



**BlueCross BlueShield**  
of New Mexico

If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy and any plan document under which a member is entitled to Covered Services, the plan document will govern. If a conflict arises between a CPCP and any provider contract pursuant to which a provider participates in and/or provides Covered Services to eligible member(s) and/or plans, the provider contract will govern. “Plan documents” include, but are not limited to, Certificates of Health Care Benefits, benefit booklets, Summary Plan Descriptions, and other coverage documents. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New Mexico may use reasonable discretion interpreting and applying this policy to services being delivered in a particular case. BCBSNM has full and final discretionary authority for their interpretation and application to the extent provided under any applicable plan documents.

Providers are responsible for submission of accurate documentation of services performed. Providers are expected to submit claims for services rendered using valid code combinations from Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing Editor, American Medical Association, Current Procedural Terminology, CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System, ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes, Diagnosis Related Group guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services National Correct Coding Initiative Policy Manual, CCI table edits and other CMS guidelines.

Claims are subject to the code edit protocols for services/procedures billed. Claim submissions are subject to claim review including but not limited to, any terms of benefit coverage, provider contract language, medical policies, clinical payment and coding policies as well as coding software logic. Upon request, the provider is urged to submit any additional documentation.

## **Pediatric Preventive Screening**

**Policy Number: CPCPLAB016**

**Version 1.0**

**Approval Date: April 29, 2024**

**Plan Effective Date: January 15, 2025**

## Description

BCBSNM has implemented certain lab management reimbursement criteria. Not all requirements apply to each product. Providers are urged to review Plan documents for eligible coverage for services rendered.

## Reimbursement Information:

This policy refers to laboratory-based preventive screening tests performed on individuals newborn through age 18 years, except for newborn screening for genetic disorders. The World Health Organization/WHO defines an adolescent as any person between the age of 10 and 19 (WHO, 2023).

### Refer to the following policies for testing/screening in the pediatric population:

CPCPLAB004 Diabetes Mellitus Testing

CPCPLAB019 Thyroid Disease Testing

CPCPLAB020 Cardiovascular Disease Risk Assessment

CPCPLAB051 Diagnostic Testing of Common Sexually Transmitted Infections

CPCPLAB065 Human Immunodeficiency Virus

1. Newborn screening panel **may be reimbursable** when it follows all applicable federal and state law recommendations.
2. Screening for hyperbilirubinemia in all newborns **may be reimbursable**.
3. Screening for congenital hypothyroidism in all newborns utilizing serum thyroxine (T4) and/or thyroid-stimulating hormone/TSH **may be reimbursable**.
4. Screening for sickle cell disease in all newborns **may be reimbursable**.
5. Blood lead screening **may be reimbursable** for **any** of the following situations:
  - a. For individuals ages 12 months to 2 years;
  - b. For individuals ages 6 months to 6 years who are at increased risk for lead exposure (see **Note 1**).
6. Screening for anemia with hemoglobin or hematocrit determination **may be reimbursable** for **any** of the following situations:
  - a. For all individuals 12 months of age,
  - b. For individuals 4 months and older who are at risk for iron deficiency (See **Note 2**).
7. For individuals 1 month of age or older who are at increased risk of contracting tuberculosis (See **Note 3**) tuberculosis screening **may be reimbursable**.

8. Screening for dyslipidemia with a fasting lipid profile or a non-fasting non-HDL-C **may be reimbursable** in **any** of the following situations:
- a. Annually for children and adolescents who are at increased risk due to personal history or family history (See **Note 4**).
  - b. Once for all children and adolescents during each of the age periods
    - i. For individuals 9 – 11 years of age;
    - ii. For individuals 17 years of age.

## Notes:

**Note 1:** Lead exposure risk factors for children as defined by the CDC: living or spending time in a house or building built before 1978; growing up in a low-income household; being a recent immigrant, refugee, or recently adopted from less developed countries; living or spending time with a person who works with lead or has hobbies that expose them to lead. (CDC, 2023c).

**Note 2:** Iron deficiency risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: history of prematurity or low birth weight; exposure to lead; exclusive breastfeeding beyond 4 months of age without supplemental iron; weaning to whole milk or complementary foods that do not include iron-fortified cereals or foods naturally rich in iron, feeding problems, poor growth, and inadequate nutrition. (Baker et al., 2010).

**Note 3:** TB risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: close contact with a person with or suspected to have infectious tuberculosis; radiographic or clinical findings suggestive of TB; HIV infection or considered at risk for HIV infection; being of foreign birth (especially if born in Asia, Africa, or Latin American countries of the former Soviet Union) or is a refugee, or immigrant; contact with HIV infected, homeless, nursing home residents, institutionalized or incarcerated individuals, illicit drug users or migrant farm workers; having a depressed immune system; living or has lived in a “high risk for tuberculosis” area; participating in significant travel to countries with endemic infections (AAP, 2022; Nolt et al., 2021).

**Note 4:** Dyslipidemia risk factors for children as defined by the AAP: pediatric patient family history includes family members with CVD or dyslipidemia that are  $\leq 55$  years of age for men and  $\leq 65$  year of age for women; pediatric patients who have an unknown family history or other CVD risk factors such as being overweight (BMI  $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$  percentile,  $< 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile), obesity (BMI  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile), hypertension (blood pressure  $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile), cigarette smoking, or diabetes mellitus (Daniels et al., 2008).

## Procedure Codes

The following is not an all-encompassing code list. The inclusion of a code does not guarantee it is a covered service or eligible for reimbursement.

Codes
80061, 82247, 82248, 82465, 83020, 83021, 83655, 83718, 84439, 84443, 84478, 85014, 85018, 86480, 86580, 86850, 87555, 87556, 88720, 0257U, S3620

## References:

- AAPF. (2016). *Clinical Preventive Service Recommendation: Syphilis*.  
<https://www.aapf.org/family-physician/patient-care/clinical-recommendations/all-clinical-recommendations/syphilis.html>
- AAP. (2016). Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity. *Pediatrics*, 138(1).  
<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1493>
- AAP. (2017). *Evidence and Rationale*.  
[https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/Bright%20Futures/BF4\\_Evidence\\_Rationale.pdf](https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/Bright%20Futures/BF4_Evidence_Rationale.pdf)
- AAP. (2021a). *Bright Futures*. Retrieved 2/10/21 from  
<https://brightfutures.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>
- AAP. (2021b). *Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care (Periodicity Schedule)*. [https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity\\_schedule.pdf](https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/periodicity_schedule.pdf)
- AAP. (2022). *Risk Assessment Questionnaire*. AAP Tennessee Chapter.  
<https://tnaap.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/RiskAssessQuestions-Rev2leadtbchol.pdf>
- AAP. (2023). *Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care*.  
<https://www.aap.org/en/practice-management/care-delivery-approaches/periodicity-schedule/>
- ACPM. (2023). *Preventive Medicine*. Retrieved 12/08/2023 from  
<https://www.acpm.org/page/preventivemedicine>
- ADA. (2023). *Children and Adolescents: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes–2023*.  
[https://diabetesjournals.org/care/article/46/Supplement\\_1/S230/148046/14-Children-and-Adolescents-Standards-of-Care-in](https://diabetesjournals.org/care/article/46/Supplement_1/S230/148046/14-Children-and-Adolescents-Standards-of-Care-in)
- Baker, R. D., Greer, F. R., & The Committee on, N. (2010). Diagnosis and Prevention of Iron Deficiency and Iron-Deficiency Anemia in Infants and Young Children (0–3 Years of Age). *Pediatrics*, 126(5), 1040-1050. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-2576>
- Cantor, A. G., Hendrickson, R., Blazina, I., Griffin, J., Grusing, S., & McDonagh, M. S. (2019). Screening for Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Childhood and Pregnancy: Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force. *JAMA*, 321(15), 1510-1526. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.1004>
- CDC. (2012). CDC Grand Rounds: Newborn screening and improved outcomes. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 61(21), 390-393.
- CDC. (2018, 05/02/2018). *HIV/AIDS Preventive Services*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 01/15/2020 from  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/preventionthroughhealthcare/preventiveservices/hiv aids.htm>

- CDC. (2019a). *About CDC's Newborn Screening Laboratory Bulletin*.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nbslabbulletin/>
- CDC. (2019b). *Newborn Screening and Molecular Biology Branch*.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/dls/nsmbb.html>
- CDC. (2020). *HIV/AIDS Preventive Services*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 2/11/21 from  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/preventionthroughhealthcare/preventiveservices/hiv aids.htm>
- CDC. (2022). *Blood Lead Reference Value*. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/blood-lead-reference-value.htm>
- CDC. (2023a). *Considerations for Routine Pediatric Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic*.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/pediatric-hcp.html>
- CDC. (2023b). *Information for Pediatric Healthcare Providers*.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/pediatric-hcp.html>
- CDC. (2023c). *Testing Children for Lead Poisoning*. Retrieved 12/8/2023 from  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/testing-children-for-lead-poisoning.htm>
- Children, A. C. o. H. D. i. N. a. (2020). Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children. <https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/rusp-uniform-screening-panel.pdf>
- Chou, R., Dana, T., Grusing, S., & Bougatsos, C. (2019). Screening for HIV Infection in Asymptomatic, Nonpregnant Adolescents and Adults: Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force. *JAMA*, 321(23), 2337-2348. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.2592>
- Daniels, S. R., Greer, F. R., & and the Committee on, N. (2008). Lipid Screening and Cardiovascular Health in Childhood. *Pediatrics*, 122(1), 198-208.  
<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2008-1349>
- HHS. (2020). *Affordable Care Act Implementation FAQs (Set 5)*.  
<https://www.hhs.gov/guidance/document/affordable-care-act-implementation-faqs-set-5>
- HHS. (2023). Recommended Uniform Screening Panel.  
<https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/index.html>
- HRSA. (2018). *NEWBORN SCREENING: TOWARD A UNIFORM SCREENING PANEL AND SYSTEM*. <https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/newborn-uniform-screening-panel.pdf>
- Jellinger, P. S., Handelsman, Y., Rosenblit, P. D., Bloomgarden, Z. T., Fonseca, V. A., Garber, A. J., Grunberger, G., Guerin, C. K., Bell, D. S. H., Mechanick, J. I., Pessah-Pollack, R., Wyne, K., Smith, D., Brinton, E. A., Fazio, S., & Davidson, M. (2017). AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGISTS AND AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA AND PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE. *Endocr Pract*, 23(Suppl 2), 1-87. <https://doi.org/10.4158/ep171764.Appgl>
- Kelly, N. (2023, 02/01/2023). *Screening tests in children and adolescents*.  
<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/screening-tests-in-children-and-adolescents>

- Kemper, A. (2021, 12/02/2021). *Newborn screening*.  
<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/newborn-screening>
- Lin, K. W. (2015). What to Do at Well-Child Visits: The AAFP's Perspective. *Am Fam Physician*, 91(6), 362-364. <https://www.aafp.org/afp/2015/0315/p362.html>
- NASBE. (2022). *Health Policies By State*. <https://statepolicies.nasbe.org/health/states>
- NCI. (2023). Screening. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/screening>
- Nolt, D., Starke, J. R., & Committee On Infectious, D. (2021). Tuberculosis Infection in Children and Adolescents: Testing and Treatment. *Pediatrics*, 148(6), e2021054663. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-054663>
- RUSP. (2023). *Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children*. Retrieved 12/08/2023 from <https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/index.html>
- Schefft, M., Schroeder, A. R., Liu, D., Nicklas, D., Moher, J., & Quinonez, R. (2019). Right Care for Children: Top Five Do's and Don'ts. *Am Fam Physician*, 99(6), 376-382. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30874414>
- Siu, A. L. (2015). Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia in Young Children: USPSTF Recommendation Statement. *Pediatrics*, 136(4), 746-752. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-2567>
- Turner, K. (2018). Well-Child Visits for Infants and Young Children. *Am Fam Physician*, 98(6), 347-353. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30215922>
- USPSTF. (2007). *Sickle Cell Disease (Hemoglobinopathies) in Newborns: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/260>
- USPSTF. (2008a). *Congenital Hypothyroidism: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/230>
- USPSTF. (2008b). *Phenylketonuria in Newborns: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/ReferredTopic/252>
- USPSTF. (2016). Screening for Lipid Disorders in Children and Adolescents: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 316(6), 625-633. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.9852>
- USPSTF. (2019). Screening for HIV Infection: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 321(23), 2326-2336. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.6587>
- USPSTF. (2020a). *Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Adolescents and Adults: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-c-screening>
- USPSTF. (2020b). *High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/blood-pressure-in-children-and-adolescents-hypertension-screening>
- USPSTF. (2020c). Screening for Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Adolescents and Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA*, 324(23), 2415-2422. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.22980>
- USPSTF. (2021). *Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Screening*. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/chlamydia-and-gonorrhea-screening>

- USPSTF. (2022). *Syphilis Infection in Nonpregnant Adolescents and Adults: Screening*.  
<https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/syphilis-infection-nonpregnant-adults-adolescents-screening>
- WHO. (2023). *Adolescent health*. Retrieved 12/08/2023 from  
[https://www.who.int/topics/adolescent\\_health/en/](https://www.who.int/topics/adolescent_health/en/)
- Wilson, D. P., Jacobson, T. A., Jones, P. H., Koschinsky, M. L., McNeal, C. J., Nordestgaard, B. G., & Orringer, C. E. (2022). Use of Lipoprotein(a) in clinical practice: A biomarker whose time has come. A scientific statement from the National Lipid Association. *J Clin Lipidol*, 16(5), e77-e95.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacl.2022.08.007>

## Policy Update History:

Approval Date	Effective Date; Summary of Revisions
04/29/2024	01/15/2025: Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement information revised for clarity. References revised.
11/01/2023	11/01/2023: Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement information revised for clarity. Dyslipidemia screening for individuals ages 17-21 years moved to CPCPLAB020 Cardiovascular Disease Risk Assessment; Screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea and/or syphilis infection for sexually active adolescents and those at risk for infection moved to CPCPLAB051 Diagnostic Testing of Common Sexually Transmitted Infections; Annual screening for Hepatitis B virus infection moved to CPPLAB015 Hepatitis Testing. References revised; some added, others removed.
11/1/2022	11/01/2022: New policy