

<b>Policy Title</b>	Drug Testing Reimbursement Policy
<b>Policy Department</b>	Payment Strategy and Operations
<b>Effective Date</b>	1/1/2023
<b>Revision Date(s)</b>	
<b>Next Review Date</b>	

### **Disclaimer:**

Clover Health applies CMS criteria and guidelines, National Coverage Determinations (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), Clover Policies, and MCG for determining medical necessity. Clover Policies are intended to provide a standard guideline but are not used to preempt providers' judgment in rendering services. Providers are expected to provide care based on best practices and use their medical judgment for appropriate care.

### **Description:**

Drug testing provides objective information to assist clinicians in identifying the presence or absence of drugs or drug classes in the body and making treatment decisions.

### **Definitions:**

- **Drug Class** - A group of drugs that have the same chemical structure, work in the same way and/or are used for the same purpose.
- **Proprietary Clinical Lab** - Describe proprietary clinical laboratory analysis and can be provided either by a single ("sole-source") laboratory or licensed or marketed to multiple providing laboratories (eg, cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]). These codes include advanced diagnostic laboratory tests (ADLTs) and clinical diagnostic laboratory tests (CDLTs) as defined under the Protecting Access to Medicare Act (PAMA) of 2014.
- **Urine Drug Test (UDT)** - Detects evidence of recent drug use or misuse in a sample of urine. Testing can detect illegal or prohibited drug use, prescription medications, over-the-counter medicines, and legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco

**Policy:** This policy addresses presumptive and definitive urine drug testing (UDT) and defines daily limits. It also addresses specimen validity testing. A qualitative/presumptive drug screen is used to detect the presence of a drug in the body. A blood, urine, or oral fluid sample may be used. However, urine is the best specimen for broad screening, as blood is relatively insensitive for many common drugs, including psychotropic agents, opioids, and stimulants.

Common methods of drug analysis include chromatography, immunoassay, chemical ("spot") tests, and spectrometry.

One presumptive drug testing code may be billed once per patient per day as indicated by the code description and should only be billed at one unit regardless of the provider.

One definitive drug testing code may be billed once per patient per day as indicated by the code description and should only be billed at one unit regardless of the provider.

Some examples of drugs or a Drug Class that are commonly assayed by presumptive tests, followed by definitive testing are: alcohols, amphetamines, barbiturates/sedatives, benzodiazepines, cocaine and metabolites, methadone, antihistamines, stimulants, opioid analgesics, salicylates, cardiovascular drugs, antipsychotics, and cyclic antidepressant.

<u>Claim Codes (if applicable)</u>	<b>Definitive Drug Testing:</b>
	G0480
	G0481
	G0482
	G0483
	G0659
	0007U
	0082U
	0011U
	0143U
	0144U
	0145U
	0146U
	0147U
	0148U
	0149U
	0150U

	<p><b>Presumptive Drug Testing Codes:</b> 80305 80306 80307</p> <p><b>Specimen Validity Testing:</b> 81000 81001 81002 81003 81005 82542 82570 83516 83518 83519 83520 83789 83986 84156 84311</p>
--	--

References
<a href="#">NCD</a>
<a href="#">LCD - L35006</a> <a href="#">LCD- 36707</a> <a href="#">LCD - L35724</a> <a href="#">Clinical Lab Fee Schedule</a>