

BROAD MOLECULAR PROFILING PANELS FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES AND MYELOID MALIGNANCY PANELS

- I. Broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (81450, 81455) are considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member is undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**
 - B. The member has newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**
 - C. The member has newly diagnosed myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **OR**
 - D. The member has suspected myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) **AND**
 1. Other causes of cytopenia(s) have been ruled out, **OR**
 - E. The member is suspected to have a myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), **AND**
 1. This is the member's initial genetic evaluation for suspected MPN, **OR**
 2. Previous results of *JAK2*, *CALR*, and *MPL* analysis were negative, **OR**
 - F. The member has a diagnosis of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), **AND**
 1. There has been progression to accelerated or blast phase, **OR**
 2. Results of *BCR-ABL1* kinase domain mutation analysis were negative.
- II. Repeat broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (81450, 81455) are considered **medically necessary** when:

- A. The member has myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **AND**
 1. The member has relapsed after allo-HCT [hematopoietic cell transplant], **OR**
 - B. The member has acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **AND**
 1. The member is showing evidence of symptomatic relapse after maintenance therapy, **OR**
 - C. The member has acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **AND**
 1. The member has relapsed or refractory disease or progression on treatment.
- III. Broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood (81450, 81455) are considered **investigational** for all other indications.

Note: If a multigene panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used. These clinical criteria are not intended to address liquid biopsies.

DEFINITIONS

1. **Myeloproliferative Neoplasms:** Rare overlapping blood diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets. There are seven subcategories of myeloproliferative neoplasms:
 - Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
 - Polycythemia vera (PV)
 - Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
 - Essential thrombocytopenia (ET)
 - Chronic neutrophilic leukemia
 - Chronic eosinophilic leukemia
 - Chronic eosinophilic leukemia-not otherwise specified
 - MPN, unclassifiable (MPN-U)

2. **Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS):** A group of disorders characterized by abnormalities of the bone marrow, leading to low numbers of one or more types of blood cells. The WHO system recognizes 6 main types of MDS:
- MDS with multilineage dysplasia (MDS-MLD)
 - MDS with single lineage dysplasia (MDS-SLD)
 - MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)
 - MDS with excess blasts (MDS-EB)
 - MDS with isolated del(5q)
 - MDS, unclassifiable (MDS-U)

REFERENCES

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