



BlueCross BlueShield
of Oklahoma

If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy and any plan document under which a member is entitled to Covered Services, the plan document will govern. If a conflict arises between a CPCP and any provider contract pursuant to which a provider participates in and/or provides Covered Services to eligible member(s) and/or plans, the provider contract will govern. "Plan documents" include, but are not limited to, Certificates of Health Care Benefits, benefit booklets, Summary Plan Descriptions, and other coverage documents. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oklahoma may use reasonable discretion interpreting and applying this policy to services being delivered in a particular case. BCBSOK has full and final discretionary authority for their interpretation and application to the extent provided under any applicable plan documents.

Providers are responsible for submission of accurate documentation of services performed. Providers are expected to submit claims for services rendered using valid code combinations from Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing Editor, American Medical Association, Current Procedural Terminology, CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System, ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes, Diagnosis Related Group guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services National Correct Coding Initiative Policy Manual, CCI table edits and other CMS guidelines.

Claims are subject to the code edit protocols for services/procedures billed. Claim submissions are subject to claim review including but not limited to, any terms of benefit coverage, provider contract language, medical policies, clinical payment and coding policies as well as coding software logic. Upon request, the provider is urged to submit any additional documentation.

Prenatal Screening (Nongenetic)

Policy Number: CPCPLAB014

Version 1.0

Approval Date: Jan. 7, 2026

Plan Effective Date: April 24, 2026

Description

The Plan has implemented certain lab management reimbursement criteria. Not all requirements apply to each product. Providers are urged to review Plan documents for eligible coverage for services rendered.

Reimbursement Information:

Note 1: For thyroid screening in pregnant individuals, see CPCPLAB019 Thyroid Disease Testing.

For screening for Zika virus infection in pregnant individuals, see CPCPLAB052 Testing for Vector-Borne Infections.

1. The following routine prenatal screening **may be reimbursable** for all pregnant individuals:
 - a. Antigen/antibody combination assay screening for HIV infection;
 - b. Screening for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection;
 - c. Screening for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* infection;
 - d. Triple panel screening (HBsAg, anti-HBs, total anti-HBc) for hepatitis B;
 - e. Antibody screening for hepatitis C;
 - f. Screening for type 2 diabetes at the first prenatal visit;
 - g. Screening for gestational diabetes during gestational weeks 24 – 28 and at the first prenatal visit if risk factors are present;
 - h. Determination of blood type, Rh(D) status, and antibody status during the first prenatal visit, and repeated Rh (D) antibody testing for all unsensitized Rh (D)-negative women at 24 to 28 weeks' gestation, unless the biological father is known to be Rh (D)-negative;
 - i. Screening for anemia with a CBC or hemoglobin and hematocrit with mean corpuscular volume;
 - j. Screening for Group B streptococcal disease once per pregnancy, recommended during gestational weeks 36 to 37;
 - k. Urinalysis and urine culture;
 - l. Rubella antibody testing;
 - m. Testing for varicella immunity;
 - n. Screening for tuberculosis in pregnant individuals deemed to be at high risk for TB).
2. For pregnant individuals, third trimester re-screening of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* syphilis, and/or HIV infections **may be reimbursable** when **any** of the following high-risk criteria are met:
 - a. For individuals under 25 years of age.
 - b. For individuals with new or multiple sexual partners.
 - c. For individuals with a history of sexually transmitted infections.
 - d. For individuals with past or current injection drug use.
3. Rapid HIV testing for pregnant individuals who present in active labor with an undocumented HIV status **may be reimbursable**.

4. For individuals who are pregnant with singleton or twin pregnancies and who are presenting in the ambulatory setting with signs and symptoms of preterm labor, a fetal fibronectin (FFN) assays **may be reimbursable**.
5. For individuals with a normal pregnancy without complications, human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone testing **is not reimbursable**.
6. Serial monitoring of salivary estriol levels as a technique of risk assessment for preterm labor or delivery **is not reimbursable**.

Procedure Codes

The following is not an all-encompassing code list. The inclusion of a code does not guarantee that it is a covered service or eligible for reimbursement.

Codes
80055, 80081, 81001, 81002, 81003, 81007, 81015, 82677, 82731, 82947, 82950, 82951, 82962, 83036, 84702, 84703, 84704, 85004, 85007, 85009, 85014, 85018, 85025, 85027, 85032, 85041, 86480, 86580, 86631, 86632, 86704, 86706, 86762, , 86803, 86804, 86850, 86900, 86901, 87077, 87081, 87086, 87088, 87110, 87270, 87320, 87340, 87341, 87389, 87490, 87491, 87494, 87590, 87591, 87653, 87800, 87802, 87810, 87850, G0306, G0307, G0472, S3652

References:

1. Grant A, Mohide P. Screening and diagnostic tests in antenatal care. *Effectiveness and satisfaction in antenatal care*. 1982;22-59.
2. Lockwood CJ, Magriples U. Prenatal care: Initial assessment. Updated October 1, 2024. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/prenatal-care-initial-assessment>
3. de Jong A, Maya I, van Lith JM. Prenatal screening: current practice, new developments, ethical challenges. *Bioethics*. Jan 2015;29(1):1-8. doi:10.1111/bioe.12123
4. Calhoun DA, Bahr TM. Alloimmune hemolytic disease of the newborn: Postnatal diagnosis and management. Updated July 15, 2024. Accessed 2/1/2021, <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/alloimmune-hemolytic-disease-of-the-newborn-postnatal-diagnosis-and-management>
5. Moise KJJ. RhD alloimmunization: Prevention in pregnant and postpartum patients. Updated September 17, 2024. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/rhd-alloimmunization-prevention-in-pregnant-and-postpartum-patients>
6. URM. Fetal Fibronectin. https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?contenttypeid=167&contentid=fetal_fibronectin
7. Lockwood CJ, Senyei AE, Dische MR, et al. Fetal fibronectin in cervical and vaginal secretions as a predictor of preterm delivery. *N Engl J Med*. Sep 5 1991;325(10):669-74. doi:10.1056/nejm199109053251001

8. Blackwell SC, Sullivan EM, Petrilla AA, Shen X, Troeger KA, Byrne JD. Utilization of fetal fibronectin testing and pregnancy outcomes among women with symptoms of preterm labor. *Clinicoecon Outcomes Res.* 2017;9:585-594. doi:10.2147/ceor.S141061
9. Peaceman AM, Andrews WW, Thorp JM, et al. Fetal fibronectin as a predictor of preterm birth in patients with symptoms: a multicenter trial. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* Jul 1997;177(1):13-8. doi:10.1016/s0002-9378(97)70431-9
10. Cornelissen LGH, van Oostrum NHM, van der Woude DAA, et al. The diagnostic value of fetal fibronectin testing in clinical practice. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research.* 2020;46(3):405-412. doi:10.1111/jog.14201
11. Harvey RA. Human chorionic gonadotropin: Biochemistry and measurement in pregnancy and disease. Updated June 23, 2023. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/human-chorionic-gonadotropin-biochemistry-and-measurement-in-pregnancy-and-disease>
12. AACC. Qualitative Serum Human Chorionic Gonadotropin. <https://www.aacc.org/advocacy-and-outreach/optimal-testing-guide-to-lab-test-utilization/g-s/qualitative-serum-human-chorionic-gonadotropin>
13. Yesilcinar I, Guvenc G. Counselling and education for prenatal screening and diagnostic tests for pregnant women: Randomized controlled trial. *Int J Nurs Pract.* Oct 2021;27(5):e13000. doi:10.1111/ijn.13000
14. Schrag S, Gorwitz R, Fultz-Butts K, Schuchat A. Prevention of perinatal group B streptococcal disease. Revised guidelines from CDC. *MMWR Recommendations and reports : Morbidity and mortality weekly report Recommendations and reports.* Aug 16 2002;51(Rr-11):1-22.
15. Slutsker JS, Hennessy RR, Schillinger JA. Factors Contributing to Congenital Syphilis Cases - New York City, 2010-2016. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report.* Oct 5 2018;67(39):1088-1093. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6739a3
16. ACOG. ACOG Committee Opinion No. 495: Vitamin D: Screening and supplementation during pregnancy. *Obstetrics and gynecology.* Jul 2011;118(1):197-8. doi:10.1097/AOG.0b013e318227f06b
17. ACOG. Committee opinion No. 533: lead screening during pregnancy and lactation. *Obstetrics and gynecology.* Aug 2012;120(2 Pt 1):416-20. doi:10.1097/AOG.0b013e31826804e8
18. ACOG. Routine Tests During Pregnancy. Updated April 2024. <https://www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Routine-Tests-During-Pregnancy?>
19. ACOG. Committee Opinion No. 614: Management of pregnant women with presumptive exposure to *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Obstetrics and gynecology.* Dec 2014;124(6):1241-4. doi:10.1097/01.AOG.0000457501.73326.6c
20. ACOG. ACOG Committee Opinion No. 752: Prenatal and Perinatal Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing. *Obstetrics and gynecology.* Jan 2018;133(1):187. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000003048
21. ACOG. Practice Bulletin No. 181: Prevention of Rh D Alloimmunization. 2017;
22. ACOG. Prevention of Group B Streptococcal Early-Onset Disease in Newborns: ACOG Committee Opinion, Number 797. *Obstetrics and gynecology.* Feb 2020;135(2):e51-e72. doi:10.1097/aog.0000000000003668
23. USPSTF. Screening for Gestational Diabetes: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA.* 2021;326(6):531-538. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.11922

24. USPSTF. Screening for Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Pregnant Women: US Preventive Services Task Force Reaffirmation Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*. 2019;322(4):349-354. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.9365
25. USPSTF. Screening for Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*. 2019;322(12):1188-1194. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.13069
26. USPSTF. Screening for HIV Infection: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*. 2019;321(23):2326-2336. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.6587
27. USPSTF. Screening for Rh(D) Incompatibility: Recommendation Statement. *Am Fam Physician*. 2005;
28. USPSTF. Screening for syphilis infection in pregnant women: Us preventive services task force reaffirmation recommendation statement. *JAMA*. 2018;320(9):911-917. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.11785
29. USPSTF. Screening for Chlamydia and gonorrhea: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening>
30. USPSTF. Screening for depression. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/perinatal-depression-preventive-interventions>
31. Graham CS, Trooskin S. Universal Screening for Hepatitis C Virus Infection: A Step Toward Elimination. *JAMA*. 2020;323(10):936-937. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.22313
32. Krist AH, Davidson KW, Mangione CM, et al. Screening for Unhealthy Drug Use: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *Jama*. Jun 9 2020;323(22):2301-2309. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8020
33. USPSTF. Screening for Bacterial Vaginosis in Pregnant Persons to Prevent Preterm Delivery: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*. 2020;323(13):1286-1292. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.2684
34. USPSTF. Genital Herpes Infection: Serologic Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/genital-herpes-serologic-screening>
35. USPSTF. Screening for Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children and Pregnant Women: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*. 2019;321(15):1502-1509. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.3326
36. Siu AL. Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia and Iron Supplementation in Pregnant Women to Improve Maternal Health and Birth Outcomes: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *Annals of internal medicine*. Oct 6 2015;163(7):529-36. doi:10.7326/m15-1707
37. ElSayed NA, Aleppo G, Aroda VR, et al. 15. Management of Diabetes in Pregnancy: Standards of Care in Diabetes-2023. *Diabetes Care*. Jan 1 2023;46(Suppl 1):S254-S266. doi:10.2337/dc23-S015
38. CDC. Screening Recommendations and Considerations Referenced in Treatment Guidelines and Original Sources. Updated March 22, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/screening-recommendations.htm>
39. CDC. Getting Tested for STIs. Updated January 31, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/sti/testing/index.html>

40. CDC. STI Treatment Guidelines, 2021- HIV Infection: Detection, Counseling, and Referral. Updated July 22, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/hiv.htm>
41. CDC. STI Treatment Guidelines, 2021- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Infection. Updated July 22, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/hbv.htm>
42. CDC. Screening and Testing for Hepatitis B Virus Infection: CDC Recommendations — United States, 2023. Updated March 10, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/rr/rr7201a1.htm>
43. CDC. STI Treatment Guidelines, 2021- Chlamydial Infection. Updated July 22, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/chlamydia.htm>
44. CDC. STI Treatment Guidelines, 2021- Gonococcal Infections Among Adolescents and Adults. Updated September 21, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/gonorrhea-adults.htm>
45. CDC. STI Treatment Guidelines, 2021- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection. Updated July 22, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/hcv.htm>
46. CDC. Clinical Testing and Diagnosis for Zika Virus Disease. Updated February 12, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/hcp/diagnosis-testing/>
47. CDC. Pregnant Women Updated July 22, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/pregnant.htm>
48. CDC. HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD & Tuberculosis Prevention in Pregnancy. Updated January 24, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy-hiv-std-tb-hepatitis/about/index.html>
49. Vockley J, Andersson HC, Antshel KM, et al. Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency: diagnosis and management guideline. *Genetics in medicine : official journal of the American College of Medical Genetics*. Feb 2014;16(2):188-200. doi:10.1038/gim.2013.157
50. WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Updated November 28, 2016. <https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/guidelines/antenatalcare-pregnancy-positive-experience/en/>
51. 4.0 VA/DOD CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY (Department of Veterans Affairs) 147 (2023).
52. HRSA. Women's Preventive Services Guidelines. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Updated January 2022. <https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines-2016/index.html>

Policy Update History:

Approval Date	Effective Date; Summary of Changes
01/07/2026	04/24/2026; Added code 87494. No other changes.
09/26/2025	01/03/2026; Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement Information unchanged. References revised.
04/28/2025	05/02/2025; The following change was made to Reimbursement Information: removed 1e screening for syphilis. Removed codes 86592, 86593, 86780, 86787, 87592. References revised.

10/30/2024	01/15/2025: Document updated with literature review. The following changes were made to Reimbursement Information: Removed reference to CPCPLAB022 Prenatal Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy as that policy has been archived. Updated recommended testing type for HIV (#1a), Hep B (#1d), and Hep C (#1f), updated spelling of N. gonorrhoeae (#1c, #2); #1k edited for clarity and consistency. Now reads: "a) Antigen/antibody combination assay screening for HIV infection. c) Screening for Neisseria gonorrhoeae infection. d) Triple panel screening (HBsAg, anti-HBs, total anti-HBc) for hepatitis B. f) Antibody screening for hepatitis C. k) Screening for Group B streptococcal disease (once per pregnancy; recommended during gestational weeks 36 to 37)." #2 edited for clarity and consistency. #4 edited for clarity on coverage in relation to setting and now reads: "4) For individuals who are pregnant with singleton or twin pregnancies and who are presenting in the ambulatory setting with signs or symptoms of preterm labor, a fetal fibronectin (FFN) assay may be reimbursable." Statement 6 removed as it was redundant with the rewording of #4. Added code 87389; removed codes 83020, 83021, 85048, 86701, 86702, 86703, G0432, G0433, G0435, 0167U. References revised; some added, others updated.
11/01/2023	11/01/2023: Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement information revised to include Note 1 that references other policies: For thyroid screening in pregnant individuals, see CPCPLAB019 Thyroid Disease Testing. For fetal aneuploidy screening, see CPCPLAB022 Prenatal Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy. For screening for Zika virus infection in pregnant individuals, see CPCPLAB052 Testing for Vector-Borne Infections. Addition of those reference notes resulted in removal of 1h, Screening for fetal aneuploidy in accordance with CPCPLAB022 Prenatal Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy; removal of #5 regarding testing pregnant women for thyroid dysfunction; and #6 Screening for Zika virus testing in accordance with CPCPLAB042 Zika Virus Testing (now part of CPCPLAB052 Testing for Vector-Borne Infections); removed #7 Fetal RHD genotyping using maternal plasma may be reimbursable in RHD negative pregnant women. Added new #5 For individuals with a normal pregnancy without complications, human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone testing is not reimbursable. Women changed to individuals throughout; other revisions made for clarity. References revised.
11/1/2022	11/01/2022: New policy