Clinical Policy: Cardiac Biomarker Testing
Reference Number: CP.MP.156
Date of Last Revision: 10/21

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description
The release of cardiac biomarkers is among the cascade of events that occur during acute coronary syndromes and cardiac ischemia. This policy discusses the medical necessity requirements for testing of these cardiac biomarkers.

Policy/Criteria
I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that troponin I or T testing is medically necessary and the appropriate cardiac biomarker for evaluating for suspected acute myocardial infarctions (AMI) or myocardial injury due to other mechanisms.

II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that creatine kinase myocardial isoenzyme (CK-MB) and myoglobin testing are not medically necessary in the evaluation for suspected AMI because troponin is the recommended biomarker due to its superior sensitivity and accuracy.

Background
Detection of specific cardiac biomarkers in blood serum is a useful clinical indication of AMI, myocarditis, or heart failure. According to the 2014 clinical practice guideline of the American College of Cardiologists/American Heart Association, (ACC/AHA) cardiac troponins have become the main biomarkers used for the diagnoses of acute coronary syndromes, specifically troponins I and T because these subunits are expressed in the myocardium.1,2 Furthermore, troponin levels are also elevated for acute and chronic decompensated heart failure in instances of myocyte injury and/or necrosis.3

Other cardiac peptides that were previously assessed for AMI include CK-MB and myoglobin. However, recent evidence suggests that the sensitivity and specificity of these biomarkers are inferior compared to the troponins, suggesting that troponins are a more accurate biomarker of myocardial injury.1 According to the 2014 ACC/AHA clinical practice guideline, CK-MB and myoglobin are no longer necessary for acute coronary syndrome diagnosis as a result of the advent of troponin assays.1 CK-MB detection is comparatively less sensitive and less specific. Voltz et al. performed a retrospective cohort study across 55,000 emergency department visits for AMI and examined their CK-MB and troponin levels with screenings; the authors concluded that CK-MB can be omitted during the initial screening of AMIs.6 Eggers et al.10/21 evaluated the role of myoglobin with troponin I to detect AMI in a sample of 197 patients and determined that neither myoglobin nor CK-MB added clinical diagnostic value.4 Aviles et al. analyzed AMI amongst patients with elevated cardiac troponins in a prospective cohort and noted that at least 20% of patients had normal CK-MB levels, thereby further questioning the validity of CK-MB as a valuable cardiac biomarker.7 Of note, Singh et al. measured CK-MB testing from 2007 to 2013 and found a dramatic decrease from 12,057 tests in 2007 to 36 tests in 2013.5
CLINICAL POLICY

Cardiac Biomarker Testing for Acute Myocardial Infarction

Coding Implications
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Table 1: CPT codes not medically necessary when billed with CPT 84484 Troponin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82553</td>
<td>Creatine kinase (CK), (CPK); MB fraction only</td>
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<tr>
<td>83874</td>
<td>Myoglobin</td>
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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy developed</th>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deleted Table 2, diagnosis code list. Clarified in criteria point II that CK-MB and myoglobin are not medically necessary when billed with 84484 troponin. Specialist reviewed</td>
<td>03/18</td>
<td>03/18</td>
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<tr>
<td>References reviewed and updated.</td>
<td>02/19</td>
<td>02/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>References reviewed and updated. Coding reviewed.</td>
<td>01/20</td>
<td>01/20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Added “or myocardial injury due to other mechanisms” in addition to acute myocardial infarction for approval in criteria I. References reviewed and updated. Coding reviewed. Replaced “member” with “member/enrollee” in all instances.</td>
<td>12/20</td>
<td>01/21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual review. Changed “review date” in the header to “date of last revision” and “date” in the revision log header to “revision date.” References reviewed, and updated. Reviewed by specialist.</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>10/21</td>
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References


**Important Reminder**

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.
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This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of member/enrollees. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for member/enrollees. Member/enrollees should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

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Note: For Medicaid member/enrollees, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare member/enrollees, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at http://www.cms.gov for additional information.

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