

[Revision log](#)
[Coding Implications](#)

CONCERT GENETIC TESTING: EXOME AND GENOME SEQUENCING FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF GENETIC DISORDERS

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

OVERVIEW

[Exome sequencing \(ES\)](#) (also known as ‘whole exome sequencing (WES)’) involves sequencing and copy number variant (CNV) analysis of the portion of the genome that contains protein-coding DNA, which are termed exons. Together, all of the exons in a genome are known as the exome, which constitutes approximately 1% of the genome and is currently estimated to contain about 85% of heritable disease-causing variants.

[Genome sequencing \(GS\)](#) (also known as ‘whole genome sequencing (WGS)’) is a comprehensive method that sequences both coding and noncoding regions of the genome. GS has a greater ability to detect large deletions or duplications in protein-coding regions compared with ES, as well as the ability to detect variants that may be missed by ES, such as copy-number variants (CNV), mid-size insertions and deletions (ca. 10-500 bp), nucleotide repeat expansion mutations, deeper intronic mutations, structural variants (e.g., translocations, inversions), and variants that result in methylation defects and uniparental disomy. GS requires greater data analysis but less DNA preparation prior to sequencing.

ES and GS have been proposed for use in patients presenting with disorders and anomalies not immediately explained by standard clinical workup. Potential candidates for ES and GS include patients who present with a broad spectrum of suspected genetic conditions. GS has been shown to have a higher diagnostic yield compared to ES when used as a first line test.

ES reanalysis is often performed approximately 18 months to 2 years following initial, uninformative ES. Studies have shown that the diagnostic yield of ES reanalysis is comparable to performing GS after an uninformative ES.

Rapid exome sequencing (rES) and rapid genome (rGS) sequencing involves sequencing of the exome or genome, respectively, in an accelerated time frame. Preliminary results can typically be returned in less than 7 days, and a final report in less than two weeks. Studies suggest that the use of rES or rGS in acutely-ill infants, presenting with complex phenotypes that are likely rare genetic conditions, can identify a genetic diagnosis more quickly, allowing clinicians and family members to change acute medical or surgical management options and end the diagnostic odyssey.

[Trio testing](#) is preferred whenever possible. Testing of one available parent is a valid alternative if both are not immediately available and one or both parents can be done later if needed. Exome sequencing or genome sequencing can reveal incidental findings or secondary findings. These findings are defined as results that are not related to the indication for undergoing the sequencing, but may be of medical value or utility. Disclosure of these findings has been a topic of intense debate within the medical genetics community. In 2013, ACMG published recommendations for reporting secondary findings that included a list of conditions to be included. The list currently includes 59 genes that confer highly-penetrant and medically actionable conditions.

Pre-test and post-test genetic counseling that facilitates informed decision-making, the possibility to identify secondary finding with the option to ‘opt out’ of receiving these results, elicits patient preferences regarding secondary and/or incidental findings if possible, and formulates a plan for returning such results before testing occurs is strongly advised.

If a genetic diagnosis is not found by ES or GS, periodic reanalysis of the previously obtained genomic sequence is recommended. Reevaluation can occur on the variant-level or case-level. Any variants identified and reported prior to the current ACMG variant classification standards should be reevaluated using the current ACMG standards.

POLICY REFERENCE TABLE

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2023, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

The tests, associated laboratories, CPT codes, and ICD codes contained within this document serve only as examples to help users navigate claims and corresponding criteria; as such, they are not comprehensive and are not a guarantee of coverage or non-coverage. Please see the [Concert Platform](#) for a comprehensive list of registered tests.

Criteria Sections	Example Tests (Labs)	Common CPT Codes	Common ICD Codes	Ref
Standard Exome Sequencing	Genomic Unity Exome Analysis - Proband (Variantyx)	81415	F70-F79, F80.0-F89, Q00.0-Q99.9, R56.9, R62.0, R62.50, R62.51, G40.909	1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13
	Genomic Unity Exome Analysis - Comparator (Duo or Trio) (Variantyx Inc.)	81416		
	XomeDx - Proband (GeneDx)	81415		
	Exome - Proband Only (Invitae)			
	XomeDx - Duo (GeneDx)	81415, 81416		
	XomeDX - Trio (GeneDx)			
	Exome - Duo (Invitae)			
	Exome - Trio (Invitae)			
Reanalysis of Exome or Genome Sequencing Data	Exome Reanalysis (Ambry)	81417	F70-F79, F80-F89, Q00.0-Q99.9, R56.9,	4, 9, 10, 12
	Whole Genome Reanalysis (ARUP)	81427		

			R62.0, R62.50, R62.51, G40.909	
Rapid Exome Sequencing	XomeDxXpress (GeneDx)	81415, 81416	F70-F79, F80-F89, Q00.0-Q99.9, R56.9, R62.0, R62.50, R62.51, G40.909	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13
	ExomeNext-Rapid (Ambry)			
	PGxome RAPID Exome Test (PreventionGenetics, part of Exact Sciences)			
	STAT Whole Exome Sequencing (PerkinElmer Genomics)			
Standard Genome Sequencing	Genomic Unity Whole Genome Analysis - Proband (Variantyx Inc.)	0212U	F70-F79, F80-F89, Q00.0-Q99.9, R56.9, R62.0, R62.50, R62.51, G40.909	1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13
	Genomic Unity® Whole Genome Analysis - Comparator (Variantyx Inc.)	0213U		
	GenomeSeqDx (GeneDx)	81425, 81426		
	TruGenome Trio (Illumina, Inc)			
	Whole Genome Sequencing (PerkinElmer Genomics)			
	MNGenome (MNG Laboratories)			
	Praxis Whole Genome Sequencing (Praxis Genomics LLC)	0265U		
Rapid Genome Sequencing	Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing (Rady Children’s Institute for Genomic Medicine)	0094U	F70-F79, F80-F89, Q00.0-Q99.9, R56.9, R62.0, R62.50, R62.51, G40.909	2, 3, 6, 8, 11
	Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing, Comparator Genome (Rady Children’s Institute for Genomic Medicine)	0425U		
	Ultra-Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing (Rady Children’s Institute for Genomic	0426U		

	Medicine)			
	STAT Whole Genome Sequencing (PerkinElmer Genomics)	81425, 81426		
	MNGenome STAT (Labcorp/MNG Laboratories)			

OTHER RELATED POLICIES

This policy document provides criteria for exome and genome sequencing for the diagnosis of genetic disorders in patients with suspected genetic disorders and for population-based screening. Please refer to:

- ***Oncology: Molecular Analysis of Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies*** for criteria related to exome and genome sequencing of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies.
- ***Genetic Testing: Multisystem Inherited Disorders, Intellectual Disability, and Developmental Delay*** for criteria related to diagnostic genetic testing performed after a child has been born.
- ***Genetic Testing: Prenatal and Preconception Carrier Screening*** for criteria related to prenatal carrier screening, preimplantation genetic testing, or preconception carrier screening.
- ***Genetic Testing: Prenatal Diagnosis (via Amniocentesis, CVS, or PUBS) and Pregnancy Loss*** for coverage related to prenatal exome sequencing.
- ***Genetic Testing: General Approach to Genetic and Molecular Testing*** for criteria related to exome and genome sequencing that is not specifically discussed in this or another non-general policy, including known familial variant testing.

CRITERIA

It is the policy of Coordinated Care of Washington, Inc., and Coordinated Care Corporation, that the specific genetic testing noted below is **medically necessary** when meeting the related criteria. Criteria for Standard Exome Sequencing and Standard Genome Sequencing are in accordance with the Washington State Health Care Authority Billing Guidelines and Health Technology Assessments “Whole Exome Sequencing” and “Whole Genome Sequencing”.

STANDARD (WHOLE) EXOME SEQUENCING

- I. Standard exome sequencing (81415, 81416, 0214U, 0215U), with [trio testing](#) when possible, is considered **medically necessary** when all the following are met:
 - A. A board-certified or board-eligible Medical Geneticist or an Advanced Practice Nurse in Genetics (APGN) credentialed by either the Genetic Nursing Credentialing Commission (GNCC) or the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), who is not employed by a commercial genetic testing laboratory, has evaluated the patient and family history and recommends and/or orders the test.
 - B. A genetic etiology is considered the most likely explanation for the phenotype, based on either:
 1. Multiple abnormalities affecting unrelated organ systems (e.g., multiple congenital anomalies), OR
 2. Two of the following
 - a) Significant abnormality affecting at minimum, a single organ system,
 - b) Profound global developmental delay or intellectual disability as defined below,
 - c) Family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity,
 - d) Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to autism or epilepsy),
 - e) Biochemical findings suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism where targeted testing is not available.

- C. Other circumstances (e.g., environmental exposures, injury, infection) do not reasonably explain the constellation of symptoms.
 - D. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which single-gene or target panel testing (e.g., comparative genomic hybridization [CGH]/chromosomal microarray analysis [CMA]) is available.
 - E. The differential diagnosis list and/or phenotype warrant testing of multiple genes and one of the following:
 - 1. Whole exome sequencing is more efficient and economical than the separate single-gene tests or panels that would be recommended based on the differential diagnosis (e.g., genetic conditions that demonstrate a high degree of genetic heterogeneity),
 - 2. Whole exome sequencing results may preclude the need for multiple invasive procedures or screening that would be recommended in the absence of testing (e.g., muscle biopsy).
 - F. A standard clinical work-up has been conducted and did not lead to a diagnosis.
 - G. Results will impact clinical decision-making for the individual being tested.
 - H. Pre- and post-test counseling is performed by an American Board of Medical Genetics or American Board of Genetic Counseling certified genetic counselor.
- II. Repeat standard exome sequencing (81415, 81416, 0214U, 0215U) is considered **investigational**.
- III. Standard exome sequencing (81415, 81416, 0214U, 0215U) is considered **investigational** for all other indications, including screening asymptomatic/healthy individuals for genetic disorders, uncomplicated autism spectrum disorder, developmental delay, or mild to moderate global developmental delay, other circumstances (e.g., environmental exposures, injury, infection, etc.) that reasonably explain the constellation of symptoms, carrier testing for “at risk” relatives, prenatal or pre-implantation testing.

[back to top](#)

REANALYSIS OF EXOME SEQUENCING DATA

- I. Reanalysis of exome sequencing data (81417) is considered **medically necessary** when*:
 - A. The member/enrollee had exome or genome sequencing at least 18 months ago, **OR**
 - B. The member/enrollee's phenotype has expanded to include clinical findings** that were not present at the time of the initial exome or genome sequencing analysis, **AND**
 1. Results of prior exome or genome sequencing do not explain these new clinical findings.
- II. Reanalysis of exome sequencing data (81417) is considered **investigational** for all other indications.

*If reanalysis of exome data is not possible, see the genome sequencing criteria for additional coverage information.

**See [Standard Exome Sequencing](#) criteria for qualifying clinical findings.

[back to top](#)

RAPID EXOME SEQUENCING

- I. Rapid exome sequencing (rES) (81415, 81416), with [trio testing](#) when possible, is considered **medically necessary** when:
 - A. The member/enrollee is an acutely ill infant (12 months of age or younger), **AND**
 - B. The member/enrollee has not previously had genome sequencing, **AND**
 - C. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out when possible (e.g., environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), **AND**
 - D. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which rapid single-gene or targeted multi-gene panel testing is available, **AND**

- E. The member/enrollee's personal and family histories have been evaluated by a Medical Geneticist, Genetic Counselor or an Advanced Practice Nurse in Genetics (APGN), **AND**
 - F. The member/enrollee meets at least one of the following clinical findings:
 - 1. The member/enrollee has unexplained epilepsy, **OR**
 - 2. The member/enrollee has [global developmental delay](#), **OR**
 - 3. The member/enrollee was diagnosed with at least one [congenital anomaly](#) (functional and/or structural), **OR**
 - 4. The member/enrollee has at least **TWO** of the following:
 - a) Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss of unknown etiology, **OR**
 - b) Symptoms of a complex neurological disorder (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, myopathy, muscular dystrophy), **OR**
 - c) Family history suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity, **OR**
 - d) Clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism, **OR**
 - e) Severe neuropsychiatric condition (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette syndrome, self-injurious behavior, reverse sleep-wake cycles), **OR**
 - f) Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to epilepsy or autism).
- II. Rapid exome sequencing (rES) (81415, 81416) is considered **investigational** for all other indications, including screening asymptomatic/healthy individuals for genetic disorders.

[back to top](#)

STANDARD (WHOLE) GENOME SEQUENCING

- I. Standard genome sequencing (81425, 81426, 0212U, 0231U, 0265U), with [trio testing](#) when possible, is considered **medically necessary** when all the following (A-H) are met:
 - A. A board-certified or board-eligible Medical Geneticist or an Advanced Practice Nurse in Genetics (APGN) credentialed by either the Genetic Nursing Credentialing Commission (GNCC) or the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), who is not employed by a commercial genetic testing laboratory, has evaluated the patient and family history and recommends and/or orders the test.
 - B. A genetic etiology is considered the most likely explanation for the phenotype, based on either:
 1. Multiple abnormalities affecting unrelated organ systems (e.g., multiple congenital anomalies), OR
 2. Two of the following
 - a) Significant abnormality affecting, at minimum, a single organ system,
 - b) Unexplained cognitive changes in adulthood
 - c) Profound global developmental delay or intellectual disability (defined below),
 - d) Family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity,
 - e) Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to autism or epilepsy),
 - f) Biochemical findings suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism where targeted testing is not available.
 - C. Other circumstances (e.g., environmental exposures, injury, infection) do not reasonably explain the constellation of symptoms.
 - D. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which single-gene or targeted panel testing (e.g., comparative genomic hybridization [CGH]/chromosomal microarray analysis [CMA]) is available.
 - E. The differential diagnosis list and/or phenotype warrant testing of multiple genes and one of the following:

1. Whole genome sequencing is more efficient and economical than the separate single-gene tests or panels that would be recommended based on the differential diagnosis (e.g., genetic conditions that demonstrate a high degree of genetic heterogeneity),
 2. Whole genome sequencing results may preclude the need for multiple invasive procedures or screening that would be recommended in the absence of testing (e.g., muscle biopsy).
- F. A standard clinical work-up has been conducted and did not lead to a diagnosis.
- G. Results will impact clinical decision-making for the individual being tested.
- H. Pre- and post-test counseling is performed by an American Board of Medical Genetics or American Board of Genetic Counseling certified genetic counselor.
- II. For Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) members, genome sequencing is a limited benefit: 81425 is limited to one per lifetime, 81426 is limited to two per lifetime.
- III. Standard genome sequencing (81425, 81426, 0212U, 0213U, 0265U) is considered **investigational** for all other indications, including screening asymptomatic/healthy individuals for genetic disorders, carrier testing for “at risk” relatives and prenatal or pre-implantation testing.

Note: When genome sequencing is performed, the mitochondrial genome is assumed to be included as a part of the analysis.

[back to top](#)

REANALYSIS OF GENOME SEQUENCING DATA

- III. Reanalysis of genome sequencing data (81427) is considered **medically necessary** when:
- C. The member/enrollee had exome or genome sequencing at least 18 months ago, **OR**
 - D. The member/enrollee’s phenotype has expanded to include clinical findings* that were not present at the time of the initial exome or genome sequencing analysis,
AND

1. Results of prior exome or genome sequencing do not explain these new clinical findings.
- IV. Reanalysis of genome sequencing data (81427) is considered **investigational** for all other indications.
- V. For Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) members, reanalysis of genome sequencing data (81427) is limited to one per member per lifetime.

*See [Standard Genome Sequencing](#) criteria for qualifying clinical findings.

RAPID GENOME SEQUENCING

- I. Rapid genome sequencing (rGS) (81425, 81426, 0094U, 0425U, 0426U), with [trio testing](#) when possible, is considered **medically necessary** when:
- A. The member/enrollee is an acutely-ill infant (12 months of age or younger), **AND**
 - B. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out when possible (e.g., environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), **AND**
 - C. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which rapid single-gene or targeted multi-gene panel testing is available, **AND**
 - D. The member/enrollee's personal and family histories have been evaluated by a Medical Geneticist, Genetic Counselor or an Advanced Practice Nurse in Genetics (APGN), **AND**
 - E. The member/enrollee meets at least one of the following clinical findings:
 1. The member/enrollee has unexplained epilepsy, **OR**
 2. The member/enrollee has multiple [congenital abnormalities](#) (functional and/or structural) affecting unrelated organ systems, **OR**
 3. The member/enrollee has epileptic encephalopathy, **OR**
 4. The member/enrollee has at least **TWO** of the following:

- a) Abnormality affecting at least one organ system, **OR**
 - b) Symptoms of a complex neurological condition (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, epilepsy, hypotonia, myopathy, muscular dystrophy, global [developmental delay](#), [intellectual disability](#)), **OR**
 - c) Family history suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity, **OR**
 - d) Laboratory findings suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism, **OR**
 - e) Abnormal response to standard therapy.
- II. For Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) members, genome sequencing is a limited benefit: 81425, is limited to one per lifetime, 81426 is limited to two per lifetime
- III. Rapid genome sequencing (rGS) (81425, 81426, 0094U, 0425U, 0426U) is considered **investigational** for all other indications, including screening asymptomatic/healthy individuals for genetic disorders.

Note: When genome sequencing is performed, the mitochondrial genome is assumed to be included as a part of the analysis.

[back to top](#)

DEFINITIONS

1. **Exome Sequencing (ES):** A genomic technique for sequencing all of the protein-coding regions of genes in the genome (also known as the exome).
2. **Genome Sequencing (GS):** A genomic technique for sequencing the complete DNA sequence, which includes protein coding as well as non-coding DNA elements.
3. **Trio Testing:** Testing of the child and both biological/genetic parents, which increases the chances of finding a definitive diagnosis while reducing false-positive findings.
4. **Congenital anomalies:** According to ACMG, congenital anomalies are multiple anomalies not specific to a well-delineated genetic syndrome. These anomalies are structural or

functional abnormalities usually evident at birth, or shortly thereafter, and can be consequential to an individual's life expectancy, health status, physical or social functioning, and typically require medical intervention.

5. **Global Developmental delay (GDD):** Is used to categorize children who are younger than five years of age. It is defined as a significant delay in two or more developmental domains (gross/fine motor, speech/language, cognition, social-emotional, or adaptive skills) and is thought to predict a future diagnosis of Intellectual disability (ID).
6. **Intellectual disability (ID):** Is a life-long disability diagnosed at or after age five when Intelligence Quotient (IQ) testing is considered valid and reliable. Defined by the DSM-V as an individual having an IQ less than 70, onset during childhood, and dysfunction or impairment in more than two areas of adaptive behavior or systems of support.
7. **Exome sequencing (ES) reanalysis** may not be possible in some situations. Sequencing platforms may have changed substantially enough that the performing lab can no longer use the data from the original ES in their pipeline. Specifically, ES reanalysis may not be possible if there have been improvements in technology/chemistry (e.g., new methods for DNA capture and/or sequencing), bioinformatics advancements, or there is new information regarding the genetic etiology of a condition that could explain the patient's clinical features and would not have been able to be detected by the previous exome sequencing.

[back to top](#)

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Standard Exome Sequencing

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

In 2021, ACMG (Manickam, 2021) published an evidence-based clinical practice guideline on exome and genome sequencing for pediatric patients with congenital anomalies or intellectual disability, which included the following:

- “We strongly recommend ES and GS as a first- or second-tier test... for patients with one or more congenital anomalies prior to one year of age, or for patients with intellectual disability/developmental delay with onset prior to 18 years of age. (p. 2031)

- “Isolated autism without ID or congenital malformation is formally out of scope for this recommendation but evaluation of exome/genome studies is ongoing.” (p. 2034)

In 2020, ACMG (Malinowski, et al) released a systematic evidence-based review), which “provide[d] indirect evidence of the clinical and personal utility of ES/GS for patients with CA/DD/ID and their family members, noting that a “change in clinical management” resulted in over half of the patients examined as a result of their ES/GS results. (p. 1001)

In 2022, ACMG (Li, et al) released a clinical practice resource for the clinical evaluation of hearing loss published, which states that first-line genetic testing for individuals with exam findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology may include a variety of tests, including genome sequencing, depending on clinical presentation. For individuals without physical findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology, they recommend a tiered approach, starting with comprehensive hearing loss gene panel testing unless a more specific genetic etiology is evident for which targeted testing is appropriate. (p. 1400)

National Society for Genetic Counselors

The National Society for Genetic Counselors (NSGC) released a position statement (2013, updated 2020, reaffirmed 2023) stating the following in regard to secondary and incidental findings in genetic testing:

“The National Society of Genetic Counselors strongly advises pre-test counseling that facilitates informed decision-making, elicits patient preferences regarding secondary and/or incidental findings if possible, and formulates a plan for returning such results before testing occurs”

The National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC) published evidence-based practice guidelines for individuals with unexplained epilepsy (Smith et al, 2022). The NSGC recommendations are as follows (p. 4):

- Individuals with unexplained epilepsy should be offered genetic testing, without limitation of age.
- Multi-gene, comprehensive testing, such as exome sequencing, genome sequencing or a multigene panel as a first-tier test is strongly recommended.

Patient-Centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services

In the PLUGS July 2023 guidelines entitled “Genomic Sequencing for Rare Disease,” the following clinical criteria are recommended for exome sequencing and genome sequencing.

“Exome sequencing or genome sequencing (ES/GS) is considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met: ...

1. The etiology of the patient’s features is not known, and a genetic etiology is considered a likely explanation for the phenotype, based on one of the following...
 - a. Epilepsy of unexplained etiology with onset at any age, OR
 - b. Confirmed bilateral sensorineural hearing loss of unknown etiology and panel testing is unrevealing, OR
 - c. Intellectual disability, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as moderate/severe/profound by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) criteria, diagnosed by 18 years of age, OR
 - d. Global developmental delay, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as significant delay in younger children, under age five years, in at least two of the major developmental domains: gross or fine motor; speech and language; cognition; social and personal development; and activities of daily living, OR
 - e. Multiple congenital anomalies affecting unrelated organ systems, OR
 - f. At least TWO of the following criteria are met:
 - i. Abnormality affecting at minimum a single organ system
 - ii. Autism
 - iii. Severe neuropsychiatric condition (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette syndrome, self-injurious behavior, reverse sleep-wake cycles)
 - iv. Symptoms of a complex neurological condition (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, hypotonia, myopathy, muscular dystrophy)
 - v. Family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity
 - vi. Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to epilepsy or autism)
 - vii. Laboratory findings suggestive of an inherited metabolic disorder
2. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out, when possible (e.g., MRI abnormalities/brain malformations, environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), AND

3. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which more targeted testing is available.” (p. 7)

Belanger, et al

A review of the evaluation of children with global developmental delay and intellectual disability by Belanger et al (2018) defines global developmental delay (GDD) as the following:

- Significant delay (at least 2 standard deviations below the mean) in at least two developmental domains (gross or fine motor, speech/language, cognition, social/personal or activities of daily living. (p. 404)

Reanalysis of Exome or Genome Sequencing Data

Tan, et al

A study from 2020 examined data from 58 unsolved cases referred for any indication to evaluate the systematic reanalysis of singleton exome sequencing (ES). The authors performed a reanalysis at multiple timepoints following initial testing, and ultimately suggest that an interval of greater than 18 months from the original report may be optimal for reanalysis. (p. 1)

Alfares, et al

This study from 2018 compared the detection rates of whole-exome sequencing (WES) and whole-genome sequencing (WGS) in a clinical setting. The study included 108 patients with negative array CGH and negative or inconclusive WES results. WGS was performed on all patients, and the results of the study showed that 30% of the positive cases identified by WGS could be identified by reanalyzing WES raw data, and WGS achieved an only 7% higher detection rate. (p. 1328) The paper concluded that, although WGS is a more powerful tool than WES, in this study, “we showed that WGS has additional, but limited, clinical utility compared with reanalyzing WES data, and until the cost of WGS approximates that of WES, reanalyzing WES raw data is recommended before performing WGS.” (p. 1333)

American College of Medical Genetics

A statement from ACMG (Deignan, 2019) included considerations for case-level exome re-analysis, which include the following:

- Significant improvements have been made to bioinformatics handling of the data (alignment/variant calling and/or the automated filtering processes)
- Updated clinical and family history information, which may result in the identification of additional variants that are associated with the indication(s) for testing. (p. 1269)

Patient-Centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services

The PLUGS July 2023 guidelines entitled “Genomic Sequencing for Rare Disease” state the following regarding reanalysis of exome or genome sequencing data:

“Periodic reanalysis of previously obtained exome or genome sequence has the potential for additional diagnostic yield because of expanding variant databases, as well as periodic novel gene discovery and publication. A review of twenty-seven peer-reviewed articles revealed a median new diagnosis rate via reanalysis of 15% and median reanalysis timeframe of 22 months. The authors suggest that an interval of greater than 18 months from the original report may be optimal for reanalysis.” (p. 3)

The guidelines also state: “Re-analysis of previously obtained exome or genome sequence has the potential for additional diagnostic yield because of expanding variant databases, as well as periodic novel gene discovery and publication. Re-analysis could be considered prior to additional genomic sequencing, particularly if there has been onset or identification of additional symptoms that broadens the clinical phenotype assessed during the original ES/GS analysis...” (p. 8)

Rapid Exome Sequencing

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

In 2021, ACMG (Manickam, et al) published an evidence-based clinical practice guideline on exome and genome sequencing for pediatric patients with congenital anomalies or intellectual disability, which included the following:

- “We strongly recommend ES and GS as a first- or second-tier test... for patients with one or more congenital anomalies prior to one year of age, or for patients with intellectual disability/developmental delay with onset prior to 18 years of age. (p. 2031). ,

- “Isolated autism without ID or congenital malformation is formally out of scope for this recommendation but evaluation of exome/genome studies is ongoing.” (p. 2034)

In 2020, ACMG (Malinowski, et al) released a systematic evidence-based review, which “provide[d] indirect evidence of the clinical and personal utility of ES/GS for patients with CA/DD/ID and their family members, noting that a “change in clinical management” resulted in over half of the patients examined as a result of their ES/GS results. (p. 1001)

In 2022, ACMG (Li, et al) released a clinical practice resource for the clinical evaluation of hearing loss published, which states that first-line genetic testing for individuals with exam findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology may include a variety of tests, including genome sequencing, depending on clinical presentation. For individuals without physical findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology, they recommend a tiered approach, starting with comprehensive hearing loss gene panel testing unless a more specific genetic etiology is evident for which targeted testing is appropriate. (p. 1400)

National Society for Genetic Counselors

The National Society for Genetic Counselors (NSGC) released a position statement (2013, updated 2020, reaffirmed 2023) stating the following in regard to secondary and incidental findings in genetic testing:

“The National Society of Genetic Counselors strongly advises pre-test counseling that facilitates informed decision-making, elicits patient preferences regarding secondary and/or incidental findings if possible, and formulates a plan for returning such results before testing occurs.”

The National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC) published evidence-based practice guidelines for individuals with unexplained epilepsy (Smith et al, 2022). The NSGC recommendations are as follows (p. 4):

- Individuals with unexplained epilepsy should be offered genetic testing, without limitation of age.
- Multi-gene, comprehensive testing, such as exome sequencing, genome sequencing or a multigene panel as a first-tier test is strongly recommended.

Patient-Centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services

In the PLUGS July 2023 guidelines entitled “Genomic Sequencing for Rare Disease,” the following clinical criteria are recommended for exome sequencing and genome sequencing.

“Exome sequencing or genome sequencing (ES/GS) is considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met: ...

1. The etiology of the patient’s features is not known, and a genetic etiology is considered a likely explanation for the phenotype, based on one of the following...
 - a. Epilepsy of unexplained etiology with onset at any age, OR
 - b. Confirmed bilateral sensorineural hearing loss of unknown etiology and panel testing is unrevealing, OR
 - c. Intellectual disability, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as moderate/severe/profound by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) criteria, diagnosed by 18 years of age, OR
 - d. Global developmental delay, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as significant delay in younger children, under age five years, in at least two of the major developmental domains: gross or fine motor; speech and language; cognition; social and personal development; and activities of daily living, OR
 - e. Multiple congenital anomalies affecting unrelated organ systems, OR
 - f. At least TWO of the following criteria are met:
 - i. Abnormality affecting at minimum a single organ system
 - ii. Autism
 - iii. Severe neuropsychiatric condition (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette syndrome, self-injurious behavior, reverse sleep-wake cycles)
 - iv. Symptoms of a complex neurological condition (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, hypotonia, myopathy, muscular dystrophy)
 - v. Family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity
 - vi. Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to epilepsy or autism)
 - vii. Laboratory findings suggestive of an inherited metabolic disorder
2. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out, when possible (e.g., MRI abnormalities/brain malformations, environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), AND

3. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which more targeted testing is available.” (p. 7)

Rehm et al (2023)

A 2023 paper by Rehm et al demonstrated that exome and genome sequencing had a significantly lower VUS rate (22.5%) compared to multigene panels (32.6%). (p. 5 and 6)

Kingsmore SF, Cakici JA, Clark MM et al. 2019

The NSIGHT2 study, a prospective randomized, controlled, blinded trial (RCT) in acutely ill infants, found that 24% of infants undergoing rapid exome sequencing had genetic disease. They conclude that diagnostic testing in infants with diseases of unknown etiology, rapid genomic sequencing, including rapid exome sequencing can be performed as a first tier test in infants with diseases of unknown etiology at time of admission to ICUs. In unstable infants and in those whom a genetic diagnosis was likely to impact immediate management, rapid genomic sequencing had optimal analytic and diagnostic performance by virtue of shortest time to results. (p. 725)

Belanger, et al

A review of the evaluation of children with global developmental delay and intellectual disability by Belanger et al (2018) defines global developmental delay (GDD) as the following:

- Significant delay (at least 2 standard deviations below the mean) in at least two developmental domains (gross or fine motor, speech/language, cognition, social/personal or activities of daily living. (p. 404)

Standard Genome Sequencing

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

In 2021, ACMG (Manickam, et al) published an evidence-based clinical practice guideline on exome and genome sequencing for pediatric patients with congenital anomalies or intellectual disability, which included the following:

- “We strongly recommend ES and GS as a first- or second-tier test... for patients with one or more congenital anomalies prior to one year of age, or for patients with intellectual disability/developmental delay with onset prior to 18 years of age.” (p. 2031)

- “Isolated autism without ID or congenital malformation is formally out of scope for this recommendation but evaluation of exome/genome studies is ongoing.” (p. 2034)

In 2020, ACMG (Malinowski et al) released a systematic evidence-based review (Malinowski, 2020), which “provide[d] indirect evidence of the clinical and personal utility of ES/GS for patients with CA/DD/ID and their family members, noting that a “change in clinical management” resulted in over half of the patients examined as a result of their ES/GS results. (p. 1001)

In 2022, ACMG (Li et al) released a clinical practice resource for the clinical evaluation of hearing loss published, which states that first-line genetic testing for individuals with exam findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology may include a variety of tests, including genome sequencing, depending on clinical presentation. For individuals without physical findings that suggest a syndromic hearing loss etiology, they recommend a tiered approach, starting with comprehensive hearing loss gene panel testing unless a more specific genetic etiology is evident for which targeted testing is appropriate. (p. 1400)

National Society for Genetic Counselors

The National Society for Genetic Counselors (NSGC) released a position statement (2013, updated 2020, reaffirmed 2023) stating the following in regard to secondary and incidental findings in genetic testing:

“The National Society of Genetic Counselors strongly advises pre-test counseling that facilitates informed decision-making, elicits patient preferences regarding secondary and/or incidental findings if possible, and formulates a plan for returning such results before testing occurs.”

The National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC) published evidence-based practice guidelines for individuals with unexplained epilepsy (Smith et al, 2022). The NSGC recommendations are as follows (p. 4):

- Individuals with unexplained epilepsy should be offered genetic testing, without limitation of age.
- Multi-gene, comprehensive testing, such as exome sequencing, genome sequencing or a multigene panel as a first-tier test is strongly recommended.

Patient-Centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services

In the PLUGS July 2023 guidelines entitled “Genomic Sequencing for Rare Disease,” the following clinical criteria are recommended for exome sequencing and genome sequencing.

“Exome sequencing or genome sequencing (ES/GS) is considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria are met: ...

1. The etiology of the patient’s features is not known, and a genetic etiology is considered a likely explanation for the phenotype, based on one of the following...
 - a. Epilepsy of unexplained etiology with onset at any age, OR
 - b. Confirmed bilateral sensorineural hearing loss of unknown etiology and panel testing is unrevealing, OR
 - c. Intellectual disability, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as moderate/severe/profound by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) criteria, diagnosed by 18 years of age, OR
 - d. Global developmental delay, following formal assessment by a developmental pediatrician or neurologist, defined as significant delay in younger children, under age five years, in at least two of the major developmental domains: gross or fine motor; speech and language; cognition; social and personal development; and activities of daily living, OR
 - e. Multiple congenital anomalies affecting unrelated organ systems, OR
 - f. At least TWO of the following criteria are met:
 - i. Abnormality affecting at minimum a single organ system
 - ii. Autism
 - iii. Severe neuropsychiatric condition (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette syndrome, self-injurious behavior, reverse sleep-wake cycles)
 - iv. Symptoms of a complex neurological condition (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, hypotonia, myopathy, muscular dystrophy)
 - v. Family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity
 - vi. Period of unexplained developmental regression (unrelated to epilepsy or autism)
 - vii. Laboratory findings suggestive of an inherited metabolic disorder
2. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out, when possible (e.g., MRI abnormalities/brain malformations, environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), AND

3. Clinical presentation does not fit a well-described syndrome for which more targeted testing is available.” (p. 7)

Rehm et al (2023)

A 2023 paper by Rehm et al demonstrated that exome and genome sequencing had a significantly lower VUS rate (22.5%) compared to multigene panels (32.6%). (p. 5 and 6)

Belanger, et al

A review of the evaluation of children with global developmental delay and intellectual disability by Belanger et al (2018) defines global developmental delay (GDD) as the following:

- Significant delay (at least 2 standard deviations below the mean) in at least two developmental domains (gross or fine motor, speech/language, cognition, social/personal or activities of daily living. (p. 404)

Rapid Genome Sequencing

Patient-Centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services

In the PLUGS June 2022 guidelines entitled “Rapid Genome Sequencing,” the following clinical criteria are recommended for coverage for “acutely-ill individuals” who meet “ALL of the following criteria”:

“1. The etiology of the patient’s features is not known and a genetic etiology is considered a likely explanation for the phenotype, based on one of the following:

- a) Multiple congenital abnormalities affecting unrelated organ systems, OR
- b) Epileptic encephalopathy, OR
- c) TWO of the following criteria are met:
 - abnormality affecting at minimum a single organ system
 - symptoms of a complex neurological condition (e.g., dystonia, hemiplegia, spasticity, epilepsy, hypotonia, myopathy, muscular dystrophy, global developmental delay, intellectual disability)

- family history strongly suggestive of a genetic etiology, including consanguinity
- laboratory findings suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism
- abnormal response to standard therapy

2. Alternate etiologies have been considered and ruled out when possible (e.g., MRI abnormalities/brain malformations, environmental exposure, injury, infection, isolated prematurity), AND

3. rGS is more efficient and economical than the separate single-gene tests or panels that would be recommended based on the differential diagnosis (e.g., genetic conditions that demonstrate a high degree of genetic heterogeneity)..." (p. 3 and 4)

National Society for Genetic Counselors

The National Society for Genetic Counselors (NSGC) released a position statement (2013, updated 2020, reaffirmed 2023) stating the following in regard to secondary and incidental findings in genetic testing:

"The National Society of Genetic Counselors strongly advises pre-test counseling that facilitates informed decision-making, elicits patient preferences regarding secondary and/or incidental findings if possible, and formulates a plan for returning such results before testing occurs."

The National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC) published evidence-based practice guidelines for individuals with unexplained epilepsy (Smith et al, 2022). The NSGC recommendations are as follows (p. 4):

- Individuals with unexplained epilepsy should be offered genetic testing, without limitation of age.
- Multi-gene, comprehensive testing, such as exome sequencing, genome sequencing or a multigene panel as a first-tier test is strongly recommended.

Kingsmore SF, Cakici JA, Clark MM et al. 2019

This report is from the NSIGHT2 study, a prospective randomized, controlled, blinded trial (RCT) in acutely ill infants, primarily from the NICU, PICU, and CVICU at Rady Children's Hospital, San Diego (RCHSD) to compare the effectiveness and outcomes between rWGS and rWES, with analysis as singleton probands and familial trios. The inclusion criteria for the 1,248 ill infants

defined the maximum age at the time of admission as four months. They found that 24% of infants undergoing rapid exome sequencing had genetic disease. They conclude that diagnostic testing in infants with diseases of unknown etiology, rapid genomic sequencing, including rapid exome sequencing can be performed as a first tier test in infants with diseases of unknown etiology at time of admission to ICUs. In unstable infants and in those whom a genetic diagnosis was likely to impact immediate management, rapid genomic sequencing had optimal analytic and diagnostic performance by virtue of shortest time to results. (p. 725)

Rehm et al (2023)

A 2023 paper by Rehm et al demonstrated that exome and genome sequencing had a significantly lower VUS rate (22.5%) compared to multigene panels (32.6%). (p. 5 and 6)

[back to top](#)

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy developed.	11/20	03/21
Annual review. Expanded Description. Added Effective Date. Added 0036U, 0214U, 0215U, 81417. Replaced Not Covered with Not Medically Necessary.	01/22	02/22
Policy renumbered and renamed from WA.CP.MP.524 Whole Exome Sequencing to WA.CP.MP.219 Genetic Testing: Exome and Genome Sequencing. Added sections on repeat exome sequencing, rapid exome sequencing, standard genome sequencing and rapid genome sequencing. Added Definitions. Revised Background. Expanded code list. Updated References.	03/22	03/22
Archived. Will use Concert Genetics policy	05/23	08/23
Reactivated policy. Updated to reflect latest HTA regarding Whole Genome Sequencing and latest Concert Genetics policy guidelines.	12/24	12/24
References reviewed and updated. Added "Coordinated Care Corporation". Added HCPCS codes 0094U, 0212U, 0213U, 0214U, 0215U, 0265U, 0425U, 0426U. Updated sections to more closely mirror HCA Billing Guidelines.	06/25	07/25

REFERENCES

1. Malinowski J, Miller DT, Demmer L, et al. Systematic evidence-based review: outcomes from exome and genome sequencing for pediatric patients with congenital anomalies or intellectual disability. *Genet Med*. 2020;22(6):986-1004. doi:10.1038/s41436-020-0771-z
2. “Rapid Genome Sequencing”. Seattle Children’s Hospital Patient-centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services. https://www.schplugins.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Genome-Sequencing-Policy_June-2022-FINAL.pdf June 2022
3. “Secondary and Incidental Findings in Genetic Testing”. Position Statement from National Society of Genetic Counselors. <https://www.nsgc.org/Policy-Research-and-Publications/Position-Statements/Position-Statements/Post/secondary-and-incidental-findings-in-genetic-testing-1>. Released September 27, 2013. Updated March 23, 2020. Reaffirmed 2023.
4. Deignan JL, Chung WK, Kearney HM, et al. Points to consider in the reevaluation and reanalysis of genomic test results: a statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). *Genet Med*. 2019;21(6):1267-1270. doi:10.1038/s41436-019-0478-1
5. Manickam K, McClain MR, Demmer LA, et al. Exome and genome sequencing for pediatric patients with congenital anomalies or intellectual disability: an evidence-based clinical guideline of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) [published online ahead of print, 2021 Jul 1]. *Genet Med*. 2021;10.1038/s41436-021-01242-6. doi:10.1038/s41436-021-01242-6
6. Kingsmore SF, Cakici JA, Clark MM, et al. A Randomized, Controlled Trial of the Analytic and Diagnostic Performance of Singleton and Trio, Rapid Genome and Exome Sequencing in Ill Infants. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2019;105(4):719-733. doi:10.1016/j.ajhg.2019.08.009
7. Li MM, Tayoun AA, DiStefano M, et al. Clinical evaluation and etiologic diagnosis of hearing loss: A clinical practice resource of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (Acmg). *Genet Med*. 2022;24(7):1392-1406.
8. Smith L, Malinowski J, Ceulemans S, Peck K, Walton N, Sheidley BR, Lippa N. Genetic testing and counseling for the unexplained epilepsies: An evidence-based practice guideline of the National Society of Genetic Counselors. *J Genet Couns*. 2022 Oct 24. doi: 10.1002/jgc4.1646. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 36281494.

9. Alfares A, Aloraini T, Subaie LA, et al. Whole-genome sequencing offers additional but limited clinical utility compared with reanalysis of whole-exome sequencing. *Genet Med*. 2018;20(11):1328-1333. doi:10.1038/gim.2018.41
10. Tan NB, Stapleton R, Stark Z, et al. Evaluating systematic reanalysis of clinical genomic data in rare disease from single center experience and literature review. *Mol Genet Genomic Med*. 2020;8(11):e1508. doi:10.1002/mgg3.1508
11. Rehm HL, Alaimo JT, Aradhya S, et al. The landscape of reported VUS in multi-gene panel and genomic testing: Time for a change. *Genet Med*. Published online July 30, 2023:100947.
12. “Genomic Sequencing for Rare Disease”. Seattle Children’s Hospital Patient-centered Laboratory Utilization Guidance Services. https://www.schplugins.org/wp-content/uploads/Genomic-Sequencing-in-Rare-Disease_2023_FINAL.pdf. July 2023
13. Bélanger SA, Caron J. Evaluation of the child with global developmental delay and intellectual disability. *Paediatr Child Health*. 2018;23(6):403-419. doi:10.1093/pch/pxy093
14. Washington State Health Care Authority. Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services Billing Guide. [Physician-Related Services/Health Care Professional Services billing guide](#) Revision effective 7/1/2025.

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.

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.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, member/enrollees, and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, member/enrollees and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to member/enrollees and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

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.



part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.