



If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy (“CPCP”) 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. BCBSOK 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 (“HIPAA”) approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing (“UB”) Editor, American Medical Association (“AMA”), Current Procedural Terminology (“CPT®”), CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (“HCPCS”), ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes (“NDC”), Diagnosis Related Group (“DRG”) guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) National Correct Coding Initiative (“NCCI”) 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.

Pediatric Preventive Screening

Policy Number: CPCPLAB016

Version 1.0

Enterprise Clinical Payment and Coding Policy Committee Approval Date: July 17, 2023

Plan Effective Date: November 1, 2023

Description

BCBSOK 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:

This policy refers to laboratory-based preventive screening tests performed on individuals newborn through age 18 years, except for newborn screening for genetic disorders. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between the age of 10 and 19 (WHO, 2021).

1. Newborn screening panel **may be reimbursable** when it follows all applicable federal and state law recommendations.
2. Screening for hyperbilirubinemia in all newborns **may be reimbursable**
3. Screening for congenital hypothyroidism in all newborns utilizing serum thyroxine (T4) and/or thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) **may be reimbursable**
4. Screening for sickle cell disease in all newborns **may be reimbursable**
5. Blood lead screening **may be reimbursable** for children:
 - a. All individuals ages 12 months to 2 years and
 - b. Individuals ages 6 months to 6 years who are at increased risk for lead exposure (see **Note 1**)
6. Screening for anemia with hemoglobin or hematocrit determination **may be reimbursable**:
 - a. For all individuals 12 months of age, and
 - b. For individuals 4 months and older if at risk for iron deficiency (See **Note 2**)
7. For individuals 1 month of age or older who are at increased risk of contracting tuberculosis (See **Note 3**) tuberculosis screening **may be reimbursable**.
8. Screening for dyslipidemia with a fasting lipid profile or a non-fasting non-HDL-C **may be reimbursable** in **any** of the following situations:
 - a. Annually for children and adolescents who are at increased risk due to personal history or family history (See **Note 4**).
 - b. Once for all children and adolescents during each of the age periods
 - i. For individuals 9 – 11 years of age;

Notes:

Note 1: Lead exposure risk factors for children as defined by the CDC: living or spending time in a house or building built before 1978; growing up in a low-income household; being a recent immigrant, refugee, or recently adopted from less developed countries; living or spending time with a person who works with lead or has hobbies that expose them to lead. (CDC, 2022).

Note 2: Iron deficiency risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: history of prematurity or low birth weight; exposure to lead; exclusive breastfeeding beyond 4 months of age without supplemental iron; weaning to whole milk or complementary foods that do not include iron-fortified cereals or foods naturally rich in iron, feeding problems, poor growth, and inadequate nutrition. (Baker et al., 2010).

Note 3: TB risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: close contact with a person with or suspected to have infectious tuberculosis; radiographic or clinical findings suggestive of TB; HIV infection or considered at risk for HIV infection; being of foreign birth (especially if born in Asia, Africa, or Latin American countries of the former Soviet Union) or is a refugee, or immigrant; contact with HIV infected, homeless, nursing home residents, institutionalized or incarcerated individuals, illicit drug users or migrant farm workers; having a depressed immune system; living or has lived in a “high risk for tuberculosis” area; participating in significant travel to countries with endemic infections (AAP, 2022; Nolt et al., 2021).

Note 4: Dyslipidemia risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: pediatric patient family

history includes family members with CVD or dyslipidemia that are ≤55 years of age for men and ≤65 year of age for women; pediatric patients who have an unknown family history or other CVD risk factors such as being overweight (BMI ≥85th percentile, <95th percentile), obesity (BMI ≥95th percentile), hypertension (blood pressure ≥95th percentile), cigarette smoking, or diabetes mellitus (Daniels et al., 2008).

Procedure Codes

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

Codes
80061, 82247, 82248, 82465, 83020, 83021, 83655, 83718, 84439, 84443, 84478, 85014, 85018, , 86480, 86580, , , , , , , 86850, , , , , , , , 87555, 87556, , , 88720, 0257U, S3620,

References:

- AAFP. (2016). Clinical Preventive Service Recommendation: Syphilis. <https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/clinical-recommendations/all-clinical-recommendations/syphilis.html>
- AAP. (2016). Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity. *Pediatrics*, 138(1). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1493>
- AAP. (2017a). Evidence and Rationale. https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/BF4_Evidence_Rationale.pdf
- AAP. (2017b). Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care. https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf
- AAP. (2019). Bright Futures. <https://brightfutures.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>
- AAP. (2021a). Bright Futures. Retrieved 2/10/21 from <https://brightfutures.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>
- AAP. (2021b). Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care (Periodicity Schedule). https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf
- AAP. (2022). Risk Assessment Questionnaire. AAP Tennessee Chapter. <https://tnaap.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/RiskAssessQuestions-Rev2leadtbchol.pdf>
- ACPM. (2019). Preventive Medicine. Retrieved 2/10/21 from <https://www.acpm.org/page/preventivemedicine>
- ADA. (2020). Children and Adolescents: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes–2020. https://diabetesjournals.org/care/article/43/Supplement_1/S163/30510/13-Children-and-Adolescents-Standards-of-Medical
- Baker, R. D., Greer, F. R., & The Committee on, N. (2010). Diagnosis and Prevention of Iron Deficiency and Iron-Deficiency Anemia in Infants and Young Children (0–3 Years of Age). *Pediatrics*, 126(5), 1040-1050. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-2576>

Cantor, A. G., Hendrickson, R., Blazina, I., Griffin, J., Grusing, S., & McDonagh, M. S. (2019). Screening for Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Childhood and Pregnancy: Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force. *JAMA*, 321(15), 1510-1526. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.1004>

CDC. (2012). CDC Grand Rounds: Newborn screening and improved outcomes. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 61(21), 390-393.

CDC. (2018, 05/02/2018). HIV/AIDS Preventive Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 01/15/2020 from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/preventionthroughhealthcare/preventiveservices/hiv aids.htm>

CDC. (2019a). About CDC's Newborn Screening Laboratory Bulletin. <https://www.cdc.gov/nbslabbulletin/>

CDC. (2019b). Newborn Screening and Molecular Biology Branch. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/dls/nsmbb.html>

CDC. (2020a). HIV/AIDS Preventive Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 2/11/21 from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/preventionthroughhealthcare/preventiveservices/hiv aids.htm>

CDC. (2020b). Information for Pediatric Healthcare Providers. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/pediatric-hcp.html>

CDC. (2021). Blood Lead Reference Value. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/blood-lead-reference-value.htm>

CDC. (2022). Testing Children for Lead Poisoning. Retrieved 11/08/2022 from <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/testing-children-for-lead-poisoning.htm>

Children, A. C. o. H. D. i. N. a. (2020). Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children. <https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/rusp-uniform-screening-panel.pdf>

Chou, R., Dana, T., Grusing, S., & Bougatsos, C. (2019). Screening for HIV Infection in Asymptomatic, Nonpregnant Adolescents and Adults: Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force. *JAMA*, 321(23), 2337-2348. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.2592>

Daniels, S. R., Greer, F. R., & and the Committee on, N. (2008). Lipid Screening and Cardiovascular Health in Childhood. *Pediatrics*, 122(1), 198-208. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2008-1349>

HHS. (2018). Recommended Uniform Screening Panel. <https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/index.html>

HHS. (2020a). Affordable Care Act Implementation FAQs (Set 5). <https://www.hhs.gov/guidance/document/affordable-care-act-implementation-faqs-set-5>

HHS. (2020b). Recommended Uniform Screening Panel. <https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/index.html>

HRSA. (2018). NEWBORN SCREENING: TOWARD A UNIFORM SCREENING PANEL AND SYSTEM. <https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/newborn-uniform-screening-panel.pdf>

Jellinger, P. S., Handelsman, Y., Rosenblit, P. D., Bloomgarden, Z. T., Fonseca, V. A., Garber, A. J., Grunberger, G., Guerin, C. K., Bell, D. S. H., Mechanick, J. I., Pessah-Pollack, R., Wyne, K., Smith, D., Brinton, E. A., Fazio, S., & Davidson, M. (2017). AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGISTS AND AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA AND PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE. *Endocr Pract*, 23(Suppl 2), 1-87. <https://doi.org/10.4158/ep171764.Appg1>

Kelly, N. (2023, 02/01/2023). Screening tests in children and adolescents. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/screening-tests-in-children-and-adolescents>

Kemper, A. (2021, 12/02/2021). Newborn screening. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/newborn-screening>

Lin, K. W. (2015). What to Do at Well-Child Visits: The AAFP's Perspective. *Am Fam Physician*, 91(6), 362-364. <https://www.aafp.org/afp/2015/0315/p362.html>

NASBE. (n.d.).NASBE. (2022). Health Policies By State. <https://statepolicies.nasbe.org/health/states>

NCI. (2022). Screening. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/screening>

Nolt, D., Starke, J. R., & Committee On Infectious, D. (2021). Tuberculosis Infection in Children and Adolescents: Testing and Treatment. *Pediatrics*, 148(6), e2021054663. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-054663>

RUSP. (2020). Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children. Retrieved 2/10/21 from <https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/index.html>

Schefft, M., Schroeder, A. R., Liu, D., Nicklas, D., Moher, J., & Quinonez, R. (2019). Right Care for Children: Top Five Do's and Don'ts. *Am Fam Physician*, 99(6), 376-382. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30874414>

Siu, A. L. (2015). Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia in Young Children: USPSTF Recommendation Statement. *Pediatrics*, 136(4), 746-752. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-2567>

Turner, K. (2018). Well-Child Visits for Infants and Young Children. *Am Fam Physician*, 98(6), 347-353. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30215922>

USPSTF. (2007). Sickle Cell Disease (Hemoglobinopathies) in Newborns: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/260>

USPSTF. (2008a). Congenital Hypothyroidism: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/230>

USPSTF. (2008b). Phenylketonuria in Newborns: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/252>

USPSTF. (2014). Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening>

USPSTF. (2016). Screening for Lipid Disorders in Children and Adolescents: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 316(6), 625-633. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.9852>

USPSTF. (2019). Screening for HIV Infection: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 321(23), 2326-2336. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.6587>

USPSTF. (2020a). Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Adolescents and Adults: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-c-screening>

USPSTF. (2020b). Screening for Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Adolescents and Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 324(23), 2415-2422. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.22980>

USPSTF. (2021). Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening>

USPSTF. (2022a). High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/blood-pressure-in-children-and-adolescents-hypertension-screening>

USPSTF. (2022b). Syphilis Infection in Nonpregnant Adolescents and Adults: Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/syphilis-infection-nonpregnant-adults-adolescents-screening>

WHO. (2021). Adolescent health. Retrieved 2/10/21 from https://www.who.int/topics/adolescent_health/en/

Wilson, D. P., Jacobson, T. A., Jones, P. H., Koschinsky, M. L., McNeal, C. J., Nordestgaard, B. G., & Orringer, C. E. (2022). Use of Lipoprotein(a) in clinical practice: A biomarker whose time has come. A scientific statement from the National Lipid Association. *J Clin Lipidol*, 16(5), e77-e95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacl.2022.08.007>

Policy Update History:

7/17/2023	Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement information revised for clarity. Dyslipidemia screening for individuals ages 17-21 years moved to CPCPLAB020 Cardiovascular Disease Risk Assessment; Screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea and/or syphilis infection for sexually active adolescents and those at risk for infection moved to CPCPLAB051 Diagnostic Testing of Common Sexually Transmitted Infections; Annual screening for Hepatitis B virus infection moved to CPPLAB015 Hepatitis Testing. References revised; some added, others removed.
11/1/2022	New policy

