



Medical Coverage Policy

Effective Date..... 2/15/2020
Next Review Date..... 7/15/2020
Coverage Policy Number 0530

Nucleic Acid Pathogen Testing

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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. 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 (CP) addresses nucleic acid pathogen testing.

The purpose of molecular 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 and fungi, including yeast.

The scope of this policy includes nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia, candida, Gardnerella vaginalis, gonorrhea, genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV], type 1 and 2), high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV), syphilis and trichomonas. Nucleic acid pathogen testing for pathogens not described in this Coverage Policy is beyond the scope of this CP.

Coverage Policy

Medically Necessary

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

- Asymptomatic individuals 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 individuals when the associated signs and symptoms or diagnoses, are listed in the [coding/billing information section](#):

Sexually Transmitted Disease	CPT Codes
candida	87480, 87481, 87482
Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis)	87490, 87491, 87492
Gardnerella vaginalis	87510, 87511, 87512
Genital Herpes (Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2)	87528, 87529, 87530
Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoea)	87590, 87591, 87592
Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68)	87624
Trichomoniasis (Trichomonas vaginalis)	87660, 87661

Not Medically Necessary

Nucleic acid pathogen testing is considered not medically necessary if the criteria described above are not met.

Nucleic acid pathogen testing is considered not medically necessary for ANY of the following indications:

- onychomycosis, nail dystrophy
- human papilloma virus (HPV), low-risk types (e.g., types 6, 11, 42, 43, 44)
- syphilis

Not Reimbursable

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

General Background

The purpose of molecular 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 and fungi, including yeast. 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. 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. There may also be a need to quantify rather than simply detect the presence of certain microorganisms (i.e., quantification).

The focus of this Medical Coverage Policy is nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydia), gardnerella vaginalis, Neisseria gonorrhoea (gonorrhoea), genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV] type 1 and 2), human papillomavirus (HPV), candida, syphilis and trichomoniasis (trichomonas vaginitis). Nucleic acid pathogen testing 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 pathogen testing may also be appropriate for a symptomatic individual when the associated signs and symptoms or diagnoses, are listed in the [coding/billing 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 for the presence of some microorganisms, such as gardnerella vaginalis, mucosal and noninvasive candida and syphilis.

Appropriate use of nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia, candida, gardnerella vaginalis, gonorrhoea, genital herpes (herpes simplex virus [HSV], type 1 and 2), high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV), syphilis and trichomonas chlamydia 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.

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, 2018).

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, 2018). 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, 2018; CDC, 2015). 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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

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, 2015)

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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Gonorrhea (Neisseria Gonorrhea)

Neisseria gonorrhoea, also known as *N. gonorrhoea* 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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

Genital Herpes (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, 2018; CDC, 2015).

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, 2015).

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 (ACS, 2019). 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, 2015; American Cancer Society [ACS], 2018). DNA hybridization probe or nucleic acid testing is available to diagnosis high-risk HPV types in females (IDSA, 2018; CDC, 2015). 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 (ACS, 2018).

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, 2015).

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, 2015).

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, 2015). Other testing methods used less commonly include rapid antigen tests and DNA hybridization probes (IDSA, 2018).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Multiple nucleic acid-based pathogen tests have been cleared or approved by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health for the detection of candida, chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes simplex virus, human papillomavirus and trichomonas. 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>

Professional Societies/Organizations

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC]; 2015): 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines note that nucleic acid pathogen testing is available for chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomonas.

Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA)/American Society for Microbiology (ASM): On behalf of the IDSA/ASM, Miller et al. published A Guide to Utilization of the Microbiology Laboratory for Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases: 2018 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Society for

Microbiology. Recommendations include use of nucleic acid pathogen testing for chlamydia, gonorrhea, trichomonas, high-risk HPV and HSV (2018).

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force ([USPSTF], 2014): On behalf of the USPSTF, LeFevre (2014) published screening guidelines for chlamydia and gonorrhea. The Guidelines note chlamydia and gonorrhea should be diagnosed by using nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs). Nucleic acid amplification tests have high sensitivity and specificity and are cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use on urogenital sites including male and female urine, as well as clinician-collected endocervical, vaginal, and male urethral specimens. Most NAATs that are cleared for use on vaginal swabs are also cleared for use on self-collected vaginal specimens in clinical settings. Rectal and pharyngeal swabs can be collected from persons who engage in receptive anal intercourse and oral sex, although these collection sites have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Urine testing with NAATs is at least as sensitive as testing with endocervical specimens, clinician- or self-collected vaginal specimens, or urethral specimens that are self-collected in clinical settings. The same specimen can be used to test for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

The American Board of Internal Medicine’s (ABIM) Foundation Choosing Wisely® Initiative: American Society for Clinical Pathology (2018): Don’t perform low-risk HPV testing.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

- National Coverage Determinations (NCDs): National Coverage Determination (NCD) for screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and high-intensity behavioral counseling (HIBC) to prevent STIs (210.10). Implementation date Feb 12, 2012-includes guidance for screening only. Refer to the CMS NCD table of contents link in the reference section.
- Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Multiple LCDs found. Refer to the LCD table of contents link in the reference section.

Use Outside of the US

No relevant information.

Coding/Billing Information

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.

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
87482	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Candida species, quantification

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
B37.1	Pulmonary candidiasis
B37.3	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	Female pelvic inflammatory disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
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	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
R10.2	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
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

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
	All other codes

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 Diagnosis 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
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
N50.89	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
N94.10-N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00-O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	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
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
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
Z11.3	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
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum

Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
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
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
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child

Gardnerella vaginalis

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

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

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
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

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
87530	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Herpes simplex virus, quantification

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
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
R10.2	Pelvic and perineal pain
R21	Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption
R30.0	Dysuria
R30.9	Painful micturition, 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
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
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

Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoea)

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
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
N50.89	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
N94.10-N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00-O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	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
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
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
Z11.3	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
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
Z12.4	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix
Z12.5	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate
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
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
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child

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

CPT®* Codes	Description
87592	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, 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
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
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
N50.89	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
N94.10-N94.19	Dyspareunia
O00.00-O9A.53	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium
R10.2	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
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

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

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)

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
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
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
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
Z11.3	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
Z12.12	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of rectum
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
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
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
Z76.1	Encounter for health supervision and care of foundling
Z76.2	Encounter for health supervision and care of other healthy infant and child
Z85.41	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri
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
Z87.410	Personal history of cervical dysplasia
Z87.411	Personal history of vaginal dysplasia
Z94.0-Z94.9	Transplanted organ and tissue status

Syphilis

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

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
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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
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
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
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

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