Broad Molecular Profiling Panels For Hematologic Malignancies and Myeloid Malignancy Panels

I. Broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood are considered **medically necessary** when:

   A. The member is undergoing evaluation for acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **OR**

   B. The member has newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **OR**

   C. The member has newly diagnosed myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **OR**

   D. The member has suspected myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) **AND**

      1. Other causes of cytopenia(s) have been ruled out, **OR**

   E. The member is suspected to have a myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), **AND**

      1. This is the member's initial genetic evaluation for suspected MPN, **OR**

      2. Previous results of *JAK2*, *CALR*, and *MPL* analysis were negative, **OR**

   F. The member has a diagnosis of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), **AND**

      1. There has been progression to accelerated or blast phase, **OR**

      2. Results of *BCR::ABL1* kinase domain mutation analysis were negative.

II. Repeat broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood are considered **medically necessary** when:

A. The member has myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), **AND**

1. The member has relapsed after allo-HCT (hematopoietic cell transplant), **OR**

B. The member has acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), **AND**

1. The member is showing evidence of symptomatic relapse after maintenance therapy, **OR**

C. The member has acute myeloid leukemia (AML), **AND**

1. The member has relapsed or refractory disease after consolidation or progression on treatment.

III. Broad molecular profiling panels for hematologic malignancies and myeloid malignancy panels in bone marrow or peripheral blood are considered **investigational** for all other indications.

NOTE: If a multigene panel is performed, appropriate panel codes should be used. These clinical criteria are not intended to address liquid biopsies.

DEFINITIONS

1. A **Myeloproliferative Neoplasm (MPN)** is a rare blood disease in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets.There are seven subcategories of myeloproliferative neoplasms:

a. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
b. Polycythemia vera (PV)
c. Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
d. Essential thrombocytopenia (ET)
e. Chronic neutrophilic leukemia
f. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia
g. Chronic eosinophilic leukemia-not otherwise specified
h. MPN, unclassifiable (MPN-U)

2. A **Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)** is a disorder characterized by abnormalities of the bone marrow, leading to low numbers of one or more types of blood cells. The WHO system recognizes 6 main types of MDS:

    a. MDS with multilineage dysplasia (MDS-MLD)
    b. MDS with single lineage dysplasia (MDS-SLD)
    c. MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)
    d. MDS with excess blasts (MDS-EB)
    e. MDS with isolated del(5q)
    f. MDS, unclassifiable (MDS-U)

REFERENCES

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