

EFFECTIVE DATE: 08|01|2019

POLICY LAST UPDATED: 04|25|2019

OVERVIEW

Allergy is a hypersensitive reaction that is usually manifested in the clinical form of allergic asthma, hay fever or eczema developing within minutes to a few hours after exposure to an antigen. The most common types of allergies are rhinitis, asthma, food allergy, insect sting allergy, drug allergy and contact dermatitis. Allergy testing is focused on determining what allergens cause a particular reaction and the degree of the reaction and provides justification for recommendations of specific avoidance measures in the home or work environment or the institution of particular medicines or immunotherapy.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial Products

The following tests are covered when performed to establish a diagnosis of allergy. All other indications are not covered as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes:

- ELISA/Act (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay/Advanced Cell Test) qualitative antibody testing
- IgG and IgG subclass antibody tests for food allergy
- LMRA (Lymphocyte Mitogen Response Assays) by ELISA/Act

BlueCHiP for Medicare

The following tests are not covered as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes:

- Leukocyte Histamine Release Test (LHRT)
- IgG ELISA, indirect method
- Qualitative multi-allergen screen

The Antigen Leukocyte Antibody Test (ALCAT) is not covered when performed to establish a diagnosis of food allergy, using the diagnosis codes listed in the Coding Section, as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Commercial Products

The following tests are not medically necessary as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes:

- Leukocyte Histamine Release Test (LHRT)
- IgG ELISA, indirect method
- Qualitative multi-allergen screen

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COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Benefit Booklet, Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for applicable not medically necessary/not covered benefits/coverage.

BACKGROUND

Environmental illness refers to a physiologic reaction that is triggered by an exogenous agent, which can be ingested, inhaled, or exposed through direct contact with skin. The physiologic reaction can be an immunologic response or a nonimmunologic response. An adverse physiologic reaction to exogenous antigens has been proposed to play a causative role in a wide variety of illnesses, including allergies, eczema, chronic fatigue, migraine headaches, and gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome.

Food allergy is the most well-defined type of environmental illness and is estimated to affect 8% of children. In most cases, true food allergy is characterized by a classic immunologic response, i.e., an immunoglobulin E-mediated reaction in response to a specific protein allergen. Reactions can range from mild symptoms to life-threatening anaphylaxis. Current guidelines for the diagnosis and management of food allergies have been developed by National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID).

Food intolerance is a broader term that overlaps with food allergy but is less well-defined. Food intolerance refers to physiologic reactions that are triggered by a particular food, but which are not immune-mediated. It is hypothesized that physiologic reactions to food may manifest as a range of nonspecific symptoms, such as GI complaints, headache, fatigue, and musculoskeletal complaints and that these symptoms may become chronic with repeated exposure. An example of food intolerance, distinguished from a true food allergy, is lactose intolerance, in which dairy products incite a nonimmunologic reaction that can lead to a constellation of GI symptoms.

Treatment

Treatment of environmental illness primarily involves avoidance of the inciting agent. Acute allergic reactions are treated in the same way as other types of allergies with antihistamines, steroids, and supportive measures. In cases of severe allergy where an agent cannot be definitively avoided, patients can carry and self-administer auto-injectable epinephrine when needed. Prophylactic antihistamines can also be used to prevent or lessen reactions. Allergy immunotherapy may be appropriate for selected allergens.

For patients with food intolerance that is not allergy based, identification of the inciting agent(s) can be difficult because the symptoms are chronic. Use of an elimination diet is considered the best way to identify intolerant agents. In an elimination diet, one specific food or food group is eliminated from the diet for a specified period, and symptoms are observed. Following the elimination period, a rechallenge can be performed to ascertain whether symptoms return. Elimination diets often need to be done sequentially with a large number of items, so the process can be lengthy and cumbersome.

The umbrella term “food hypersensitivity for food sensitivities” can be used to describe any “adverse reaction to food.” The term “food allergy” refers to the subgroup of food-triggered reactions in which immunologic mechanisms have been implicated, whether IgE-mediated, non-IgE mediated, or involving a combination of IgE and non-IgE mediated etiologies. All other reactions to food that were in the past sometimes referred to as “food intolerance” or “food sensitivities” constitute non-allergic food hypersensitivity reactions and are not considered food allergies.

Antigen Leukocyte Antibody Test

The antigen leukocyte antibody test (ALCAT) is intended to diagnose intolerance to foods and other environmental agents. It is a blood test that assesses the response of leukocytes and platelets to a panel of foods and/or other environmental agents, by measuring the change in size and number of cells following exposure to a specific agent.

ALCAT is intended to identify foods and other environmental agents for which an individual may have intolerance. It is not intended to diagnose food allergy. The test is based on the theory that a substantial increase in leukocyte size and number is characteristic of an intolerant response. Identifying the specific inciting agent facilitates avoidance of that agent, which may lead to a reduction in symptoms. In this regard, ALCAT testing has been used as a tool for developing an elimination diet that is targeted to the most likely offending agents.

The test is performed by taking a sample of blood, which is first treated to remove the red blood cells and tested to determine the baseline number and size of leukocytes and platelets. Measurement of size and count of cells is performed by the Coulter technique, which is a standard technique in clinical hematology. Next, a small quantity of blood is incubated with multiple agents. Following exposures, change in the number and size of cells is determined for each exposure. A 10% increase in the size of leukocytes is considered characteristic of a response to an intolerant agent.

The ALCAT website (Cell Sciences Systems) lists 11 separate panels consisting of various combinations of foods, herbs, food additives/coloring, and environmental chemicals. The total number of agents tested in these panels ranges from 70 to 357.

For individuals who have a suspected intolerance of environmental agents or food who receive the ALCAT, the evidence includes a randomized controlled trial and case series. Relevant outcomes are morbid events and medication use. There is a lack of published research on the diagnostic accuracy of ALCAT; therefore, it is not possible to determine the sensitivity, specificity, and/or predictive value of the test compared with alternatives. A few low-quality studies have reported improvements in outcomes following the use of ALCAT, but it is not possible to determine whether these changes occurred as a result of the test itself, bias, variation in the natural history of the condition, and/or the placebo effect. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Leukocyte Histamine Release Test

The leukocyte histamine release test (LHRT) is designed to provide an in vitro correlate to an in vivo allergic response (i.e., skin prick testing). An allergen is added to the peripheral blood leukocytes of the individual being tested and the in vitro release of histamine from basophils in response to exposure to the allergen is measured. Histamine is normally released as a consequence of the interaction of allergen with cell-bound IgE antibodies. In contrast, the RAST test (radioallergosorbent test) attempts to correlate the presence of allergy to serum levels of antigen-specific IgE as an index of allergic reactivity. Initially, measurements of histamine release required isolation of leukocytes from whole blood followed by the isolation of the released histamine; the laboratory techniques were difficult and time-consuming and thus LHRT was primarily used as a research tool only. Recently, a special type of glass fiber has been developed that binds histamine with high affinity and selectivity. These glass fibers can be used as a “solid phase” to absorb the histamine that is released directly into the blood. The recent commercial availability of simplified and automated methods of laboratory analysis (i.e., both ELISA and radioimmunoassays) have renewed interest in the clinical applications of LHRT in the evaluation of food, inhalant, and drug allergies. Overall, studies are not sufficient to permit conclusions on the diagnostic accuracy of LHRT, and therefore LHRT is considered not medically necessary.

Serum IgG Testing - Radioallergosorbent Test (RAST) or Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

Radioallergosorbent test (RAST), fluoroallergosorbent test (FAST), and multiple antigen simultaneous tests are in vitro techniques for determining whether a patient's serum contains IgE antibodies against specific allergens of clinical importance. As with any allergy testing, the need for such tests is based on the findings during a complete history and physical examination of the patient.

The multiple antigen simultaneous testing technique is similar to the RAST/FAST techniques in that it depends upon the existence of allergic antibodies in the blood of the patient being tested. With the multiple

antigen simultaneous test system, several antigens may be used to test for specific IgE simultaneously. The qualitative multi-allergen screen is a non-specific test that does not identify a specific antigen.

ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) is another in vitro method of allergy testing for specific IgE antibodies against allergens. This method is also a variation of RAST. ELISA/Act qualitative antibody testing is used to determine the in vitro reaction to various foods and relies on lymphocyte blastogenesis in response to certain food antigens.

IgG and IgG subclass antibody test for food allergy do not have clinical relevance, are not validated, lack sufficient quality control and should not be performed.

CODING

BlueCHiP for Medicare

The following CPT codes are considered medically necessary when filed with the diagnosis codes in the attachment linked below:

86003 Allergen specific IgE; quantitative or semiquantitative, crude allergen extract, each

86008 Allergen specific IgE; quantitative or semiquantitative, recombinant or purified component, each

Note: the above codes can be used for any of the following tests:

- ELISA/Act (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay/Advanced Cell Test) qualitative antibody testing
- IgG and IgG subclass antibody tests for food allergy
- LMRA (Lymphocyte Mitogen Response Assays) by ELISA/Act

[ICD-10 Codes for 86003 and 86008 for BlueCHiP for Medicare](#)

Commercial Products

The following CPT codes are considered medically necessary when filed with the diagnosis codes in the attachment linked below:

86003 Allergen specific IgE; quantitative or semiquantitative, crude allergen extract, each

86008 Allergen specific IgE; quantitative or semiquantitative, recombinant or purified component, each

Note: the above code can be used for any of the following tests:

- ELISA/Act (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay/Advanced Cell Test) qualitative antibody testing
- IgG and IgG subclass antibody tests for food allergy
- LMRA (Lymphocyte Mitogen Response Assays) by ELISA/Act

[ICD-10 Codes for 86003 and 86008 for Commercial Products](#)

BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial Products

The following CPT codes are not covered for BlueCHiP for Medicare and not medically necessary for Commercial Products:

86001 Allergen specific IgG quantitative or semiquantitative, each allergen

86005 Allergen specific IgE; qualitative, multi-allergen screen (eg, disk, sponge, card)

86343 Leukocyte histamine release test (LHR)

Note: the above codes can be used for

- IgG ELISA, indirect method (LCD 86001)
- Qualitative multi-allergen screen (LCD 86005)
- Leukocyte Histamine Release Test (LHRT) (BCA 86343)

The following CPT code is not covered for BlueCHiP for Medicare and not medically necessary for Commercial Products when filed with the diagnosis codes listed below:

83516 Immunoassay for analyte other than infectious agent antibody or infectious agent antigen; qualitative or semiquantitative, multiple step method

Note: the above code can be used for:

- Antigen Leukocyte Antibody Test (ALCAT)

*NOTE: There are various sizes of ALCAT panels and they are likely reported with multiple units of CPT code 83516.

ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes Not Covered/Not Medically Necessary with CPT 83516

K52.21-K52.29

Z91.010-Z91.018

Z91.02

RELATED POLICIES

Not applicable

PUBLISHED

Provider Update, January 2019

Provider Update, November 2016

Provider Update, October 2016

Provider Update, March 2016

Provider Update, March 2015

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DRAFT

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