



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.

General Inflammation Testing

Policy Number: CPCPLAB049

Version 1.0

Approval Date: July 25, 2025

Plan Effective Date: November 7, 2025

Description

The Plan 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:

NOTE 1: For policy regarding the use of C-reactive protein (CRP) as a cardiac biomarker, please see policy CPCPLAB046 Biomarkers for Myocardial Infarction and Chronic Heart Failure.

For policy regarding the use of C-reactive protein (CRP) as a marker for acute pancreatitis, please see policy CPCPLAB047 Pancreatic Enzyme Testing for Acute Pancreatitis.

1. Measurement of C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) **may be reimbursable** for the conditions noted in Table 1 below.
2. For individuals without a diagnosed inflammatory condition, measurement of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) **is not reimbursable**.
3. Measurement of CRP and/or ESR during general exam without abnormal findings **is not reimbursable**.

Table 1: Coverage of CRP, ESR, CRP or ESR, or both CRP and ESR is designated based on the diagnosed or suspected inflammatory condition. Either conventional or high-sensitivity CRP testing are allowed methods of testing for CRP levels. When either CRP **or** ESR are allowed, CRP is the preferred biomarker. If CRP **and** ESR are ordered at the same time for a condition where CRP **or** ESR are allowed, only CRP will be approved.

Condition	Test Preference	Frequency of Testing
Acute and Chronic Urticaria	CRP or ESR	Not specified (NS)
Acute Hematogenous Osteomyelitis (AHO)	CRP	To confirm diagnosis; 2 to 3 days during the early therapeutic course; weekly until normalization (or a clear trend toward normalization is evident)
Acute Phase Inflammation	CRP	NS

Ankylosing Spondylitis	CRP or ESR	Regular interval use in patients with active symptoms
Arthritis	CRP and ESR	1-3 months initially; 6-12 months later
Castleman's Disease	CRP	NS
General Inflammation	CRP	NS
Hodgkin Lymphoma	ESR	Every 3 to 6 months for 1 to 2 years; every 6 to 12 months for the next 3 years; annually thereafter
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	CRP and ESR	During initial assessment to exclude other diagnoses (e.g., inflammatory bowel disease)
Large Vessel Vasculitis (Giant Cell Arteritis; Takayasu Arteritis)	CRP and ESR	To confirm diagnosis every 1-3 months during the first year; every 3-6 months thereafter
Nonradiographic axial spondyloarthritis	CRP or ESR	Regular interval use in patients with active symptoms
Polymyalgia Rheumatica	CRP or ESR	At initial diagnosis; every 3 months during long-term steroid therapy
Periprosthetic Joint Infections (PJI)	CRP and ESR	NS
Rheumatoid Arthritis	CRP or ESR	Prior to treatment; every 1-3 months during active disease; annually when disease is inactive
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	CRP or ESR	At initial assessment; every 1-3 months during active disease; every 6-12 months during stable disease; during pregnancy
T-cell lymphomas	ESR	NS

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
85651, 85652, 86140, 86141

References:

1. Antonelli M. Acute phase reactants. Updated October 23, 2024. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/acute-phase-reactants>
2. NCCN. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology - Hodgkin Lymphoma Version 2.2025. Updated January 30, 2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/hodgkins.pdf
3. Baker JF. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. Updated March 21, 2024. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/diagnosis-and-differential-diagnosis-of-rheumatoid-arthritis>
4. Salvarani C, Muratore F. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of polymyalgia rheumatica. Updated April 25, 2025. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/clinical-manifestations-and-diagnosis-of-polymyalgia-rheumatica>
5. Salvarani C, Muratore F. Clinical manifestations of giant cell arteritis. Updated February 25, 2025. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/clinical-manifestations-of-giant-cell-arteritis>
6. Gergianaki I, Bertsias G. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in Primary Care: An Update and Practical Messages for the General Practitioner. *Frontiers in Medicine*. 2018;5:161. doi:10.3389/fmed.2018.00161
7. Black S, Kushner I, Samols D. C-reactive Protein. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. Nov 19 2004;279(47):48487-90. doi:10.1074/jbc.R400025200
8. Wu AH, Lewandrowski K, Gronowski AM, Grenache DG, Sokoll LJ, Magnani B. Antiquated tests within the clinical pathology laboratory. *The American journal of managed care*. Sep 2010;16(9):e220-7.
9. Horsti J, Rontu R, Collings A. A Comparison Between the StaRRsed Auto-Compact Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Instrument and the Westergren Method. *Journal of Clinical Medicine Research*. 2010;2(6):261-265. doi:10.4021/jocmr476w
10. Taylor PC, Deleuran B. Biologic markers in the diagnosis and assessment of rheumatoid arthritis. Updated May 15, 2025. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/biologic-markers-in-the-diagnosis-and-assessment-of-rheumatoid-arthritis>
11. Hale AJ, Ricotta DN, Freed JA. Evaluating the Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate. *Jama*. Mar 19 2019;321(14):1404-1405. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.1178
12. Kratz A, Plebani M, Peng M, Lee YK, McCafferty R, Machin SJ. ICSH recommendations for modified and alternate methods measuring the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. *International Journal of Laboratory Hematology*. 2017/10/01 2017;39(5):448-457. doi:10.1111/ijlh.12693
13. Crowson CS, Rahman MU, Matteson EL. Which Measure of Inflammation to Use? A Comparison of Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate and C-Reactive Protein Measurements from Randomized Clinical Trials of Golimumab in Rheumatoid Arthritis. 10.3899/jrheum.081188. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. 2009;36(8):1606.
14. Nielung L, Christensen R, Danneskiold-Samsøe B, et al. Validity and Agreement between the 28-Joint Disease Activity Score Based on C-Reactive Protein and Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis*. 2015;2015:401690. doi:10.1155/2015/401690
15. Fransen J, van Riel PL. DAS remission cut points. *Clinical and experimental rheumatology*. Nov-Dec 2006;24(6 Suppl 43):S-29-32.

16. Hensor EMA, Emery P, Bingham SJ, Conaghan PG. Discrepancies in categorizing rheumatoid arthritis patients by DAS-28(ESR) and DAS-28(CRP): can they be reduced? *Rheumatology*. 2010;49(8):1521-1529. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/keq117
17. Anderson J, Caplan L, Yazdany J, et al. Rheumatoid arthritis disease activity measures: American College of Rheumatology recommendations for use in clinical practice. *Arthritis Care & Research*. 2012/05/01 2012;64(5):640-647. doi:10.1002/acr.21649
18. Suarez-Almazor ME, Gonzalez-Lopez L, Gamez-Nava JI, Belseck E, Kendall CJ, Davis P. Utilization and predictive value of laboratory tests in patients referred to rheumatologists by primary care physicians. *J Rheumatol*. Oct 1998;25(10):1980-5.
19. Keenan RT, Swearingen CJ, Yazici Y. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein levels are poorly correlated with clinical measures of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and osteoarthritis patients. *Clinical and experimental rheumatology*. Sep-Oct 2008;26(5):814-9.
20. Bitik B, Mercan R, Tufan A, et al. Differential diagnosis of elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein levels: a rheumatology perspective. *European Journal of Rheumatology*. 2015;2(4):131-134. doi:10.5152/eurjrheum.2015.0113
21. McCarthy EM, MacMullan PA, Al-Mudhaffer S, et al. Plasma Fibrinogen Along with Patient-reported Outcome Measures Enhances Management of Polymyalgia Rheumatica: A Prospective Study. 10.3899/jrheum.131055. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. 2014;41(5):931.
22. Ernst AA, Weiss SJ, Tracy LA, Weiss NR. Usefulness of CRP and ESR in predicting septic joints. *Southern medical journal*. Jun 2010;103(6):522-6. doi:10.1097/SMJ.0b013e3181ddd246
23. Gaitonde S, Samols D, Kushner I. C-reactive protein and systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis Care & Research*. 2008/12/15 2008;59(12):1814-1820. doi:10.1002/art.24316
24. Gordon C, Amissah-Arthur M-B, Gayed M, et al. The British Society for Rheumatology guideline for the management of systemic lupus erythematosus in adults. *Rheumatology*. 2018;57(1):e1-e45. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/kex286
25. O'Neill SG, Giles I, Lambrianides A, et al. Antibodies to apolipoprotein A-I, high-density lipoprotein, and C-reactive protein are associated with disease activity in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis & Rheumatism*. 2010/03/01 2010;62(3):845-854. doi:10.1002/art.27286
26. Baddour L, Chen A. Prosthetic joint infection: Epidemiology, microbiology, clinical manifestations, and diagnosis. Updated August 14, 2023. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/prosthetic-joint-infection-epidemiology-microbiology-clinical-manifestations-and-diagnosis>
27. Berbari E, Mabry T, Tsaras G, et al. Inflammatory blood laboratory levels as markers of prosthetic joint infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume*. Sep 1 2010;92(11):2102-9. doi:10.2106/jbjs.I.01199
28. Perez-Prieto D, Portillo ME, Puig-Verdie L, et al. C-reactive protein may misdiagnose prosthetic joint infections, particularly chronic and low-grade infections. *International orthopaedics*. Jul 2017;41(7):1315-1319. doi:10.1007/s00264-017-3430-5

29. Kheir MM, Tan TL, Shohat N, Foltz C, Parvizi J. Routine Diagnostic Tests for Periprosthetic Joint Infection Demonstrate a High False-Negative Rate and Are Influenced by the Infecting Organism. *The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume*. Dec 5 2018;100(23):2057-2065. doi:10.2106/jbjs.17.01429
30. Hamann PDH, Shaddick G, Hyrich K, Green A, McHugh N, Pauling JD. Gender stratified adjustment of the DAS28-CRP improves inter-score agreement with the DAS28-ESR in rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. May 1 2019;58(5):831-835. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/key374
31. Bingham JS, Hassebrock JD, Christensen AL, Beauchamp CP, Clarke HD, Spangehl MJ. Screening for Periprosthetic Joint Infections With ESR and CRP: The Ideal Cutoffs. *J Arthroplasty*. Dec 2 2019;doi:10.1016/j.arth.2019.11.040
32. Watson J, Jones HE, Banks J, Whiting P, Salisbury C, Hamilton W. Use of multiple inflammatory marker tests in primary care: using Clinical Practice Research Datalink to evaluate accuracy. *Br J Gen Pract*. Jul 2019;69(684):e462-e469. doi:10.3399/bjgp19X704309
33. Sherkatolabbasieh H, Firouzi M, Shafizadeh S. Evaluation of platelet count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein levels in paediatric patients with inflammatory and infectious disease. *New Microbes and New Infections*. 2020/09/01/ 2020;37:100725. doi:10.1016/j.nmni.2020.100725
34. Alende-Castro V, Alonso-Sampedro M, Fernández-Merino C, et al. C-Reactive Protein versus Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate: Implications Among Patients with No Known Inflammatory Conditions. *J Am Board Fam Med*. Sep-Oct 2021;34(5):974-983. doi:10.3122/jabfm.2021.05.210072
35. Christopher ZK, McQuivey KS, Deckey DG, Haglin J, Spangehl MJ, Bingham JS. Acute or chronic periprosthetic joint infection? Using the ESR/CRP ratio to aid in determining the acuity of periprosthetic joint infections. *J Bone Jt Infect*. 2021;6(6):229-234. doi:10.5194/jbji-6-229-2021
36. Dhudasia MB, Benitz WE, Flannery DD, et al. Diagnostic Performance and Patient Outcomes With C-Reactive Protein Use in Early-Onset Sepsis Evaluations. *J Pediatr*. Dec 16 2022;doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2022.12.007
37. Clough J, Colwill M, Poullis A, Pollok R, Patel K, Honap S. Biomarkers in inflammatory bowel disease: a practical guide. *Therapeutic Advances in Gastroenterology*. 2024;17:17562848241251600. doi:10.1177/17562848241251600
38. Muresan S, Slevin M. C-reactive Protein: An Inflammatory Biomarker and a Predictor of Neurodegenerative Disease in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease? *Cureus*. 2024;16(4)doi:10.7759/cureus.59009
39. WHO. Second WHO Model List of Essential In Vitro Diagnostics. <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/nutritionlibrary/complementary-feeding/second-who-model-list-v8-2019.pdf>
40. WHO. The selection and use of essential in vitro diagnostics. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/339064/9789240019102-eng.pdf>
41. NCCN. Castleman Disease Version 2.2025. Updated January 28, 2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/castleman.pdf
42. NCCN. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology - T-Cell Lymphomas Version 1.2025. Updated November 11, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/t-cell.pdf

43. ASCP. Don't order an erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) to look for inflammation in patients with undiagnosed conditions. ABIM Foundation. Updated September 1, 2020. https://www.ascp.org/content/docs/default-source/get-involved-pdfs/istp_choosingwisely/ascp-35-things-list_2020_final.pdf
44. Mukhtyar C, Guillevin L, Cid MC, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of large vessel vasculitis. 10.1136/ard.2008.088351. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2009;68(3):318.
45. Hellmich B, Agueda A, Monti S, et al. 2018 Update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of large vessel vasculitis. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2020;79(1):19-30. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-215672
46. Colebatch AN, Edwards CJ, Østergaard M, et al. EULAR recommendations for the use of imaging of the joints in the clinical management of rheumatoid arthritis. 10.1136/annrheumdis-2012-203158. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2013;72(6):804.
47. Dejaco C, Singh Yogesh P, Perel P, et al. 2015 Recommendations for the Management of Polymyalgia Rheumatica: A European League Against Rheumatism/American College of Rheumatology Collaborative Initiative. *Arthritis & Rheumatology*. 2015/10/01 2015;67(10):2569-2580. doi:10.1002/art.39333
48. Combe B, Landewe R, Daien CI, et al. 2016 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of early arthritis. 10.1136/annrheumdis-2016-210602. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2017;76(6):948.
49. Dejaco C, Ramiro S, Duftner C, et al. EULAR recommendations for the use of imaging in large vessel vasculitis in clinical practice. 10.1136/annrheumdis-2017-212649. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2018;77(5):636.
50. Singh JA, Saag KG, Bridges SL, et al. 2015 American College of Rheumatology Guideline for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis & Rheumatology*. 2016/01/01 2015;68(1):1-26. doi:10.1002/art.39480
51. Ward MM, Deodhar A, Akl EA, et al. American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network 2015 Recommendations for the Treatment of Ankylosing Spondylitis and Nonradiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis & rheumatology (Hoboken, NJ)*. 09/24 2016;68(2):282-298. doi:10.1002/art.39298
52. Ward MM, Deodhar A, Gensler LS, et al. 2019 Update of the American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network Recommendations for the Treatment of Ankylosing Spondylitis and Nonradiographic Axial Spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. Oct 2019;71(10):1285-1299. doi:10.1002/acr.24025
53. England BR, Tjong BK, Bergman MJ, et al. 2019 Update of the American College of Rheumatology Recommended Rheumatoid Arthritis Disease Activity Measures. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. Dec 2019;71(12):1540-1555. doi:10.1002/acr.24042
54. Arnold MJ. Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis: Update From ACR. *Am Fam Physician*. Sep 2022;106(3):340-342.
55. Maz M, Chung SA, Abril A, et al. 2021 American College of Rheumatology/Vasculitis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Giant Cell Arteritis and Takayasu Arteritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. Aug 2021;73(8):1349-1365. doi:10.1002/art.41774
56. Caylor TL, Perkins A. Recognition and management of polymyalgia rheumatica and giant cell arteritis. *Am Fam Physician*. Nov 15 2013;88(10):676-84.

57. Raleigh MF, Stoddard J, Darrow HJ. Polymyalgia Rheumatica and Giant Cell Arteritis: Rapid Evidence Review. *Am Fam Physician*. Oct 2022;106(4):420-426.
58. Ha CS, Hodgson DC, Advani R, et al. Follow-up of Hodgkin lymphoma. American College of Radiology. Updated 2014.
<https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69388/Narrative/>
59. Henderson LA, Canna SW, Friedman KG, et al. American College of Rheumatology Clinical Guidance for Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children Associated With SARS-CoV-2 and Hyperinflammation in Pediatric COVID-19: Version 1. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. Nov 2020;72(11):1791-1805.
doi:10.1002/art.41454
60. Henderson LA, Canna SW, Friedman KG, et al. American College of Rheumatology Clinical Guidance for Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children Associated With SARS-CoV-2 and Hyperinflammation in Pediatric COVID-19: Version 2. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. Apr 2021;73(4):e13-e29.
doi:10.1002/art.41616
61. Dasgupta B, Borg FA, Hassan N, et al. BSR and BHPR guidelines for the management of giant cell arteritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. Aug 2010;49(8):1594-7.
doi:10.1093/rheumatology/keq039a
62. Dasgupta B. Concise guidance: diagnosis and management of giant cell arteritis. *Clinical medicine (London, England)*. Aug 2010;10(4):381-6.
63. Dasgupta B, Borg FA, Hassan N, et al. BSR and BHPR guidelines for the management of polymyalgia rheumatica. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. Jan 2010;49(1):186-90. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/kep303a
64. Toyoda T, Armitstead Z, Bhude S, et al. Treatment of polymyalgia rheumatica: British Society for Rheumatology guideline scope. *Rheumatology Advances in Practice*. 2024;8(1)doi:10.1093/rap/rkae002
65. Mackie SL, DeJaco C, Appenzeller S, et al. British Society for Rheumatology guideline on diagnosis and treatment of giant cell arteritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. Mar 1 2020;59(3):e1-e23. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/kez672
66. Hazlewood GS, Pardo JP, Barnabe C, et al. Canadian Rheumatology Association living guidelines for the pharmacological management of rheumatoid arthritis with disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. 2022;jrheum.220209. doi:10.3899/jrheum.220209
67. Keeling SO, Alabdurubalnabi Z, Avina-Zubieta A, et al. Canadian Rheumatology Association Recommendations for the Assessment and Monitoring of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. *J Rheumatol*. Oct 2018;45(10):1426-1439.
doi:10.3899/jrheum.171459
68. Bernstein JA, Lang DM, Khan DA, et al. The diagnosis and management of acute and chronic urticaria: 2014 update. *The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology*. May 2014;133(5):1270-7. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2014.02.036
69. NICE. Irritable bowel syndrome in adults: diagnosis and management. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Updated April 4, 2017.
<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg61/resources/irritable-bowel-syndrome-in-adults-diagnosis-and-management-pdf-975562917829>
70. *Rheumatoid arthritis in adults: diagnosis and management*. 2018. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: Guidelines.
71. Smalley W, Falck-Ytter C, Carrasco-Labra A, Wani S, Lytvyn L, Falck-Ytter Y. AGA Clinical Practice Guidelines on the Laboratory Evaluation of Functional Diarrhea

- and Diarrhea-Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome in Adults (IBS-D). *Gastroenterology*. Sep 2019;157(3):851-854. doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2019.07.004
72. AAOS. Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline for Diagnosis and Prevention of Periprosthetic Joint Infections. Updated March 11, 2019. <https://www.aaos.org/globalassets/quality-and-practice-resources/pji/pji-clinical-practice-guideline-final-2-17-21.pdf>
73. Woods CR, Bradley JS, Chatterjee A, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline by the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society and the Infectious Diseases Society of America: 2021 Guideline on Diagnosis and Management of Acute Hematogenous Osteomyelitis in Pediatrics. *J Pediatric Infect Dis Soc*. Sep 23 2021;10(8):801-844. doi:10.1093/jpids/piab027
74. Government of British Columbia. C-Reactive Protein and Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Testing. Updated August 24, 2023. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/practitioner-professional-resources/bc-guidelines/esr#seventeen>
75. FDA. Review Criteria for Assessment of C-Reactive Protein (CRP), High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hsCRP) and Cardiac C-Reactive Assays. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Updated September 2005. <https://www.fda.gov/downloads/medicaldevices/deviceregulationandguidance/guidancedocuments/ucm071017.pdf>

Policy Update History:

Approval Date	Effective Date; Summary of Changes
07/25/2025	11/07/2025; Document updated with literature review. The following changes were made to Reimbursement Information: Revised Table 1 introduction to read: Coverage of CRP, ESR, CRP or ESR, or both CRP and ESR is designated based on the diagnosed or suspected inflammatory condition. Either conventional or high-sensitivity CRP testing are allowed methods of testing for CRP levels. When either CRP or ESR are allowed, CRP is the preferred biomarker. If CRP and ESR are ordered at the same time for a condition where CRP or ESR are allowed, only CRP will be allowed. Within Table 1, added "(e.g., inflammatory bowel disease) in the Frequency of Testing column for Irritable Bowel Syndrome. References revised.
10/30/2024	01/15/2025; Document updated with literature review. The following changes were made to Reimbursement Information: Added to the introductory statement for Table 1: "Either conventional or high-sensitivity CRP testing are allowed methods of testing for CRP levels. When either CRP or ESR are allowed, CRP is the preferred biomarker." Within the table, removed ESR as a test preference for Castleman's Disease; moved Giant Cell Arteritis to Large Vessel Vasculitis; test preference revised to include ESR; Frequency of Testing changed from NS to "To confirm diagnosis every 1-3 months

	during the first year; every 3-6 months thereafter”; added Takayasu Arteritis to the Large Vessel Vasculitis condition. Added code 86141. References revised.
11/01/2023	11/01/2023: Document updated with literature review. The following changes were made to Reimbursement Information: In #1 reordered the test so that CRP is listed first due to preference for CRP over ESR. Added: 2. For individuals without a diagnosed inflammatory condition, measurement of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is not reimbursable. For Table 1, added (conventional or high-sensitivity) for CRP to the introductory statement, which now reads: Coverage of ESR, CRP (conventional or high-sensitivity), or both ESR and CRP is designated based on the diagnosed or suspected inflammatory condition; Changed Frequency of the following: Testing for Acute Hematogenous Osteomyelitis (AHO) from “NS” to “To confirm diagnosis; 2 to 3 days during the early therapeutic course; weekly until normalization (or a clear trend toward normalization is evident)”; Giant Cell Arteritis: from “At or near diagnosis of GCA and during follow-up visits” to “To confirm diagnosis; during follow-up visits”; Hodgkin Lymphoma: revised for clarity; removed Hypereosinophilic Syndrome from table; Rheumatoid Arthritis: Revised for clarity and added “annually when disease is inactive”; under Test Preference, changed “and” to “or” for Acute and Chronic Urticaria, Polymyalgia Rheumatica, and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. References revised.
08/15/2023	08/15/2023: Document updated with literature review. Reimbursement information revised to provide specific listing of inflammatory conditions for ESR, CRP or both ESR/CRP testing including frequency. References revised.
11/1/2022	11/01/2022: New policy