MEDICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE	GENETIC TESTING FOR IDIOPATHIC DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY
POLICY NUMBER	MP-2.328

Original Issue Date (Created):	**8/1/2014**
Most Recent Review Date (Revised):	**3/13/2020**
Effective Date:	**6/1/2020**

I. POLICY

Comprehensive genetic testing for individuals with signs or symptoms of dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) which is considered idiopathic after a negative workup for secondary causes is considered **medically necessary**.

Targeted genetic testing for asymptomatic individuals with a first-degree relative who has dilated cardiomyopathy and a known familial variant is considered **medically necessary**.

Genetic testing for dilated cardiomyopathy is considered **investigational** in all other situations as there is insufficient evidence to support a conclusion concerning the health outcomes or benefits associated with this procedure.

Cross-references:

MP-2.233 Genetic Testing for Cardiac Ion Channelopathies
MP-2.248 Genetic Testing for Predisposition to Inherited Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
MP-2.323 General Approach to Evaluating the Utility of Genetic Panels

GENTICS NOMENCLATURE UPDATE

The Human Genome Variation Society nomenclature is used to report information on variants found in DNA and serves as an international standard in DNA diagnostics. It is being implemented for genetic testing medical evidence review updates starting in 2017 (see Table PG1). The Society's nomenclature is recommended by the Human Variome Project, the HUman Genome Organization, and by the Human Genome Variation Society itself.

The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology standards and guidelines for interpretation of sequence variants represent expert opinion from both organizations, in addition to the College of American Pathologists. These recommendations primarily apply to genetic tests used in clinical laboratories, including genotyping, single genes, panels, exomes, and genomes. Table PG2 shows the recommended standard terminology-"pathogenic," "likely pathogenic," "uncertain significance," "likely benign," and "benign"-to describe variants identified that cause Mendelian disorders.

Table PG1. Nomenclature to Report on Variants Found in DNA

Previous	Updated	Definition
Mutation	Diseased-Assoc.Variant	Disease-associated change in the DNA sequence.
	Variant	Change in DNA sequence
	Familial Variant	Disease-associated variant identified in a proband for use in subsequent targeted genetic testing in first-degree relatives.

Table PG2. ACMG-AMP Standards and Guidelines for Variant Classification

Variant Classification	Definition
Pathogenic	Disease-causing change in the DNA sequence
Likely Pathogenic	Likely disease-causing change in the DNA sequence
Variant of uncertain significance	Change in DNA sequence with uncertain effects on disease
Likely benign	Likely benign change in the DNA sequence
Benign	Benign change in the DNA sequence

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; AMP: Association of Molecular Pathology.

GENETIC COUNSELING

Experts recommend formal genetic counseling for patients who are at risk for inherited disorders and who wish to undergo genetic testing. Interpreting the results of genetic tests and understanding risk factors can be difficult for some patients; genetic counseling helps individuals understand the impact of genetic testing, including the possible effects the test results could have on the individual or their family members. It should be noted that genetic counseling may alter the utilization of genetic testing substantially and may reduce inappropriate testing; further, genetic counseling should be performed by an individual with experience and expertise in genetic medicine and genetic testing methods.

II. PRODUCT VARIATIONS

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This policy is only applicable to certain programs and products administered by Capital BlueCross and subject to benefit variations as discussed in Section VI. Please see additional information below.

FEP PPO- Refer to FEP Medical Policy Manual MP-2.04.114, Genetic Testing for Dilated Cardiomyopathy. The FEP Medical Policy manual can be found at: https://www.fepblue.org/benefit-plans/medical-policies-and-utilization-management-guidelines/medical-policies

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III. DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND

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DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY

Dilated cardiomyopathy is defined as the presence of left ventricular enlargement and dilatation in conjunction with significant systolic dysfunction. DCM has an estimated prevalence of 1 in 2700 in the United States. The age of onset for DCM varies, ranging from infancy to the eighth decade, with most individuals developing symptoms in the fourth through sixth decades.

Diagnosis

Primary clinical manifestations of DCM are heart failure and arrhythmias. Symptoms of heart failure, such as dyspnea on exertion and peripheral edema, are the most common presentation of DCM. These symptoms are generally gradual in onset and slowly progressive over time. Progressive myocardial dysfunction also may lead to electrical instability and arrhythmias. Symptoms of arrhythmias may include light-headedness, syncope, or sudden cardiac arrest.

Many underlying conditions can cause DCM, including:

- Ischemic coronary artery disease
- Toxins
- Metabolic conditions
- Endocrine disorders
- Inflammatory and infectious diseases
- Infiltrative disorders
- Tachycardia-mediated cardiomyopathy.

Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy

When a patient presents with DCM, a workup is performed to identify underlying causes, especially those treatable. The standard workup consists of a clinical exam, blood pressure monitoring, electrocardiography, echocardiography, and workup for coronary artery disease as warranted by risk factors. Extensive workup including cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, exercise testing, right-sided catheterization with biopsy, and 24-hour electrocardiography monitoring will uncover only a small number of additional etiologies for DCM.4, Approximately 35% to 40% of DCM cases are thus determined to be idiopathic after a negative workup for secondary causes listed above. This has traditionally been termed IDC.

Clustering of IDC within families has been reported, leading to the conclusion that at least some cases of DCM have a genetic basis. Familial DCM is diagnosed when two closely related family members have IDC in the absence of underlying causes. Penetrance of familial DCM is variable and age-dependent, often leading to a lack of appreciation of the familial component.

Treatment of DCM
Treatment of DCM is similar to that for other causes of heart failure. This includes medications to reduce fluid overload and relieve strain on the heart and lifestyle modifications such as salt restriction. Patients with clinically significant arrhythmias also may be treated with antiarrhythmic medications, pacemaker implantation, and/or an automatic implantable cardiac defibrillator. Automatic implantable cardiac defibrillator placement for primary prevention also may be performed if criteria for low ejection fraction and/or other clinical symptoms are present. End-stage DCM can be treated with cardiac transplantation.

Genetic DCM
Genetic DCM has been proposed as a newer classification that includes both familial DCM and some cases of sporadic IDC. The percentage of patients with sporadic DCM that has a genetic basis is not well characterized. Most disease-associated variants are inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion, but some autosomal recessive, X-linked, and mitochondrial patterns of inheritance also are present.

In general, genotype-phenotype correlations are either not present or not well characterized. There have been some purported correlations between certain disease-associated variants and the presence of arrhythmias. For example, patients with conduction system disease and/or a family history of sudden cardiac death may be more likely to have disease-associated variants in the lamin A/C, SCN5A, and DES genes. Kayvanpour et al (2017) performed a meta-analysis of genotype-phenotype associations in DCM. The analysis included 48 studies (total n=8097 patients) and found a higher prevalence of sudden cardiac death, cardiac transplantation, and ventricular arrhythmias in the lamin A/C and PLN disease-associated variant carriers and increasing penetrance with age of DCM phenotype in subjects with TTN-truncating variants.

There may be interactions between genetic and environmental factors that lead to the clinical manifestations of DCM. A genetic variant may not in itself be sufficient to cause DCM but may predispose to developing DCM in the presence of environmental factors such as nutritional deficiencies or viral infections. It also has been suggested that DCM genetics may be more complex than single-gene variants, with low-penetrance variants that are common in the population contributing to a cumulative risk of DCM that includes both genetic and environmental factors.

Genetic Testing for DCM
Approximately 30% to 40% of patients with DCM referred for genetic testing will have a disease-associated variant identified. Disease-associated variants linked to DCM have been identified in more than 40 genes of various types and locations. The most common genes involved are those that code for titin (TTN), myosin heavy chain (MYH7), troponin T (TNNT2), and alpha-tropomyosin (TPM1). These 4 genes account for approximately 30% of disease-associated variants identified in cohorts of patients with DCM. A high proportion of the identified disease-associated variants are rare, or novel, variants, thus creating challenges in assigning the pathogenicity of discovered variants. Some individuals with DCM will have more

than one DCM-associated variant. The frequency of multiple disease-associated variants is uncertain, as is the clinical significance.

Regulatory Status
Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.

IV. RATIONALE

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SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

For individuals who have signs and/or symptoms of DCM who receive comprehensive genetic testing, the evidence includes large case series reporting clinical validity and prospective observational studies reporting clinical utility. The relevant outcomes are overall survival, test validity, symptoms, change in disease status, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. The percentage of patients with idiopathic DCM who have a genetic variant (clinical sensitivity) is relatively low, in the range of 10% to 40%. Additional studies assessed clinical outcomes of patients with DCM and at least one known variant compared with patients with DCM and no known variants. The studies reported that patients with DCM and known variants experienced lower event-free survival, earlier onset of symptoms, lower transplant-free survival, and more life-threatening arrhythmias compared with patients with DCM and no known variants. A prospective observational study has reported that patients with DCM and known variants experienced high rates of morbidity and mortality during four to eight years of follow-up. While direct evidence of clinical usefulness is lacking, confirming a diagnosis can lead to changes in clinical management which improve net health outcomes. Changes in management may include earlier implantation of cardiac defibrillators or increased surveillance to detect worsening of symptoms, as well as cascade genetic testing of asymptomatic family members. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who are asymptomatic with a first-degree relative who has DCM and a known familial variant who receive targeted genetic testing for a known familial variant, the evidence includes case series reporting clinical value and a prospective observational study reporting clinical utility. The relevant outcomes are test validity, symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. For an individual at-risk due to genetic DCM in the family, genetic testing can identify whether a familial variant has been inherited. A prospective observational study with four to eight years of follow-up reported the development of cardiac symptoms among patients initially asymptomatic who had DCM-related variants. While direct evidence of clinical usefulness is lacking, confirming a diagnosis can lead to

changes in clinical management which improve net health outcomes. Changes in management may include periodic clinical and cardiovascular evaluations to detect the earliest signs of disease, as well as genetic counseling. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

V. DEFINITIONS

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NA

VI. BENEFIT VARIATIONS

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The existence of this medical policy does not mean that this service is a covered benefit under the member's health benefit plan. Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable health benefit plan language. Medical policies do not constitute a description of benefits. A member's health benefit plan governs which services are covered, which are excluded, which are subject to benefit limits and which require preauthorization. There are different benefit plan designs in each product administered by Capital BlueCross. Members and providers should consult the member's health benefit plan for information or contact Capital BlueCross for benefit information.

VII. DISCLAIMER

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Capital BlueCross's medical policies are developed to assist in administering a member's benefits, do not constitute medical advice and are subject to change. Treating providers are solely responsible for medical advice and treatment of members. Members should discuss any medical policy related to their coverage or condition with their provider and consult their benefit information to determine if the service is covered. If there is a discrepancy between this medical policy and a member's benefit information, the benefit information will govern. If a provider or a member has a question concerning the application of this medical policy to a specific member's plan of benefits, please contact Capital BlueCross' Provider Services or Member Services. Capital BlueCross considers the information contained in this medical policy to be proprietary and it may only be disseminated as permitted by law.

VIII. CODING INFORMATION

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Note: This list of codes may not be all-inclusive, and codes are subject to change at any time. The identification of a code in this section does not denote coverage as coverage is determined by the terms of member benefit information. In addition, not all covered services are eligible for separate reimbursement.

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Medically Necessary when used to report Genetic Testing for Cardiomyopathy:

CPT Codes®								
81403	81405	81406	81407	81439	81479			

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes	Description
I42.0	Dilated cardiomyopathy

IX. REFERENCES

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X. POLICY HISTORY

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MP 2.328	**CAC 3/25/14.** New policy adopting BCBSA. Previously silent now investigational.
	CAC 3/24/15. Consensus. No change to policy statements. References and rationale updated. Codes reviewed.
	CAC 3/29/16 Consensus. No change to policy statements. References and rationale updated. Coding reviewed**.**
	Admin Update 11/9/16 Variation Reformatting
	Admin Update 1/1/17: Added new code 81439; effective 1/1/17.
	CAC 5/23/17 Consensus. No change to policy statements. References and rationale updated. Coding reviewed**.**
	11/1/18 Consensus review. No change to the policy statement. Background and references updated. Rationale revised. Appendix removed.
	03/08/19 Minor review. Policy statements changed from investigational to medically necessary. Background, rationale, references, and coding updated.

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	3/13/20 Consensus review. No change to policy statement. References updated, coding reviewed.

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