



Louisiana

Genetic Testing for FMR1 Variants (Including Fragile X Syndrome)

Policy # 00380

Original Effective Date: 08/14/2013

Current Effective Date: 09/14/2020

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and its subsidiary, HMO Louisiana, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Company"), unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

Note: Genetic Testing for Developmental Delay Intellectual Disability Autism Spectrum Disorder and Congenital Anomalies is addressed separately in medical policy 00536.

When Services May Be Eligible for Coverage

Coverage for eligible medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products may be provided only if:

- *Benefits are available in the member's contract/certificate, and*
- *Medical necessity criteria and guidelines are met.*

Based on review of available data, the Company may consider genetic testing for fragile X mental retardation 1 (FMR1) variants to be **eligible for coverage**.**

Patient Selection Criteria

Coverage eligibility will be considered for fragile X mental retardation 1 (FMR1) variants for the following patient populations:

- Individuals with characteristics of fragile X syndrome (FXS) or a fragile X-associated disorder, including:
 - Individuals with intellectual disability, developmental delay, or autism spectrum disorder;
 - Women with primary ovarian insufficiency under the age of 40 in whom fragile X-associated primary ovarian insufficiency is suspected;
 - Individuals with neurologic symptoms consistent with fragile X-associated tremor or ataxia syndrome.
- Individuals who have a personal or family history of fragile X syndrome (FXS) who are seeking reproductive counseling, including:

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- Individuals who have a family history of fragile X syndrome (FXS) or a family history of undiagnosed intellectual disability;
- Affected individuals or relatives of affected individuals who have had a positive cytogenetic fragile X test result who are seeking information on carrier status;
- Prenatal testing of fetuses of known carrier mothers.

When Services Are Considered Investigational

Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

The use of genetic testing for fragile X mental retardation 1 (FMR1) variants when patient selection criteria are not met or for all other uses is considered to be **investigational**.*

Policy Guidelines

Physical and behavioral characteristics of fragile X syndrome include typical facial features, such as an elongated face with a prominent forehead, protruding jaw, and large ears. Connective tissue anomalies include hyperextensible finger and thumb joints, hand calluses, velvet-like skin, flat feet, and mitral valve prolapse. The characteristic appearance of adult males includes macroorchidism. Patients may show behavioral problems including autism spectrum disorder, sleeping problems, social anxiety, poor eye contact, mood disorders, and hand-flapping or biting. Another prominent feature of the disorder is neuronal hyperexcitability, manifested by hyperactivity, increased sensitivity to sensory stimuli, and a high incidence of epileptic seizures.

Testing Strategy

Detection of CGG triplet repeats in the *FMR1* gene can occur sequentially or in parallel with determination of methylation status:

1. In sequential testing, detection of CGG triplet repeats in *FMR1* is performed first. If a large number of repeats (eg, >55) is detected, reflex methylation testing can be performed to determine methylation status
2. In parallel testing, detection methods such as methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction allow for detection of both the size of CGG triplet repeats in *FMR1* and methylation status.

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Cytogenetic Testing

Cytogenetic testing was used before the identification of the *FMR1* gene and is significantly less accurate than the current DNA test. The method is no longer considered an acceptable diagnostic method according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics standards (see Monaghan et al, 2013).

Genetic Counseling

Genetic counseling is primarily aimed at patients who are at risk for inherited disorders, and experts recommend formal genetic counseling in most cases when genetic testing for an inherited condition is considered. The interpretation of the results of genetic tests and the understanding of risk factors can be very difficult and complex. Therefore, genetic counseling will assist individuals in understanding the possible benefits and harms of genetic testing, including the possible impact of the information on the individual's family. Genetic counseling may alter the utilization of genetic testing substantially and may reduce inappropriate testing. Genetic counseling should be performed by an individual with experience and expertise in genetic medicine and genetic testing methods.

Background/Overview

Diagnosis of Fragile X Syndrome

DNA studies are used to test for FXS. Cytogenetic testing was used before the identification of the fragile X mental retardation 1 (*FMR1*) gene and is significantly less accurate than the current DNA test. Genotypes of individuals with symptoms of FXS and individuals at risk for carrying the variant can be determined by examining the size of the trinucleotide repeat segment and the methylation status of the *FMR1* gene. Two main approaches are used: polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and Southern blot analysis.

PCR analysis uses flanking primers to amplify a fragment of DNA spanning the repeat region. Thus, the sizes of PCR products are indicative of the approximate number of repeats present in each allele of the individual being tested. The efficiency of PCR is inversely related to the number of CGG repeats, so large mutations are more difficult to amplify and may fail to yield a detectable product in the PCR assay. This and the fact that no information is obtained about *FMR1* methylation status are limitations of the PCR approach. On the other hand, PCR analysis permits accurate sizing of alleles in the normal zone, the "gray zone," and premutation range on small amounts of DNA in

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relatively short turnaround time. Also, the assay is not affected by skewed X-chromosome inactivation.

The difficulty in fragile X testing is the high fraction of GC bases in the repeat region makes it extremely difficult for standard PCR techniques to amplify beyond 100 to 150 CGG repeats. Consequently, Southern blot analysis is commonly used to determine the number of triplet repeats in FXS and methylation status. Alternatives to Southern blotting for determining *FMR1* methylation status have been developed. They include methylation-sensitive PCR and methylation-specific melting curve analysis. One test currently available in Europe (FastFraX; TNR Diagnostics, Singapore) combines a direct triplet repeat-primed PCR with melting curve analysis for detecting CGG expansions.

In 2011, a panel of genotyping reference materials for FXS was developed and is expected to be stable over many years and available to all diagnostic laboratories. A panel of five genomic DNA samples (normal female, female premutation, male premutation, male full mutation, and female full mutation) was endorsed by the European Society of Human Genetics and approved as an International Standard by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization at the World Health Organization.

Treatment

Current approaches to therapy are supportive and symptom-based. Psychopharmacologic intervention to modify behavioral problems in a child with FXS may represent an important adjunctive therapy when combined with other supportive strategies including speech therapy, occupational therapy, and special education services. Medication management may be indicated to modify attention deficits, impaired impulse control, and hyperactivity. Anxiety-related symptoms, including obsessive-compulsive tendencies with perseverative behaviors, also may be present and require medical intervention. Emotional lability and episodes of aggression and self-injury may be a danger to the child and others around him or her; therefore, the use of medication(s) to modify these symptoms also may significantly improve an affected child's ability to participate more successfully in activities in the home and school settings.

FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

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Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. The Xpansion Interpreter[®]‡ test is available under the auspices of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. FDA has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.

Asuragen offers the Xpansion Interpreter test, which analyzes AGG sequences that interrupt CGG repeats and may stabilize alleles, protecting against expansion in subsequent generations.

Rationale/Source

Fragile X syndrome (FXS) is the most common inherited form of mental disability and a known genetic cause of autism. The diagnosis is made with a genetic test that determines the number of CGG repeats in the fragile X mental retardation 1 gene, (*FMRI*). *FMRI* variant testing has been investigated in a variety of clinical settings, including the evaluation of individuals with a personal or family history of intellectual disability, developmental delay, or autism spectrum disorder and in reproductive decision making in individuals with known *FMRI* variants or positive cytogenetic fragile X testing. *FMRI* variants also cause premature ovarian failure and a neurologic disease called fragile X–associated ataxia or tremor syndrome.

For individuals who have characteristics of FXS or an FXS-associated disorder, the evidence includes studies evaluating the clinical validity of *FMRI* variant testing. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy, test validity, and resource utilization. The evidence demonstrates that *FMRI* variant testing can establish a definitive diagnosis of FXS and fragile X–related syndromes when the test is positive for a pathogenic variant. Following a definitive diagnosis, the treatment of comorbid conditions may be improved. At a minimum, providing a diagnosis eliminates the need for further diagnostic workup. A chain of evidence supports improved outcomes following *FMRI* variant testing. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have a personal or family history of FXS who are seeking reproductive counseling, the evidence includes studies evaluating the clinical validity of *FMRI* variant testing

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and the effect on reproductive decisions. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy, test validity, and changes in reproductive decision making. Testing the repeat region of the *FMR1* gene in the context of reproductive decision making may include individuals with either a family history of FXS or a family history of undiagnosed intellectual disability, fetuses of known carrier mothers, or affected individuals or their relatives who have had a positive cytogenetic fragile X test result who are seeking further counseling related to the risk of carrier status among themselves or their relatives. DNA testing would accurately identify premutation carriers and distinguish premutation from full mutation carrier women. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

Supplemental Information **Practice Guidelines and Position Statements**

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics

The ACMG (2005) made the following recommendations on diagnostic and carrier testing for fragile X syndrome (FXS). The purpose of these recommendations was to provide general guidelines to aid clinicians in making referrals for testing the repeat region of the fragile X mental retardation 1 (*FMR1*) gene.

- “Individuals of either sex with mental retardation, developmental delay, or autism, especially if they have (a) any physical or behavioral characteristics of fragile X syndrome, (b) a family history of fragile X syndrome, or (c) male or female relatives with undiagnosed mental retardation.
- Individuals seeking reproductive counseling who have (a) a family history of fragile X syndrome, or (b) a family history of undiagnosed intellectual disability.
- Fetuses of known carrier mothers.
- Affected individuals or their relatives in the context of a positive cytogenetic fragile X test result who are seeking further counseling related to the risk of carrier status among themselves or their relatives. The cytogenetic test was used before the identification of the *FMR1* gene and is significantly less accurate than the current DNA test. DNA testing on such individuals is warranted to accurately identify premutation carriers and to distinguish premutation from full mutation carrier women.”

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In the clinical genetics evaluation to identify the etiology of autism spectrum disorders, ACMG recommended testing for FXS as part of the first-tier testing.

According to the ACMG recommendations, the following is the preferred approach to testing:

- “DNA analysis is the method of choice if one is testing specifically for fragile X syndrome (FXS) and associated trinucleotide repeat expansion in the *FMR1* gene.”
- “For isolated cognitive impairment, DNA analysis for FXS should be performed as part of a comprehensive genetic evaluation that includes routine cytogenetic evaluation. Cytogenetic studies are critical since constitutional chromosome abnormalities have been identified as frequently or more frequently than fragile X mutations in mentally retarded individuals referred for fragile X testing.”
- Fragile X testing is not routinely warranted for children with isolated attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (see Subcommittee on Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Steering Committee on Quality Improvement, & Steering Committee on Quality Improvement Management, 2011).
- “For individuals who are at risk due to an established family history of fragile X syndrome, DNA testing alone is sufficient. If the diagnosis of the affected relative was based on previous cytogenetic testing for fragile X syndrome, at least one affected relative should have DNA testing.”

“Prenatal testing of a fetus should be offered when the mother is a known carrier to determine whether the fetus inherited the normal or mutant *FMR1* gene. Ideally, DNA testing should be performed on cultured amniocytes obtained by amniocentesis after 15 weeks’ gestation. DNA testing can be performed on chorionic villi obtained by CVS at 10 to 12 weeks’ gestation, but the

- results must be interpreted with caution because the methylation status of the *FMR1* gene is often not yet established in chorionic villi at the time of sampling. A follow-up amniocentesis may be necessary to resolve an ambiguous result.”
- “If a woman has ovarian failure before the age of 40, DNA testing for premutation size alleles should be considered as part of an infertility evaluation and prior to in vitro fertilization.”
- “If a patient has cerebellar ataxia and intentional tremor, DNA testing for premutation size alleles, especially among men, should be considered as part of the diagnostic evaluation.”

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The ACMG made recommendations on diagnostic and carrier testing for FXS to provide general guidelines to aid clinicians in making referrals for testing the repeat region of the *FMR1* gene. These recommendations included testing of individuals of either sex who have intellectual disability, developmental delay, or autism spectrum disorder, especially if they have any physical or behavioral characteristics of FXS.

Academy of Pediatrics

The Academy of Pediatrics (2014) recommended that fragile X testing is performed in any child who presents with global developmental delay or intellectual disability without a specific etiology. *FMR1* testing for CGG repeat length is considered a first-line test by the Academy and will identify 2% to 3% of boys with global developmental delay/intellectual disability and 1% to 2% of girls (full mutation).

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (2017) recommended that screening for FXS be offered to women with a family history suggestive of FXS and to women with a medical history suggestive of being a fragile X carrier (ie, ovarian insufficiency or failure or an elevated follicle-stimulating hormone level before age 40). The College recommended prenatal diagnostic testing for FXS to known carriers of the fragile X premutation or full mutation.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

A search of [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov) in November 2019 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this review.

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Policy History

Original Effective Date: 08/14/2013

Current Effective Date: 09/14/2020

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|------------|--|
| 08/01/2013 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/21/2013 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. New policy. |
| 08/07/2014 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/20/2014 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage. |
| 08/06/2015 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/19/2015 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage. |
| 08/04/2016 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/17/2016 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage. |
| 01/01/2017 | Coding update: Removing ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes |
| 08/03/2017 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/23/2017 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Added fragile X associated tremor/ataxia syndrome and FMR1-related primary ovarian failure to medically necessary indications. |
| 08/09/2018 | Medical Policy Committee review |
| 08/15/2018 | Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Mutation changed to variant in title and body. |
| 08/01/2019 | Medical Policy Committee review |

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08/14/2019 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.

08/06/2020 Medical Policy Committee review

08/12/2020 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.

Next Scheduled Review Date: 08/2021

Coding

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Codes used to identify services associated with this policy may include (but may not be limited to) the following:

Code Type	Code
CPT	81243, 81244
HCPCS	No codes

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ICD-10 Diagnosis	F70-F79, F80.0-F80.9, F81.0-F81.2, F81.81-F81.9, F82, F84.0, F88-F89, H93.25, Q99.2, R48.0, Z31.430, Z38.81-Z38.89, Z81.0
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*Investigational – A medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational if the effectiveness has not been clearly tested and it has not been incorporated into standard medical practice. Any determination we make that a medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational will be based on a consideration of the following:

- A. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product can be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and whether such approval has been granted at the time the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is sought to be furnished; or
- B. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product requires further studies or clinical trials to determine its maximum tolerated dose, toxicity, safety, effectiveness, or effectiveness as compared with the standard means of treatment or diagnosis, must improve health outcomes, according to the consensus of opinion among experts as shown by reliable evidence, including:
 - 1. Consultation with the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association technology assessment program (TEC) or other nonaffiliated technology evaluation center(s);
 - 2. Credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community; or
 - 3. Reference to federal regulations.

**Medically Necessary (or “Medical Necessity”) - Health care services, treatment, procedures, equipment, drugs, devices, items or supplies that a Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

- A. In accordance with nationally accepted standards of medical practice;
- B. Clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, level of care, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and
- C. Not primarily for the personal comfort or convenience of the patient, physician or other health care provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

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For these purposes, “nationally accepted standards of medical practice” means standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, Physician Specialty Society recommendations and the views of Physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas and any other relevant factors.

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NOTICE: If the Patient’s health insurance contract contains language that differs from the BCBSLA Medical Policy definition noted above, the definition in the health insurance contract will be relied upon for specific coverage determinations.

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