements for risk stratification in individuals with diminished estimated GFR will provide added clinical benefit. (Classification of recommendation: IIa; Level of evidence: C)” ²⁴
Fibrinogen mass	The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice guidelines for emerging biomarkers for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease stated, “(t)here are sufficient data that fibrinogen is an independent marker of CVD risk; however, because of analytical concerns, insufficient assay standardization, and uncertainty in identifying treatment strategies, measurement is not recommended for this application. (Classification of recommendation: III; Level of evidence: A)” ²⁴
Homocysteine	The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice guidelines for emerging biomarkers for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease stated, “(t)he clinical application of homocysteine measurement for risk assessment or primary prevention of CVD is uncertain.” ²⁴
Intermediate density lipoproteins (IDL)	<p>The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice guidelines for emerging biomarkers for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease gave the following recommendations for lipoprotein subclasses and the estimation of CVD risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipoprotein subclasses, especially the number or concentration of small dense LDL particles, have been shown to be related to the development of initial coronary heart disease events, but the data analyses of existing studies are generally not adequate to show added benefit over standard risk assessment for primary prevention. (Classification of recommendation: III (lipoprotein subclass determination is not recommended); Level of Evidence: A) • LP(a) screening is not warranted for primary prevention and assessment of cardiovascular risk. (Classification of recommendation: III (against measurement); Level of evidence: A)²⁴
Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)	
Lipoprotein (a) (LP(a))	
Very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) particles, small dense low-density lipoprotein (sdLDL), small dense LDL	
Long-chain (LC) omega-3 fatty acids	<p>A 2016 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) systematic review on omega-3 fatty acids and cardiovascular disease concluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher intakes of LC omega-3s (primarily EPA and DHA from foods such as fish and seafood as well as dietary supplements) lower triglyceride levels and raise high-density lipoprotein

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	<p>levels, but also raise low-density lipoprotein levels. However, LC omega-3s do not affect major adverse cardiovascular events or rates of coronary revascularization, sudden cardiac death, or all-cause death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC omega-3s have inconsistent effects on the risk of cardiac death based on the results of five randomized controlled trials.²⁵
Microalbumin	The 2013 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association evidence-based guideline for cardiovascular risk assessment states that the contribution of albuminuria for risk assessment for a first ASCVD event is uncertain at present. ²²
Myeloperoxidase (MPO)	Few studies have purported an association between myeloperoxidase levels and CVD risk in prepubescent obese children. ²⁶⁻²⁸ However, no studies have evaluated how this may affect disease management and patient health outcomes.
Natriuretic peptides, including B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal proBNP (NT-proBNP)	<p>The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice guidelines for emerging biomarkers for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease gave the following recommendations regarding natriuretic peptides and CVD risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased BNP or NT-proBNP concentrations are associated with increased mortality in the next 2–7 years in community-based populations. However, the benefits of therapy based on these measurements are uncertain. Measurement for CVD risk assessment in the primary prevention setting is unwarranted. (Classification of recommendation: III (against measurement); Level of evidence: B) More research should be performed to determine if BNP and NT-proBNP measurements are useful in identifying individuals who are at increased risk of developing heart failure and might benefit from therapies for prevention of heart failure and cardiovascular disease. (Classification of recommendation: I; Level of evidence: C)²⁴

Genotyping for Assessing Cardiovascular Disease Risk

The 2010 American College of Cardiology Foundation/ American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines evidence-based guidelines for cardiovascular risk assessment do not recommend the use of genotype testing for CHD risk assessment (Level of Evidence: B).²⁹ The guidelines states, “(g)iven the very small OR [odds ratio] and the small incremental risk information of the individual polymorphisms, the writing committee judged that genomic tests for CHD risk currently offer no proven benefit in risk assessment when added to a global basic risk score such as the FRS [Framingham Risk Score].” Additionally, “(s)tudies assessing whether genotype testing enhances motivation and success with adherence to recommended lifestyle and medical therapies demonstrate mixed results.” There is also a lack of data to determine whether genotype testing alters disease management or improves

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patient health outcomes in the prevention of cardiovascular disease. For these reasons, genotyping for assessing cardiovascular disease risk is considered investigational.

Cardiovascular Disease Risk Panels

The following panels are considered investigational because they include one or more of the biomarkers and/or genes described above (see [Description](#) for specific measures included in each panel).

- A. Boston Heart HDL Map®
- B. Boston Heart Fatty Acid Balance™ Test
- C. Cleveland HeartLab® NMR LipoProfile®
- D. CardioDX® Corus® CAD
- E. Genova Diagnostics® CV Health Plus Genomics™
- F. Genova Diagnostics® Comprehensive Cardiovascular Assessment
- G. LabCorp Heart Disease and Stroke Risk Profile
- H. Mayo Clinic Cardiovascular Risk Marker Panel
- I. Quest Diagnostics™ Cardio IQ®, including:
 - 1. Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel
 - 2. Cardio IQ® Advanced Lipid Panel and Inflammation Panel
 - 3. Cardio IQ® Apolipoprotein Evaluation
- J. SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Basic
- K. SpectraCell Laboratories Advanced Lipoprotein Particle Profile (LPP)™ Plus
- L. VAP®(Vertical Auto Profile)+Lipid Panel by VAP® Diagnostics Laboratory (previously Atherotech Diagnostics Lab)

POLICY SUMMARY

There is insufficient evidence to establish the clinical utility of biomarkers beyond simple lipid panels to assess cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. There is also insufficient evidence to support genotyping specific individual targets. Genetic molecular analysis by way of larger CVD risk panels are not designed to be specific to an individual's risk, and will lack clinical utility when applied to the general population. Additional studies of good methodological quality are required to determine if assessment of these biomarkers and genes included in CVD risk panels improves disease management and patient health outcomes. Therefore, biomarker testing including genotyping of individual genes listed in this policy and panels containing one or more of the specific listed genes is considered investigational.

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.

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