



Medical Coverage Policy

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Nucleic Acid Pathogen Testing

Table of Contents

Overview	2
Coverage Policy	2
Coding Information	4
General Background.....	43
Medicare Coverage Determinations	50
Health Equity Considerations.....	51
References.....	51
Revision Details	53

Related Coverage Resources

[COVID-19: In Vitro Diagnostic Testing
Preventive Care Services](#)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The following Coverage Policy applies to health benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Certain Cigna Companies and/or lines of business only provide utilization review services to clients and do not make coverage determinations. References to standard benefit plan language and coverage determinations do not apply to those clients. Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard benefit plans administered by Cigna Companies. Please note, the terms of a customer's particular benefit plan document [Group Service Agreement, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, Summary Plan Description (SPD) or similar plan document] may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Coverage Policies are based. For example, a customer's benefit plan document may contain a specific exclusion related to a topic addressed in a Coverage Policy. In the event of a conflict, a customer's benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Coverage Policies. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Coverage determinations in each specific instance require consideration of 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service; 2) any applicable laws/regulations; 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Coverage Policies and; 4) the specific facts of the particular situation. Each coverage request should be reviewed on its own merits. Medical directors are expected to exercise clinical judgment where appropriate and have discretion in making individual coverage determinations. Where coverage for care or services does not depend on specific circumstances, reimbursement will only be provided if a requested service(s) is submitted in accordance with the relevant criteria outlined in the applicable Coverage Policy, including covered diagnosis and/or procedure code(s). Reimbursement is not allowed for services when billed for conditions or diagnoses that are not covered under this Coverage Policy (see "Coding Information" below). When billing, providers must use the most appropriate codes as of the effective date of the submission. Claims submitted for services that are not accompanied by covered code(s) under the applicable Coverage Policy

will be denied as not covered. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines. In certain markets, delegated vendor guidelines may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations.

Overview

This Coverage Policy discusses a type of lab test called nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing.

Bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi, including yeast, can cause infection. These are also known as pathogens. Nucleic acid testing works by finding parts of their gene material called DNA and RNA in the human body. Results of the tests can help decide how to treat the infection.

This Policy discusses testing for the DNA and/or RNA of several infection-causing bacteria, viruses and fungus that cause sexually transmitted diseases (STD). It can also find gene material of pathogens that can cause infections of the skin and nails, lungs, intestines, brain, kidneys, bladder, and other parts of the body.

When the test looks for more than one pathogen at the same time it is called panel testing.

This Policy does not discuss nucleic acid testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) when the test only looks for this one virus. For that information, please see Cigna coverage policy 0557 COVID-19: In Vitro Diagnostic Testing.

Testing performed in an inpatient level of care setting is not discussed in this Policy.

Coverage Policy

Medically Necessary

Nucleic acid pathogen testing for certain sexually transmitted infections (see CPT® code list below) is considered medically necessary for EITHER of the following:

- Asymptomatic individual with any of the following:
 - high-risk behavior (e.g., exposure to possible infected partner)
 - high-risk condition (e.g., pregnancy, HIV infection)
 - high-risk experience (e.g., assault)
 - chlamydia screening in sexually active individual
 - gonorrhea screening in sexually active individual
 - human papillomavirus (HPV) cervical cancer screening
- Symptomatic individual consistent with suspected diagnosis listed in the [Coding Information section](#):

Pathogen	CPT® Codes
Candida	81514, 87480, 87481, 0352U, 81515, 0557U
Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis)	87490, 87491, 87492
Gardnerella vaginalis	81513, 81514, 87510, 87511, 0557U
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Types 1 and 2	87528, 87529, 0557U

Pathogen	CPT® Codes
Gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>)	87590, 87591, 0557U
Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68)	87624, 87625, 87626
Trichomoniasis (<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>)	81514, 87660, 87661, 0352U, 81515, 0557U

Infectious pathogen detection by nucleic acid panel is considered medically necessary for the following:

- respiratory pathogens, not to exceed one test per date of service, up to 12 tests per 12 rolling months (i.e., up to 11 targets)
- gastrointestinal pathogens (i.e., up to 11-targets)
- central nervous system pathogens (i.e., 12-25 targets)
- herpes simplex (HSV) (Types 1 & 2) and varicella-zoster virus panel

Not Covered or Reimbursable

Nucleic acid pathogen testing of single pathogen or by panel is not covered or reimbursable if performed in an outpatient level of care setting and the criteria described above are not met.

Metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) is not covered or reimbursable.

Nucleic acid pathogen testing is not covered or reimbursable for the diagnosis of ANY of the following indications if performed in an outpatient level of care setting (Please see [Coding Information section](#)):

- human papilloma virus (HPV), low-risk types (e.g., types 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)
- syphilis
- nail dystrophy
- skin and/or nail fungal infections (e.g., tinea, onychomycosis)
- infections of the urinary tract (i.e., pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis)

Nucleic acid quantification to monitor for disease progression or therapy outcomes is not covered or reimbursable for the following pathogens:

- *Gardnerella vaginalis*
- non-invasive *Candida*
- *Neisseria gonorrhea*
- herpes simplex virus (HSV) Types 1 & 2

Antibiotic Resistant testing via panel testing is not covered or reimbursable.

Use of Not Otherwise Specified (NOS) CPT codes: 87797, 87798, 87799, for molecular microbe testing is not covered or reimbursable when a more specific CPT/HCPCS code is available for use.

Coding Information

Notes:

1. This list of codes may not be all-inclusive since the American Medical Association (AMA) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.
2. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Candida

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87480	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, direct probe technique
87481	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B37.1	Pulmonary candidiasis
B37.31	Acute candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.32	Chronic candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.41- B37.49	Candidiasis of other urogenital sites
B37.5	Candidal meningitis
B37.6	Candidal endocarditis
B37.7	Candidal sepsis
B37.81	Candidal esophagitis
B37.82	Candidal enteritis
B37.89	Other sites of candidiasis
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
L29.0	Pruritis ani
L29.2	Pruritis vulvae
L29.3	Anogenital pruritus, unspecified
L29.8	Other pruritis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.3	Subacute and chronic vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.81- N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0-N77.1	Vulvovaginal ulceration and inflammation in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N90.60	Unspecified hypertrophy of vulva
N90.89	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vulva and perineum
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
N94.810	Vulvar vestibulitis
N94.818	Other vulvodynia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87482	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B37.0	Candidal stomatitis
B37.2	Candidiasis of skin and nail
B37.31	Acute candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.32	Chronic candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.41- B37.49	Candidiasis of other urogenital sites
B37.83	Candidal cheilitis
B37.84	Candidal otitis externa
B37.9	Candidiasis, unspecified
L29.0	Pruritis ani
L29.2	Pruritis vulvae
L29.3	Anogenital pruritus, unspecified
L29.8	Other pruritis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.3	Subacute and chronic vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N76.81- N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0-N77.1	Vulvovaginal ulceration and inflammation in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N90.60	Unspecified hypertrophy of vulva
N90.89	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vulva and perineum
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
N94.810	Vulvar vestibulitis
N94.818	Other vulvodynia
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified

Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis)

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87490	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, direct probe technique
87491	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, amplified probe technique
87492	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Chlamydia trachomatis, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
A71.0-A71.9	Trachoma
A74.0-74.9	Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
H10.011- H10.9	Conjunctivitis
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N45.1-N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.811- N50.819	Testicular pain
N50.82	Scrotal pain
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N71.0-N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N73.9	Female pelvic inflammatory disease, unspecified
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R35.0	Frequency of micturition
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
S30.822A-S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of pelvis and external genitalia
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00-Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110-Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121-Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10-Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30-Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411-Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51-Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of small intestine
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipid disorders

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z31.5	Encounter for procreative genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for nonprocreative genetic counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z80.44	Family history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z85.4A	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Gardnerella vaginalis

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
81513	Infectious disease, bacterial vaginosis, quantitative real-time amplification of RNA markers for Atopobium vaginae, Gardnerella vaginalis, and Lactobacillus species, utilizing vaginal-fluid specimens, algorithm reported as a positive or negative result for bacterial vaginosis
87510	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, direct probe technique
87511	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00-Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00-Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50-Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00-Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51-Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
	All other codes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87512	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Gardnerella vaginalis, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Genital Herpes (Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2)

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87528	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, direct probe technique
87529	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A60.00- A60.9	Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
A85.8	Other specified viral encephalitis
A86	Unspecified viral encephalitis
A87.8	Other viral meningitis
A87.9	Viral meningitis, unspecified
B00.1-B00.9	Herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
B09	Unspecified viral infection characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
G03.0	Nonpyrogenic meningitis
G03.8	Meningitis due to other specified causes
G03.9	Meningitis, unspecified
G04.00- G04.02	Acute disseminated encephalitis and encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
G04.30- G04.91	Acute necrotizing hemorrhagic encephalopathy
G05.3-G05.4	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis in diseases classified elsewhere
G37.4	Subacute necrotizing myelitis of central nervous system

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
H10.011- H10.9	Conjunctivitis
H16.001- H16.003	Unspecified corneal ulcer
H16.311- H16.313	Corneal abscess
H16.8	Other keratitis
H16.9	Unspecified keratitis
J12.89	Other viral pneumonia
J12.9	Viral pneumonia, unspecified
J15.8	Pneumonia due to other specified bacteria
J15.9	Unspecified bacterial pneumonia
J16.8	Pneumonia due to other specified infectious organisms
J17	Pneumonia in diseases classified elsewhere
J18.9	Pneumonia, unspecified organism
K13.70	Unspecified lesions of oral mucosa
K20.8	Other esophagitis
K20.9	Esophagitis, unspecified
K62.6	Ulcer of anus and rectum
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
K65.2	Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
K65.8	Other peritonitis
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified-ulcers on scrotum, groin
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.02XA-S00.02XS	Blister (nonthermal) of scalp
S00.221A-S00.221S	Blister (nonthermal) of eyelid and periocular area
S00.32XA-S00.32XS	Blister (nonthermal) of nose
S00.421A-S00.422S	Blister (nonthermal) of ear
S00.521A-S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA-S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S00.92XA-S00.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of head
S10.12XA-S10.12XS-	Blister (nonthermal) of throat
S10.82XA-S10.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other specified part of neck
S10.92XA-S10.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of neck
S20.121A-S20.122S	Blister (nonthermal) of breast
S20.321A-S20.329S	Blister (nonthermal) of front wall of thorax
S20.421A-S20.429S	Blister (nonthermal) of back wall of thorax
S20.92XA-S20.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified parts of thorax
S30.820A - S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of abdomen, lower back, pelvis, and external genitalia
S30.82AA-S30.82AS	Blister (nonthermal) of flank
S40.221A-S40.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of shoulder
S40.821A-S40.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of upper arm
S50.321A-S50.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of elbow
S50.821A-S50.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of forearm
S60.321A-S60.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thumb
S60.420A-S60.427S	Blister (nonthermal) of fingers
S60.521A-S60.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of hand

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
S60.821A-S60.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of wrist
S70.221A-S70.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of hip
S70.321A-S70.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thigh
S80.221A-S80.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of knee
S80.821A-S80.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of lower leg
S90.421A-S90.425S	Blister (nonthermal) of toe
S90.521A-S90.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of ankle
S90.821A-S90.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of foot
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T86.03	Bone marrow transplant infection
T86.13	Kidney transplant infection
T86.23	Heart transplant infection
T86.33	Heart-lung transplant infection
T86.43	Liver transplant infection
T86.812	Lung transplant infection
T86.832	Bone graft infection
T86.852	Intestine transplant infection
T86.892	Other transplanted tissue infection
T86.93	Unspecified transplanted organ and tissue infection
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z48.21- Z48.298	Encounter for aftercare following organ transplant
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z94.0-Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87530	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV Types 1 and 2) and Varicella Zoster Virus (VSV)

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
0527U	Herpes simplex virus (HSV) types 1 and 2 and Varicella zoster virus (VZV), amplified probe technique, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A60.00- A60.9	Anogenital herpes viral [herpes simplex] infections
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
A85.8	Other specified viral encephalitis
A86	Unspecified viral encephalitis
A87.8	Other viral meningitis
A87.9	Viral meningitis, unspecified
B00.1-B00.9	Herpes viral [herpes simplex] infections
B01.0-B01.9	Varicella [chickenpox]
B02.0-B.029	Zoster [herpes zoster]
B02.30- B02.39	Zoster ocular disease
B02.7	Disseminated zoster
B02.8	Zoster with other complications
B02.9	Zoster without complications
B09	Unspecified viral infection characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
G03.0	Nonpyrogenic meningitis
G03.8	Meningitis due to other specified causes
G03.9	Meningitis, unspecified
G04.00- G04.02	Acute disseminated encephalitis and encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
G04.30- G04.91	Acute necrotizing hemorrhagic encephalopathy
G05.3-G05.4	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis in diseases classified elsewhere
G37.4	Subacute necrotizing myelitis of central nervous system
H10.011- H10.9	Conjunctivitis
H16.001- H16.003	Unspecified corneal ulcer
H16.311- H16.313	Corneal abscess
H16.8	Other keratitis
H16.9	Unspecified keratitis
H53.141- H53.143	Visual discomfort
J12.89	Other viral pneumonia
J12.9	Viral pneumonia, unspecified
J15.8	Pneumonia due to other specified bacteria
J15.9	Unspecified bacterial pneumonia
J16.8	Pneumonia due to other specified infectious organisms
J17	Pneumonia in diseases classified elsewhere
J18.9	Pneumonia, unspecified organism
K13.70	Unspecified lesions of oral mucosa
K20.8	Other esophagitis
K20.9	Esophagitis, unspecified

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
K62.6	Ulcer of anus and rectum
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
K65.2	Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
K65.8	Other peritonitis
L29.0-L29.9	Pruritus
L30.0-L30.9	Other and unspecified dermatitis
N30.00-N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80-N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90-N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified-ulcers on scrotum, groin
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
O00.00-O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20-R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R23.8	Other skin changes
R23.9	Unspecified skin changes
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R50.81	Fever presenting with conditions classified elsewhere
R50.9	Fever, unspecified
R51.9	Headache, unspecified
R53.81	Other malaise
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.02XA-S00.02XS	Blister (nonthermal) of scalp
S00.221A-S00.221S	Blister (nonthermal) of eyelid and periocular area
S00.32XA-S00.32XS	Blister (nonthermal) of nose

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
S00.421A-S00.422S	Blister (nonthermal) of ear
S00.521A-S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA-S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S00.92XA-S00.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of head
S10.12XA-S10.12XS	Blister (nonthermal) of throat
S10.82XA-S10.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other specified part of neck
S10.92XA-S10.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified part of neck
S20.121A-S20.122S	Blister (nonthermal) of breast
S20.321A-S20.329S	Blister (nonthermal) of front wall of thorax
S20.421A-S20.429S	Blister (nonthermal) of back wall of thorax
S20.92XA-S20.92XS	Blister (nonthermal) of unspecified parts of thorax
S30.820A - S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of abdomen, lower back, pelvis, and external genitalia
S30.82AA-S30.82AS	Blister (nonthermal) of flank
S40.221A-S40.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of shoulder
S40.821A-S40.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of upper arm
S50.321A-S50.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of elbow
S50.821A-S50.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of forearm
S60.321A-S60.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thumb
S60.420A-S60.427S	Blister (nonthermal) of fingers
S60.521A-S60.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of hand
S60.821A-S60.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of wrist
S70.221A-S70.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of hip
S70.321A-S70.322S	Blister (nonthermal) of thigh
S80.221A-S80.222S	Blister (nonthermal) of knee
S80.821A-S80.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of lower leg

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
S90.421A-S90.425S	Blister (nonthermal) of toe
S90.521A-S90.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of ankle
S90.821A-S90.822S	Blister (nonthermal) of foot
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T86.03	Bone marrow transplant infection
T86.13	Kidney transplant infection
T86.23	Heart transplant infection
T86.33	Heart-lung transplant infection
T86.43	Liver transplant infection
T86.812	Lung transplant infection
T86.832	Bone graft infection
T86.852	Intestine transplant infection
T86.892	Other transplanted tissue infection
T86.93	Unspecified transplanted organ and tissue infection
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.820	Contact with and suspected exposure to varicella
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00-Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00-Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z48.21- Z48.298	Encounter for aftercare following organ transplant
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z94.0-Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhea)

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87590	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, direct probe technique
87591	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A57	Chancroid
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
J02.8	Acute pharyngitis due to other specified organisms
J02.9	Acute pharyngitis, unspecified
J31.2	Chronic pharyngitis
K62.89	Other specified diseases of anus and rectum
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N45.1-N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.811- N50.819	Testicular pain
N50.82	Scrotal pain
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N53.12	Painful ejaculation
N71.0-N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R19.4	Change in bowel habit
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R35.0	Frequency of micturition
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00- Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110- Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121- Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10- Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30- Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411- Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51- Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of small intestine
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipid disorders
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z31.5	Encounter for procreative genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for nonprocreative genetic counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z80.44	Family history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z85.4A	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT® Codes	Description
87592	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**Not Covered or Reimbursable:**

CPT® Codes	Description
87623	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), low-risk types (eg, 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All codes

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT® Codes	Description
87624	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (eg, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68)
87625	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), types 16 and 18 only, includes type 45, if performed
87626	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), separately reported high-risk types (eg, 16, 18, 31, 45, 51, 52) and high-risk pooled result(s)

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
B97.7	Papillomavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
C00.0-C10.9	Malignant neoplasm of lip
C13.0-C13.9	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx
C14.0-C14.8	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx
C21.0-C21.8	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal
C51.0-C51.9	Malignant neoplasm of vulva
C53.0-C53.9	Malignant neoplasm of cervix
C54.1	Malignant neoplasm of endometrium
C57.7	Malignant neoplasm of other specified female genital organs
C57.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of female genital organs
C60.0-C60.9	Malignant neoplasm of penis
C68.0	Malignant neoplasm of urethra
C77.0	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes of head, face and neck
C79.19	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other urinary organs
C79.82	Secondary malignant neoplasm of genital organs
D00.00-D00.8	Carcinoma in situ of lip, oral cavity and pharynx
D01.2	Carcinoma in situ of rectum
D01.3	Carcinoma in situ of anus and anal canal
D02.0	Carcinoma in situ of larynx
D06.0-D06.9	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri
D07.1	Carcinoma in situ of vulva
D07.2	Carcinoma in situ of vagina
D07.4	Carcinoma in situ of penis
D09.19	Carcinoma in situ of other urinary organs
F64.0	Transsexualism
F64.1	Dual role transvestism
F65.0	Fetishism
F65.1	Transvestic fetishism
K62.82	Dysplasia of anus
N87.0-N87.9	Dysplasia of cervix uteri
N89.0	Mild vaginal dysplasia
N89.1	Moderate vaginal dysplasia
N89.3	Dysplasia of vagina, unspecified
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
O00.00-O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R85.610-R85.619	Abnormal cytologic smear of anus
R85.81	Anal high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive
R87.610	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-US)
R87.611	Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (ASC-H)
R87.612	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (LGSIL)
R87.613	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of cervix (HGSIL)
R87.614	Cytologic evidence of malignancy on smear of cervix
R87.615	Unsatisfactory cytologic smear of cervix

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
R87.619	Unspecified abnormal cytological findings in specimens from cervix uteri
R87.620	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance on cytologic smear of vagina (ASC-US)
R87.621	Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (ASC-H)
R87.622	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (LGSIL)
R87.623	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion on cytologic smear of vagina (HGSIL)
R87.624	Cytologic evidence of malignancy on smear of vagina
R87.625	Unsatisfactory cytologic smear of vagina
R87.629	Unspecified abnormal cytological findings in specimens from vagina
R87.810	Cervical high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive
R87.811	Vaginal high risk human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test positive
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T86.03	Bone marrow transplant infection
T86.13	Kidney transplant infection
T86.23	Heart transplant infection
T86.33	Heart-lung transplant infection
T86.43	Liver transplant infection
T86.812	Lung transplant infection
T86.832	Bone graft infection
T86.852	Intestine transplant infection
T86.892	Other transplanted tissue infection
T86.93	Unspecified transplanted organ and tissue infection
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z00.00-Z00.01	Encounter for general adult medical examination
Z00.110-Z00.111	Newborn health examination
Z00.121-Z00.129	Encounter for routine child health examination
Z00.3	Encounter for examination for adolescent development state
Z00.8	Encounter for other general examination
Z01.10-Z01.118	Encounter for examination of ears and hearing
Z01.30-Z01.31	Encounter for examination of blood pressure
Z01.411-Z01.42	Encounter for routine gynecological examination
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.1	Encounter for screening for respiratory tuberculosis
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z11.51- Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z11.8	Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z12.10	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, unspecified
Z12.11	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of colon
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.13	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.31	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.39	Encounter for other screening for malignant neoplasm of breast
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z12.72	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of vagina
Z13.1	Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus
Z13.220	Encounter for screening for lipid disorders
Z13.31	Encounter for screening for depression
Z13.32	Encounter for screening for maternal depression
Z13.41	Encounter for autism screening
Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)
Z13.49	Encounter for screening for other developmental delays
Z13.6	Encounter for screening for cardiovascular disorders
Z13.820	Encounter for screening for osteoporosis
Z13.88	Encounter for screening for disorder due to exposure to contaminants
Z20.1	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to tuberculosis
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z31.5	Encounter for procreative genetic counseling
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z37.50-Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00-Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z48.21-Z48.298	Encounter for aftercare following organ transplant
Z71.3	Dietary counseling and surveillance
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z71.83	Encounter for nonprocreative genetic counseling
Z72.51-Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior
Z73.9	Problem related to life management difficulty, unspecified
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z76.81	Expectant parent(s) prebirth pediatrician visit
Z80.0	Family history of malignant neoplasm of digestive organs
Z80.3	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z80.41	Family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z80.42	Family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
Z80.44	Family history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z82.62	Family history of osteoporosis
Z83.3	Family history of diabetes mellitus
Z83.42	Family history of familial hypercholesterolemia
Z83.71	Family history of colonic polyps
Z85.3	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast
Z85.41	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri
Z85.43	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary
Z85.4A	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube(s)
Z86.001	Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of cervix uteri
Z86.008	Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of other site-vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia III or vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia III
Z86.00A	Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of the fallopian tube(s)
Z86.32	Personal history of gestational diabetes
Z87.410	Personal history of cervical dysplasia
Z87.411	Personal history of vaginal dysplasia
Z94.0-Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Skin and/or Nail Fungal Infections or Infections of the Urinary Tract

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B35.0-B35.9	Dermatophytosis
B37.2	Candidiasis of skin and nail
B37.9	Candidiasis, unspecified
B47.0	Eumycetoma
B47.1	Actinomycetoma
B47.9	Mycetoma, unspecified
L60.0-L60.9	Nail disorders
L62	Nail disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
M54.5	Low back pain
M54.9	Dorsalgia, unspecified
N10	Acute pyelonephritis
N11.0	Nonobstructive reflux-associated chronic pyelonephritis
N11.1	Chronic obstructive pyelonephritis
N11.8	Other chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis
N11.9	Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis, unspecified
N12	Tubulo-interstitial nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic
N20.0-N20.9	Calculus of kidney and ureter
N21.0-N21.9	Calculus of lower urinary tract
N22	Calculus of urinary tract in diseases classified elsewhere
N23	Unspecified renal colic
N30.00-N30.01	Acute cystitis
N30.10-N30.11	Interstitial cystitis (chronic)
N30.20-N30.21	Other chronic cystitis
N30.80-N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90-N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N31.0	Uninhibited neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N31.1	Reflex neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N31.2	Flaccid neuropathic bladder, not elsewhere classified
N32.89	Other specified disorders of bladder
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N34.3	Urethral syndrome, unspecified
N35.911-N35.919	Urethral stricture, unspecified, male
N35.92	Unspecified urethral stricture, female

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N36.1	Urethral diverticulum
N36.8	Other specified disorders of urethra
N37	Urethral disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N39.3	Stress incontinence (female) (male)
N39.41- N39.498	Other specified urinary incontinence
N40.1	Benign prostatic hyperplasia with lower urinary tract symptoms
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N41.1	Chronic prostatitis
N41.4	Granulomatous prostatitis
Q84.5	Enlarged and hypertrophic nails
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R31.0-R31.9	Hematuria
R32	Unspecified urinary incontinence
R33.8	Other retention of urine
R33.9	Retention of urine, unspecified
R35.0-R35.8	Polyuria
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R39.11	Hesitancy of micturition
R39.15	Urgency of urination
R39.81	Functional urinary incontinence
R82.71- R82.79	Abnormal findings on microbiological examination of urine
R82.81- R82.89	Abnormal findings on cytological and histological examination of urine
R82.90- R82.998	Other and unspecified abnormal findings in urine

Syphilis

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A50.01- A50.9	Congenital syphilis
A51.0-A51.9	Early syphilis
A52.00- A52.9	Late syphilis
A53.0-A53.9	Other and unspecified syphilis
A57	Chancroid

Trichomoniasis (Trichomonas vaginalis)

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87660	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Trichomonas vaginalis, direct probe technique
87661	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Trichomonas vaginalis, amplified probe technique

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A59.00- A59.9	Trichomoniasis
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
N30.00- N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80- N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90- N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified
N41.0	Acute prostatitis
N45.1-N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified
N53.12	Painful ejaculation
N71.0-N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.89	Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S30.822A- S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of pelvis and external genitalia
S30.82AA- S30.82AS	Blister (nonthermal) of flank
T74.21XA- T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA- T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA- T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA- T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01- Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71- Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41- Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00- Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00- Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50- Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00- Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51- Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Infectious Pathogens

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met, not to exceed one test per date of service, up to 12 tests per 12 rolling months:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87631	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 3-5 targets
87636	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (coronavirus disease [COVID-19]) and influenza virus types A and B, multiplex amplified probe technique
87637	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (coronavirus disease [COVID-19]), influenza virus types A and B, and respiratory syncytial virus, multiplex amplified probe technique

CPT®* Codes	Description
0240U	Infectious disease (viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific RNA, 3 targets (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 [SARS-CoV-2], influenza A, influenza B), upper respiratory specimen, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected
0241U	Infectious disease (viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific RNA, 4 targets (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 [SARS-CoV-2], influenza A, influenza B, respiratory syncytial virus [RSV]), upper respiratory specimen, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87483	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); central nervous system pathogen (eg, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Listeria, Haemophilus influenzae, E. coli, Streptococcus agalactiae, enterovirus, human parechovirus, herpes simplex virus type 1 and 2, human herpesvirus 6, cytomegalovirus, varicella zoster virus, Cryptococcus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
87505	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, Clostridium difficile, E. coli, Salmonella, Shigella, norovirus, Giardia), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 3-5 targets
87506	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, Clostridium difficile, E. coli, Salmonella, Shigella, norovirus, Giardia), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 6-11 targets

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
81514	Infectious disease, bacterial vaginosis and vaginitis, quantitative real-time amplification of DNA markers for Gardnerella vaginalis, Atopobium vaginae, Megasphaera type 1, Bacterial Vaginosis Associated Bacteria-2 (BVAB-2), and Lactobacillus species (L. crispatus and L. jensenii), utilizing vaginal-fluid specimens, algorithm reported as a positive or negative for high likelihood of bacterial vaginosis, includes separate detection of Trichomonas vaginalis and/or Candida species (C. albicans, C. tropicalis, C. parapsilosis, C. dubliniensis), Candida glabrata, Candida krusei, when reported
81515	Infectious disease, bacterial vaginosis and vaginitis, real-time PCR amplification of DNA markers for Atopobium vaginae, Atopobium species, Megasphaera type 1, and Bacterial Vaginosis Associated Bacteria-2 (BVAB-2), utilizing vaginal-fluid specimens, algorithm reported as positive or negative for high likelihood of bacterial vaginosis, includes separate detection of Trichomonas vaginalis and Candida species (C. albicans, C. tropicalis, C. parapsilosis, C. dubliniensis), Candida glabrata/Candida krusei, when reported

CPT®* Codes	Description
0352U	Infectious disease (bacterial vaginosis and vaginitis), multiplex amplified probe technique, for detection of bacterial vaginosis-associated bacteria (BVAB-2, Atopobium vaginae, and Megasphaera type 1), algorithm reported as detected or not detected and separate detection of Candida species (C. albicans, C. tropicalis, C. parapsilosis, C. dubliniensis), Candida glabrata/Candida krusei, and trichomonas vaginalis, vaginal-fluid specimen, each result reported as detected or not detected (Code deleted 12/31/2024)
0557U	Infectious disease (bacterial vaginosis and vaginitis), real-time amplification of DNA markers for Atopobium vaginae, Gardnerella vaginalis, Megasphaera types 1 and 2, bacterial vaginosis associated bacteria-2 and -3 (BVAB-2, BVAB-3), Mobiluncus species, Trichomonas vaginalis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Candida species (C. albicans, C. tropicalis, C. parapsilosis, C. glabrata, C. krusei), Herpes simplex viruses 1 and 2, vaginal fluid, reported as detected or not detected for each organism (Code effective 7/1/2025)

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A59.00-A59.9	Trichomoniasis
A64	Unspecified sexually transmitted disease
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B37.1	Pulmonary candidiasis
B37.31	Acute candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.32	Acute candidiasis of vulva and vagina
B37.41-B37.49	Candidiasis of other urogenital sites
B37.5	Candidal meningitis
B37.6	Candidal endocarditis
B37.7	Candidal sepsis
B37.81	Candidal esophagitis
B37.82	Candidal enteritis
B37.89	Other sites of candidiasis
B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
L29.0	Pruritis ani
L29.2	Pruritis vulvae
L29.3	Anogenital pruritus, unspecified
L29.8	Other pruritis
N30.00-N30.21	Cystitis
N30.80-N30.81	Other cystitis
N30.90-N30.91	Cystitis, unspecified
N33	Bladder disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
N34.1	Nonspecific urethritis
N34.2	Other urethritis
N41.0	Acute prostatitis

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
N45.1-N45.3	Orchitis and epididymitis
N48.29	Other inflammatory disorders of penis
N48.5	Ulcer of penis
N49.2	Inflammatory disorders of scrotum
N49.8	Inflammatory disorders of other specified male genital organs
N50.811- N50.819	Testicular Pain
N50.82	Scrotal pain
N50.89	Other specified disorders of the male genital organs-scrotum ulcer
N50.9	Disorder of male genital organs, unspecified-ulcers on scrotum, groin
N53.12	Painful ejaculation
N71.0-N71.9	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix
N72	Inflammatory disease of cervix uteri
N76.0	Acute vaginitis
N76.1	Subacute and chronic vaginitis
N76.2	Acute vulvitis
N76.3	Subacute and chronic vulvitis
N76.5	Ulceration of vagina
N76.6	Ulceration of vulva
N76.81- N76.89	Mucositis (ulcerative) of vagina and vulva
N77.0	Ulceration of vulva in diseases classified elsewhere
N77.1	Vaginitis, vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in diseases classified elsewhere
N89.8	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina
N90.60	Unspecified hypertrophy of vulva
N90.89	Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vulva and perineum
N93.0	Postcoital and contact bleeding
N94.10- N94.19	Dyspareunia
N94.810	Vulvar vestibulitis
N94.818	Other vulvodynia
O00.00- O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.20- R10.24	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, unspecified
R36.0	Urethral discharge without blood
R36.9	Urethral discharge, unspecified
R82.81	Pyuria
S00.521A- S00.522S	Blister (nonthermal) of lip and oral cavity
S00.82XA- S00.82XS	Blister (nonthermal) of other part of head
S30.822A- S30.827S	Blister (nonthermal) of pelvis and external genitalia
S30.82AA- S30.82AS	Blister (nonthermal) of flank

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
T74.21XA-T74.22XS	Sexual abuse, confirmed
T74.51XA-T74.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T76.21XA-T76.22XS	Sexual abuse, suspected
T76.51XA-T76.52XS	Forced sexual exploitation, suspected
Y07.01-Y07.9	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect
Z03.71-Z03.79	Encounter for suspected maternal and fetal conditions ruled out
Z04.41-Z04.42	Encounter for examination and observation following alleged rape
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z11.4	Encounter for screening for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z20.2	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
Z20.6	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]
Z21	Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status
Z30.014	Encounter for initial prescription of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.430	Encounter for insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z30.433	Encounter for removal and reinsertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
Z32.01	Encounter for pregnancy test, result positive
Z33.1	Pregnant state, incidental
Z33.3	Pregnant state, gestational carrier
Z34.00-Z34.93	Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy
Z36.0-Z36.9	Encounter for antenatal screening of mother
Z3A.00-Z3A.49	Weeks of gestation
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.50-Z37.69	Other multiple births
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified
Z38.00-Z38.8	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and type of delivery
Z39.0-Z39.2	Encounter for maternal postpartum care and examination
Z71.7	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] counseling
Z72.51-Z72.53	High risk sexual behavior

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

Infectious Pathogen Detection by Nucleic Acid Panel Testing that does not meet the criteria in the above policy is Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87507	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); gastrointestinal pathogen (eg, Clostridium difficile, E. coli, Salmonella, Shigella, norovirus, Giardia), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
87633	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); respiratory virus (eg, adenovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus), includes multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, and multiplex amplified probe technique, multiple types or subtypes, 12-25 targets
0115U	Respiratory infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), 18 viral types and subtypes and 2 bacterial targets, amplified probe technique, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected
0152U	Infectious disease (bacteria, fungi, parasites, and DNA viruses), DNA, PCR and next-generation sequencing, plasma, detection of >1,000 potential microbial organisms for significant positive pathogens
0140U	Infectious disease (fungi), fungal pathogen identification, DNA (15 fungal targets), blood culture, amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0141U	Infectious disease (bacteria and fungi), gram-positive organism identification and drug resistance element detection, DNA (20 gram-positive bacterial targets, 4 resistance genes, 1 pan gram-negative bacterial target, 1 pan Candida target), blood culture, amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0152U	Infectious disease (bacteria, fungi, parasites, and DNA viruses), DNA, PCR and next-generation sequencing, plasma, detection of >1,000 potential microbial organisms for significant positive pathogens
0202U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 22 targets including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), qualitative RT-PCR, nasopharyngeal swab, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected
0223U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 22 targets including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), qualitative RT-PCR, nasopharyngeal swab, each pathogen reported as detected or not detected
0225U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection) pathogen-specific DNA and RNA, 21 targets, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2), amplified probe technique, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets,each analyte reported as detected or not detected
0323U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), central nervous system pathogen, metagenomic next-generation sequencing, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), identification of pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi

CPT®* Codes	Description
0330U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), vaginal pathogen panel, identification of 27 organisms, amplified probe technique, vaginal swab
0371U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), genitourinary pathogen, semiquantitative identification, DNA from 16 bacterial organisms and 1 fungal organism, multiplex amplified probe technique via quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), urine
0441U	Infectious disease (bacterial, fungal, or viral infection), semiquantitative biomechanical assessment (via deformability cytometry), whole blood, with algorithmic analysis and result reported as an index
0442U	Infectious disease (respiratory infection), Myxovirus resistance protein A (MxA) and C-reactive protein (CRP), fingerstick whole blood specimen, each biomarker reported as present or absent
0463U	Oncology (cervix), mRNA gene expression profiling of 14 biomarkers (E6 and E7 of the highest-risk human papillomavirus [HPV] types 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58), by real-time nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA), exo- or endocervical epithelial cells, algorithm reported as positive or negative for increased risk of cervical dysplasia or cancer for each biomarker
0480U	Infectious disease (bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), metagenomic next-generation sequencing (DNA and RNA), bioinformatic analysis, with positive pathogen identification
0502U	Human papillomavirus (HPV), E6/E7 markers for high-risk types (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68), cervical cells, branched-chain capture hybridization, reported as negative or positive for high risk for HPV
0504U	Infectious disease (urinary tract infection), identification of 17 pathologic organisms, urine, realtime PCR, reported as positive or negative for each organism
0505U	Infectious disease (vaginal infection), identification of 32 pathogenic organisms, swab, real-time PCR, reported as positive or negative for each organism
0528U	Lower respiratory tract infectious agent detection, 18 bacteria, 8 viruses, and 7 antimicrobial-resistance genes, amplified probe technique, including reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected with semiquantitative results for 15 bacteria
0531U	Infectious disease (acid-fast bacteria and invasive fungi), DNA (673 organisms), next-generation sequencing, plasma
0556U	Infectious disease (bacterial or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific DNA and RNA by real-time PCR, 12 targets, nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab, including multiplex reverse transcription for RNA targets, each analyte reported as detected or not detected (Code effective 7/1/2025)
0563U	Infectious disease (bacterial and/or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 11 viral targets and 4 bacterial targets, qualitative RT-PCR, upper respiratory specimen, each pathogen reported as positive or negative (Code effective 7/1/2025)
0564U	Infectious disease (bacterial and/or viral respiratory tract infection), pathogen-specific nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), 10 viral targets and 4 bacterial targets, qualitative RT-PCR, upper respiratory specimen, each pathogen reported as positive or negative (Code effective 7/1/2025)

Antibiotic Resistance

Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
0112U	Infectious agent detection and identification, targeted sequence analysis (16S and 18S rRNA genes) with drug-resistance gene
0142U	Infectious disease (bacteria and fungi), gram-negative bacterial identification and drug resistance element detection, DNA (21 gram-negative bacterial targets, 6 resistance genes, 1 pan gram-positive bacterial target, 1 pan Candida target), amplified probe technique, each target reported as detected or not detected
0321U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), genitourinary pathogens, identification of 20 bacterial and fungal organisms and identification of 16 associated antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique
0369U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), gastrointestinal pathogens, 31 bacterial, viral, and parasitic organisms and identification of 21 associated antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique
0370U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), surgical wound pathogens, 34 microorganisms and identification of 21 associated antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique, wound swab
0372U	Infectious disease (genitourinary pathogens), antibiotic-resistance gene detection, multiplex amplified probe technique, urine, reported as an antimicrobial stewardship risk score
0373U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), respiratory tract infection, 17 bacteria, 8 fungus, 13 virus, and 16 antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique, upper or lower respiratory specimen
0374U	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), genitourinary pathogens, identification of 21 bacterial and fungal organisms and identification of 21 associated antibiotic-resistance genes, multiplex amplified probe technique, urine

Molecular Microbe Testing billed with any of the following CPT Codes when a more specific CPT/HCPCS code is available is Not Covered or Reimbursable:

CPT®* Codes	Description
87797	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; direct probe technique, each organism
87798	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; amplified probe technique, each organism
87799	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), not otherwise specified; quantification, each organism

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A54.00- A54.9	Gonococcal infection
A55	Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
A56.00- A56.8	Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
A59.00- A59.9	Trichomoniasis
A60.00- A60.9	Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A74.0-74.9	Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
B00.1-B00.9	Herpesviral [herpes simplex] infections
O98.111-098.13	Syphilis complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
O98.211-098.23	Gonorrhea complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
Z11.51	Encounter for screening for human papillomavirus (HPV)

***Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) ©2024 American Medical Association: Chicago, IL.**

General Background

The purpose of infectious pathogen testing using nucleic acid laboratory methods is to identify the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) of disease-causing microorganisms, including viruses, bacteria, parasites and fungi, including yeast, for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment. Nucleic acid pathogen testing provides sensitive, specific and timely identification of microorganisms.

A nucleic acid test analyzes tiny amounts of DNA or RNA in a sample of blood, tissue or body fluid, sputum, stool, urine and cerebrospinal fluid. Because the amount of genetic material is very small the test may include a step where the DNA or RNA of the microorganism is amplified, or increased. This type of nucleic acid pathogen test is known as a nucleic acid amplification test or NAAT. The NAAT format increases diagnostic sensitivity by decreasing the lower limit of detection. For some pathogens there may be a need to determine the precise concentration of DNA or RNA present, rather than only detecting the presence of the microorganism. This is referred to as nucleic acid quantification.

Nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydia), Gardnerella vaginalis, Neisseria gonorrhea (gonorrhea), genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV] type 1 and 2), human papillomavirus (HPV), candida, syphilis and trichomoniasis (trichomonas vaginitis) may be appropriate for asymptomatic individuals with high-risk behavior (e.g., exposure to possible infected partner, high-risk conditions (e.g., pregnancy, HIV infection), or high-risk experiences (e.g., assault) or when otherwise required under the prevention provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing may also be appropriate for a symptomatic individual when the associated signs and symptoms or diagnoses, are listed in the [coding information section](#) of this Coverage Policy.

Standard laboratory methods, such as microscopy, gram stain, culture, histology, or antibody or antigen tests are considered the gold standard to detect the presence of some microorganisms, such as Gardnerella vaginalis, mucosal and noninvasive candida and syphilis.

Appropriate use of nucleic acid infectious pathogen testing is informed by authoritative statements from the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Cancer Society, Association of Public Health Laboratories, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, published, professional society recommendations and other published sources.

Candida

There are over 20 species of *Candida* yeasts that can cause infection in humans. *Candida* yeasts normally reside in the intestinal tract and can be found on mucous membranes, skin and nails, without causing infection; however, overgrowth of these organisms can cause symptoms to develop. Symptoms of candidiasis vary depending on the area of the body that is infected.

Esophageal candidiasis is one of the most common infections in people living with HIV/AIDS. Invasive candidiasis occurs when *Candida* species enter the bloodstream and spread throughout the body. Unlike *Candida* infections in the mucosa of the mouth and throat (also called "thrush") or vaginal yeast infections, invasive candidiasis is a serious infection that can affect the blood, heart, brain, eyes, bones, and other parts of the body. Candidemia, a bloodstream infection with *Candida*, is a common cause of infection and sepsis in hospitalized patients. Symptoms can develop if the infection spreads to other parts of the body, such as the heart, which may result in endocarditis, brain (meningitis), lungs and esophagus (CDC, 2024).

Standard laboratory tests for the diagnosis of the skin, soft tissue, nails and mucosal tissues are fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation stain, blood culture and histopathology (IDSA, 2024). Increasingly, nucleic acid testing is being used to establish a diagnosis of invasive *Candida* (i.e., candidemia) and candidiasis (i.e., vaginal yeast infection). The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing to identify *Candida* as a causative pathogen in the diagnosis of onychomycosis or nail dystrophy has not been established.

Chlamydia (Chlamydia Trachomatis)

Chlamydial infection is the most frequently reported infectious disease in the United States (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021). Individuals with chlamydia may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include cystitis with or without hematuria, urethritis, acute vulvo-vaginitis, lower urogenital tract infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, acute prostatitis, proctitis, epididymitis, orchitis, cervicitis, endometritis, genital lesions, dysuria and urethral discharge. Chlamydial infections in women can lead to serious consequences including pelvic inflammatory disease, tubal factor infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Sexually acquired chlamydial conjunctivitis can occur in both males and females through contact with infected genital secretions. Chlamydia can also be spread from an untreated mother to her baby during childbirth, resulting in ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis) or pneumonia in some exposed infants (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

A number of diagnostic tests for chlamydia are available, including cell culture and nucleic acid pathogen tests. Nucleic acid tests are the most sensitive tests and are recommended by the CDC. These tests can be performed on easily obtainable specimens such as vaginal swabs (either clinician- or patient-collected) or urine. Chlamydia can be diagnosed by testing first-catch urine in both males and females or collecting swab specimens from the endocervix or vagina in females or the urethra in males. Rectal and oropharyngeal chlamydial infection in persons engaging in receptive anal or oral intercourse can be diagnosed by testing at the anatomic site of exposure. Specimens can be collected by a healthcare provider or can be self-collected (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

Gardnerella Vaginalis (Bacterial Vaginosis)

Gardnerella vaginalis (*Gardnerella*) is also known as bacterial vaginosis. Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is the most common cause of vaginal discharge in women of child-bearing age. It is characterized by an overgrowth of anaerobic bacteria. Presenting symptoms include cystitis with or without hematuria, urethritis, acute vaginitis and dysuria (CDC, 2021)

The gram stain is the gold standard for diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis. Amsel's criteria (i.e., thin, white, homogeneous discharge; clue cells on microscopy of wet mount; pH of vaginal fluid greater than 4.5; and release of a fishy odor on adding alkali (10 % KOH) is recommended if gram stain is

not available. BV diagnosis is defined clinically by the presence of three of four of the Amsel's criteria (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

Gonorrhea (Neisseria Gonorrhea)

Neisseria gonorrhea, also known as N. gonorrhea or gonorrhea infects the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, including the cervix, uterus, and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in women and men. Gonorrhea can also infect the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, eyes, and rectum. An individual with gonorrhea may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include pharyngitis, cystitis with or without hematuria, genital lesions, vulvo-vaginitis, endometritis, urethritis, cervicitis, dyspareunia, urethral discharge, prostatitis, epididymitis, orchitis and painful bowel movements. Pharyngeal infection may cause a sore throat. Other symptoms include spondylopathy, osteomyelitis, meningitis, brain abscess, pneumonia, peritonitis and gonococcal heart infection. Gonorrheal infection can be passed from a mother to her baby during delivery and may result in blindness, joint infection or sepsis (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

Urogenital gonorrhea can be diagnosed by testing urine specimens for male and female, urethra specimens in males or endocervical or vaginal specimens in females. Nucleic acid tests are recommended by the CDC for this indication. If an individual has had oral and/or anal sex, pharyngeal and/or rectal swab specimens can also be collected (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2

Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) or type 2 (HSV-2). Infections are transmitted through contact with HSV in herpetic lesions, mucosal surfaces, genital secretions, or oral secretions. HSV-1 and HSV-2 can be shed from normal-appearing oral or genital mucosa or skin. Individuals may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. If symptomatic, presenting symptoms include small painful blisters, rash or skin eruption on or around the penis, scrotum, testes, anus, rectum, vagina, lips, mouth and oral cavity. Both HSV-1 and HSV-2 can also cause rare but serious complications such as aseptic meningitis (inflammation of the linings of the brain). Development of extragenital lesions (e.g. buttocks, groin, thigh, finger, or eye) may occur during the course of infection. Genital herpes may also cause painful genital ulcers that can be severe and persistent in persons with suppressed immune systems, such as HIV-infected persons and make it easier to transmit and acquire HIV infection sexually. Neonatal herpes is one of the most serious complications of genital herpes. Herpes infection can be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth, or babies may be infected shortly after birth, resulting in a potentially fatal neonatal herpes infection (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021).

Because viral shedding is intermittent, failure to detect HSV does not indicate an absence of HSV infection. A direct fluorescent antibody test, isolation by viral culture to detect herpes DNA in an individual with active herpes or nucleic acid pathogen test are recommended for diagnosis (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2021).

Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)

Varicella (chickenpox) is an acute infectious disease caused by varicella-zoster virus (VZV), which is a member of the herpesvirus group. Primary infection with VZV causes varicella. The most common complications are bacterial infections of the skin and soft tissues in children and pneumonia in adults. After the primary infection, VZV stays in the body (in the sensory nerve ganglia) as a latent infection. Reactivation of latent infection causes herpes zoster (shingles). Regarding laboratory testing for varicella (primary) and zoster (reactivation) infection, the CDC (2024) notes that testing may be useful to confirm the presence of the virus, particularly in cases with less typical clinical presentations.

The CDC recommends polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing to confirm cases of varicella and herpes zoster (2024). The Infectious Disease Society of America (2024) also recommends NAAT to confirm VZV infection.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Some types of HPV can cause genital warts (e.g., low-risk types 6, 22, 42, 43, 44) while other types can cause cancer (e.g., high-risk (oncogenic) types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68). Genital warts usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the genital area of both men and women. The warts can be small or large, raised or flat, or shaped like a cauliflower. A healthcare provider can usually diagnose genital warts by looking at the genital area. Rarely, there is transmission of the virus from mother to baby during birth. When this does occur, a baby born to a woman who has genital warts may develop warts in the throat. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the diagnosis of low-risk HPV has not been established.

High-risk HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus or in the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils. To date there is no FDA-approved test for the screening or diagnosis of HPV in males (CDC, 2021). DNA hybridization probe or nucleic acid testing is available to diagnosis high-risk HPV types in females (IDSA, 2024; CDC, 2021). This type of test can be used in combination with the Pap test or alone to test for cervical cancer and is recommended for a female ≥ 30 years of age. Nucleic acid pathogen testing can also be used in women who have slightly abnormal Pap test results (i.e., atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance [ASCUS]) to determine if additional testing or treatment is needed.

Syphilis

Syphilis is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Standard testing methods include serologic treponemal and non-treponemal antibody testing, which are not included in the scope of this Coverage Policy. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the screening or diagnosis of syphilis has not been established (CDC, 2024).

Trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)

According to the CDC (2015), trichomoniasis is the most prevalent nonviral sexually transmitted disease in the United States. The parasite may pass from an infected person to an uninfected person during sexual intercourse. In females, the most commonly infected part of the body is the lower genital tract (vulva, vagina, cervix, or urethra); while in males the urethra is most often infected. It is not common for the parasite to infect other body parts, like the hands, mouth, or anus. Many individuals who have trichomonas are asymptomatic. If symptoms are present they may include urethral or vaginal discharge, cystitis, urethritis, endometritis, burning or redness of the genitals, itching or irritation inside the penis, epididymitis, prostatitis and burning after urination or ejaculation. *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection is associated with two- to threefold increased risk for HIV acquisition, preterm birth, and low birth weight (CDC, 2021).

Culture was considered the gold standard method for diagnosing trichomonas infection before molecular detection methods, such as nucleic acid pathogen testing became available. Microscopic evaluation of wet preparations of genital secretions is relatively convenient and of low cost; although sensitivity is low in vaginal specimens and in urethral, urine sediment and semen in males. Among females, FDA-approved nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) are highly sensitive. Although not FDA-approved for use in males, nucleic acid pathogen tests can be used with urine or urethral swabs from men if validated per CLIA regulations (CDC, 2021). Other testing methods used less commonly include rapid antigen tests and DNA hybridization probes (IDSA, 2024).

Nucleic Acid Infectious Pathogen Panels

Detection of infectious pathogens using nucleic acid panels has been proposed as a quick and convenient method to detect multiple infectious pathogens using a single sample source. Available

panel tests include those that identify disease-causing viruses, parasites and bacteria from blood, sera, plasma, stool, and nasopharyngeal aspirates. Other laboratory techniques used to diagnose infectious disease and respiratory, gastrointestinal and central nervous pathogens include serology, microscopy, immunofluorescence and culture. It is now possible using culture-independent molecular techniques to rapidly and simultaneously identify a multitude of bacterial, protozoan, and viral diarrheal pathogens including some not commonly identified in clinical laboratories (Riddle, 2016).

Selection of infectious pathogens for testing is based on subjective and objective assessment of an individual's signs and symptoms. There is no specific number of pathogens for which testing in the outpatient setting is demonstrated in the published, peer-reviewed medical literature to be most effective. Published professional society guidance is limited. Testing for up to 11 pathogens is clinically useful to provide identification of infectious gastrointestinal and respiratory pathogens in the outpatient setting. An expanded nucleic acid panel test to detect up to 25 infectious pathogens related to the central nervous system may be considered clinically useful.

Nucleic Acid Quantification

Nucleic acid quantification is a molecular laboratory method performed to determine the average concentration of DNA or RNA in a sample. Quantitative (vs. qualitative) viral results may be useful for interpreting tests, particularly with regard to viruses causing latent infection or for monitoring therapy or disease progression. Interpretation of any result requires integration of the clinical history, laboratory data, treatment records, and observation of trends over time (Humphries and Miller, 2019). There is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support nucleic acid quantification for the monitoring of disease progression or therapy outcomes for candida, Gardnerella, gonorrhea or herpes simplex virus (HSV) Types 1 & 2. Published professional society recommendations regarding the use of nucleic acid quantification for these pathogens are also lacking.

Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing (mNGS)

Unlike polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays, mNGS samples massive quantities of DNA or RNA fragments from a given specimen without the use of species-specific primers, allowing for the hypothesis-free identification of potential pathogens. Plasma mNGS is sometimes described as a "liquid biopsy" for diagnosing infectious diseases, as it has been hypothesized to detect small fragments of genetic material shed from a distant or localized infection through a single blood test (Edward and Handel, 2021). A single mNGS assay, can identify viral, bacterial, fungal, and parasitic pathogens, showcasing its potential utility in diagnosing complex infections, such as those involving the central nervous system.

While mNGS holds immense potential for a wide range of applications, implementing it into clinical settings for diagnosing infectious diseases poses several challenges. The challenges associated with the standardization of workflows in mNGS have a significant impact on the turnaround time and costs, data quality, reproducibility, comparability, and biological interpretation (Kan et al. (2024). Among the many limitations of the use of mNGS testing in routine clinical practice is the lack of a gold standard for comparison when a pathogen is identified by mNGS only. Studies have attempted to create their own gold-standard definitions that typically include a combination of other microbiologic testing modalities and adjudication by the treating team or an expert panel. In addition, reported results may not reflect the patient's true infectious status. A negative test result may be due to either the absence of a pathogen or a "missed" identification by mNGS. A false-positive mNGS test result may be due to sample contamination (while obtaining a specimen or in the lab), leading to report of an entirely irrelevant microbe. Alternatively, mNGS may incidentally detect DNA or RNA from a microbe that truly is present in the specimen but is not a pathogen or may not be clinically relevant at that time (Kan, 2024).

While several systematic reviews and meta-analyses are noted in the published peer-reviewed medical literature, there is a lack of randomized controlled trials available for analysis. At present, the clinical utility of metagenomic next-generation sequencing to identify infectious pathogens in the outpatient setting has not been established. Published professional society guidelines are also lacking.

Tinea

Tinea represents a group of diseases caused by a fungus. Types of tinea include ringworm, athlete's foot and jock itch. Published professional society guidelines do not support nucleic acid pathogen testing to diagnose tinea. According to the Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA, 2024) laboratory procedures of value for the diagnosis of dermatophytes/tinea in skin and subcutaneous infection are fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation and histopathology. The role of nucleic acid pathogen testing for the diagnosis of tinea has not been established.

Urinary Tract Infection

There is insufficient evidence to support the use of nucleic acid testing for the diagnosis of urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis and orchitis. Urinary tract infections are among the most common bacterial infections in women. Most urinary tract infections are acute uncomplicated cystitis. A urinalysis, but not urine culture, is recommended in making the diagnosis. Urine cultures are recommended in women with suspected pyelonephritis, women with symptoms that do not resolve or that recur within two to four weeks after completing treatment, and women who present with atypical symptoms (Colgan, 2011).

Regarding recurrent uncomplicated urinary tract infection in women, the American Urological Association (2019, reviewed and confirmed 2022) notes that clinicians must document positive urine cultures associated with prior symptomatic episodes. The Clinical Guideline also notes clinicians should obtain urinalysis, urine culture and sensitivity with each symptomatic acute cystitis episode prior to initiating treatment in patients with recurrent UTIs.

The IDSA (2024) describes clinical microbiology tests of value in establishing an etiologic diagnosis of infections of the urinary tract, including laboratory procedures for the diagnosis of cystitis, pyelonephritis, prostatitis, epididymitis and orchitis. According to the IDSA, diagnosis of urinary tract infections requires clinical information and physical findings as well as laboratory information. Culture is noted to be appropriate test for the diagnosis of yeast in urine and acute bacterial prostatitis. Rarely, yeast in urine may rarely indicate systemic infection, for which additional tests must be conducted for confirmation (e.g., blood cultures and β -glucan levels). Detection of adenovirus in cases of cystitis is usually done by NAAT. Polyoma BK virus nephropathy is best diagnosed by quantitative molecular determination of circulating virus in blood rather than detection of virus in urine. Acute bacterial prostatitis is defined by clinical signs and physical findings combined with positive urine or prostate secretion cultures yielding usual urinary tract pathogens.

Antibiotic Resistance Testing

The clinical utility of this testing has yet to be proven. There are two main limitations to this testing that need to be addressed. First, there is relatively poor alignment between the presence of genotypic resistance and corresponding phenotypic antibiotic sensitivity (Dulanto Chiang and Dekker, 2020; Hansen et al, 2020). For certain antibiotics, the degree of resistance cannot be accurately inferred by the presence of a resistance gene alone (Dulanto Chiang and Dekker, 2020). In fact, the efficacy of this testing may depend not only on the specific antibiotic in question, but also on the pathogen and body site. Furthermore, not all resistance mechanisms have been genetically characterized, especially in the setting of rare pathogens and newer antibiotics (Chiang and Dekker, 2020). Second, resistance genes typically reside on mobile genetic elements, and when identified on panel testing, it is often difficult to assign the resistance gene to

a particular pathogen (if many are detected) without additional techniques; this adds to the cost and complexity of testing (Dulanto Chiang and Dekker, 2020).

There is a paucity of quality data demonstrating that antibiotic resistance genotyping via syndromic panel testing improves patient outcomes, particularly in the outpatient setting. Published studies have significant limitations and small sample sizes. Additionally, the setting in which this testing has been most studied is in critical care patients admitted to the hospital with blood infections/sepsis.

There is a lack of endorsement of this testing from professional society guidelines. Recommendations for or against testing are absent from most guidelines.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Multiple nucleic acid-based infectious pathogen tests have been cleared or approved by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health for the detection of infectious pathogens. According to the FDA, these tests analyze variations in the sequence, structure, or expression of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) in order to diagnose disease or medical conditions, infection with an identifiable pathogen, or determine genetic carrier status. Information regarding specific tests may be found on the FDA website at the following URL address:

<https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/InVitroDiagnostics/ucm330711.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC]; 2021): 2021 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines note that nucleic acid pathogen testing is available for chlamydia, bacterial vaginosis, gonorrhea and trichomonas.

Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA)/American Society for Microbiology (ASM) (2024): On behalf of the IDSA/ASM, Miller et al. published A Guide to Utilization of the Microbiology Laboratory for Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases: 2024 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Society for Microbiology.

Regarding laboratory diagnosis of fungal infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, specifically for dermatophytes/tineas and yeast like fungal infections, the IDSA notes fungal culture, calcofluor-KOH preparation and histopathology are valuable diagnostic procedures used for such infections. For other fungal infections, urine antigen, fungal serology and blood culture are noted as additional diagnostic procedures. The IDSA does not recommend nucleic acid testing as a laboratory method to diagnose fungal infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (2024).

Regarding infections of the urinary tract, specifically for the diagnosis of cystitis, pyelonephritis, prostatitis, epididymitis and orchitis, the IDSA notes that routine aerobic culture and gram stain are tests of value related to the diagnosis of pyelonephritis and cystitis. NAAT may be of value in diagnosing adenovirus and BK polyoma virus. Aerobic and fungal culture, mycobacterial culture and serology are tests of value for the diagnosis of various pathogens associated with prostatitis. NAAT and culture are valuable to diagnose Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae in the setting of epididymitis.

American College of Gastroenterology ([ACG], 2016): On behalf of the ACG, Riddle et al., published an ACG Clinical Guideline for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute diarrheal infections in adults which notes traditional methods of diagnosis (bacterial culture, microscopy with and without special stains and immunofluorescence, and antigen testing) fail to reveal the etiology of the majority of cases of acute diarrheal infection. If available, the use of FDA-approved culture-independent methods of diagnosis can be recommended at least as an adjunct to traditional methods. (Strong recommendation, low level of evidence)

The Clinical Guideline also notes Stool diagnostic studies may be used if available in cases of dysentery, moderate-to-severe disease, and symptoms lasting >7 days to clarify the etiology of the patient's illness and enable specific directed therapy. (Strong recommendation, very low level of evidence)

American Urological Association ([AUA], 2019): Regarding uncomplicated urinary tract infections in women the AUA notes:

- To make a diagnosis of recurrent UTI, clinicians must document positive urine cultures associated with prior symptomatic episodes. (Clinical Principle)
- Clinicians should obtain urinalysis, urine culture and sensitivity with each symptomatic acute cystitis episode prior to initiating treatment in patients with recurrent UTIs. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade C)
- Clinicians should omit surveillance urine testing, including urine culture, in asymptomatic patients with recurrent UTIs. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade C)

(Grade C: Net benefit (or net harm) appears moderate. Applies to most patients in most circumstances but better evidence is likely to change confidence)

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force ([USPSTF], 2021): The Task Force notes Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) for Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections are usually used for screening because their sensitivity and specificity are high for detecting these infections. There are a number of FDA approved tests for use on urogenital and extragenital sites, including urine, endocervical, vaginal, male urethral, rectal, and pharyngeal specimens. Urine testing with NAATs is at least as sensitive as testing with endocervical specimens, clinician- or self-collected vaginal specimens, or urethral specimens in clinical settings. The same specimen can be used to test for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Medicare Coverage Determinations

	Contractor	Determination Name/Number	Revision Effective Date
NCD	National	Screening for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and High-Intensity Behavioral Counseling (HIBC) to Prevent STIs (210.10)	11/8/2011
LCD	CGS Administrators, LLC	Foodborne Gastrointestinal Panels Identified by Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) (L37364)	4/4/2024
LCD	First Coast Options	Respiratory Pathogen Panel Testing (L38918)	7/11/2021
LCD	Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	MolDX: Molecular Syndromic Panels for Infectious Disease Pathogen Identification Testing (L39003)	1/30/2025
LCD	Novitas Solutions	Gastrointestinal Pathogen (GIP) Panels Utilizing Multiplex Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques (NAATs) (L38229)	10/26/2023
LCD	Novitas Solutions	Respiratory Pathogen Panel Testing (L38916)	7/11/2021
LCD	Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation	MolDX: Molecular Syndromic Panels for Infectious Disease Pathogen Identification Testing (39004)	1/01/2025

Note: Please review the current Medicare Policy for the most up-to-date information.

(NCD = National Coverage Determination; LCD = Local Coverage Determination)

Health Equity Considerations

Health equity is the highest level of health for all people; health inequity is the avoidable difference in health status or distribution of health resources due to the social conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.

Social determinants of health are the conditions in the environment that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks. Examples include safe housing, transportation and neighborhoods; racism, discrimination and violence; education, job opportunities and income; access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities; access to clean air and water; and language and literacy skills.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported the results of several studies which note there are higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) among some under-represented ethnic and racial groups compared to whites. Factors such as poverty, socioeconomic disparities between groups, including fewer and lower paying jobs and low education levels can make it more difficult for people to stay sexually healthy.

The CDC further notes:

- People who cannot afford basic needs may have trouble accessing quality sexual health services.
- Many under-represented racial and ethnic groups may distrust the health care system, fearing discrimination from doctors and other health care providers.
- In communities with higher STD rates, sexually active people may be more likely to get an STD because they have greater odds of selecting a partner who is infected.

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Revision Details

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Date
Focus review	No clinical policy statement changes.	10/15/2025
Annual review	- Increased number of pathogens in gastrointestinal and respiratory infectious disease panels to 11 for each panel test. - Added policy statement for metagenomic next-generation sequencing - Added bullet for herpes simplex/varicella zoster panel	7/15/2025
Focused review	Coding changes	2/15/2025
Focused review	DD	11/10/2024
Annual review	Added policy statement for antibiotic resistant testing.	5/15/2024

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