

Current Effective Date: 5/1/25

Status: Approved

Reviewed by Medical Policy Subcommittee: 5/1/25

Reviewed Dates: 2/27/25

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Medical policies in conjunction with other nationally recognized standards of care are used to make medical coverage decisions.

Fecal Analysis Panels for Intestinal Disorders Policy

Indication/Usage:

Intestinal Dysbiosis is an imbalance of bacteria and microbes in the body. It is often linked to digestive problems, including cramps, bloating, constipation or diarrhea. It has also been linked to difficulty urinating, acid reflux, vaginal or rectal infections, food intolerance, chronic fatigue, and skin disorders. Intestinal dysbiosis as a specific disorder is poorly defined. Fecal analysis may be suggested for people with gastrointestinal disorders such as intestinal dysbiosis, irritable bowel, malabsorption or small intestinal overgrowth of bacteria.

Medical Indications for Authorization Commercial and Medicare Members

SummaCare considers the following gastrointestinal function tests are experimental, investigational, or unproven because the effectiveness has not been established:

Malabsorption Evaluation Panel (quantitative evaluation of alpha-1 antitrypsin, calprotectin, pancreatic elastase, and reducing substances) for the evaluation of intestinal dysbiosis, irritable bowel syndrome, malabsorption or small intestinal overgrowth of bacteria, and all other indications.

CPT code

- **0430U:** Gastroenterology, malabsorption evaluation of alpha-hyphen1-hyphenantitrypsin, calprotectin, pancreatic elastase and reducing substances, feces, quantitative
- **81599:** Unlisted multianalyte assay with algorithmic analysis [when specified as fecal analysis using PCR or next generation sequencing of microbiome DNA
- **89240:** Unlisted miscellaneous pathology test [when specified as fecal analysis for intestinal dysbiosis or other intestinal symptoms and disorders]

There is currently no NCD or LCD per CMS

Limitations

No FDA indications, nationally recognized clinical practice guidelines or CMS criteria has been identified for fecal analysis tests used in the evaluation of intestinal dysbiosis, irritable bowel syndrome, malabsorption or small intestinal overgrowth of bacteria.

Coverage Decisions

Coverage decisions made per CMS, Hayes and industry standards research

Plans Covered By This Policy

Commercial and Medicare

Considered experimental and investigational for all lines of business

Sources Reviewed

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American College of Gastroenterology Task Force on Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Brandt LJ, Chey WD, Foxx-Orenstein AE, et al. An evidence-based position statement on the management of irritable bowel syndrome. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2009; 104 Suppl 1:S1-S35.

Hoffenberg EJ. Serologic testing for inflammatory bowel disease. *J Pediatr*. 1999; 134(4):447-452

Lacy BE, Patel NK. Rome criteria and a diagnostic approach to irritable bowel syndrome. *J Clin Med*. 2017 Oct 26; 6(11):99.

Pimentel M, Chow EJ, Lin HC. Eradication of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth reduces symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2000; 95(12):3503-3506.

Rana SV, Malik A. Hydrogen breath tests in gastrointestinal diseases. *Indian J Clin Biochem*. 2014 Oct; 29(4):398-405.

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