

Helicobacter Pylori Infection Testing

CPT: 83013, 83014, 87338

CMS Policy

Local policies are determined by the performing test location. This is determined by the state in which your performing laboratory resides and where your testing is commonly performed.

Medically Supportive
ICD Codes are listed
on subsequent page(s)
of this document.

Coverage Indications, Limitations, and/or Medical Necessity

This policy provides limited coverage for *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection testing by carbon isotope (^{13}C or ^{14}C) urea breath testing or stool antigen testing. This policy also denies coverage for *H. pylori* serology testing, TZAM *H. pylori* multiplex PCR testing, plasma pepsinogen II testing, tonsillar *H. pylori* colonization, IL1B-31>T polymorphism testing for *H. pylori*, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF α), and AmHPR *Helicobacter* antibiotic resistance next generation sequencing panel testing.

Summary of Evidence

This policy is consistent with guidelines of the American Gastroenterological Association and the American College of Gastroenterology.^{3,4} in younger patients without “alarm” symptoms (e.g., weight loss, progressive dysphagia, recurrent vomiting, evidence of GI bleeding, or family history of UGI cancer)²⁰. Endoscopy with biopsy is recommended for patients >55 years of age and younger patients with alarm symptoms.^{2,5}

Multiple Food and Drug Administration (FDA) cleared urea place.^{6,8} (Halyard Health, Alpharetta, GA).

A stool antigen test, cleared by the FDA, may be used for initial diagnosis, therapeutic monitoring and eradication confirmation in adults and children. The HpSA® test (Meridian Bioscience, Cincinnati, OH) is the only FDA cleared stool antigen test in the US. All others use analyte specific reagents (ASR) or are laboratory developed tests (LDTs). The stool antigen test is based on the passage of *H. pylori* bacteria and *H. pylori* antigens in the GI tract, and their detection by immunoassay which translates into the detection of an active infection. The test does not require fasting or an instrument for analysis, does not have adverse effects, nor does it depend on a by-product of *H. pylori* and, has the additional advantage that testing can be performed while patients are on proton pump inhibitor (PPI), bismuth or H2 blockers.

Confirmation of the presence of *H. pylori* bacterium can be determined invasively on endoscopic biopsy followed by rapid urease testing (CLOtest™ PyloriTek™, Hpfast™), by histology which on occasion may require special stains or immunohistochemistry, or culture.

More than 90% of gastroduodenal ulcers are associated with *H. pylori* infection. The ACG guidelines recommend that all person suspected of having peptic ulcer disease should be tested for *H. pylori* regardless of whether they are concurrently taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), as *H. pylori* and NSAIDs are independent risk factors for the development of peptic ulcer disease. Antibiotic therapy is indicated for all *H. pylori* infected ulcer patients together with acid-suppressing drugs to facilitate symptom relief and healing. The ACG also recommend post-treatment testing, by the stool antigen test or the urea breath test, in ALL patients treated for *H. pylori* infection³.

With an *H. pylori* prevalence of up to 30-40% in the US, it is not surprising that 30-40% of patients undergoing bariatric surgery are infected with *H. pylori*.⁹ Because *H. pylori* infection may increase the risk of post-operative marginal ulcers, noninvasive *H. pylori* infection testing is recommended as part of the routine pre-operative evaluation of patients before bariatric surgery.

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CMS Policy (continued)

The AGA and ACG no longer recommend H. pylori serology testing because it is not a test of active infection. Although a negative serology for H. pylori antibody can be used to rule out infection, a positive serology indicates H. pylori exposure at some time in the past, not whether the patient has current infection. Studies suggest that nearly 50% of person with positive H. pylori serology do not have active infection.³ Furthermore, serology cannot be used to show that H. pylori infection has been successfully eradicated after treatment. Antibody levels commonly remain elevated for months to years after treatment.

A reliable diagnosis is mandatory for the identification of infection and to confirm eradication of infection. Although bacterial culture from the gastric biopsy is the “gold” standard technique for H. pylori identification, and is recommended for antibiotic susceptibility testing, it is not practical for all patients. Although infrequently indicated, quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on gastric biopsies can be used to detect low bacterial loads, the use of the testing is limited by its high cost.¹⁰ Others have suggested the measurement of decreased plasma pepsinogen II may be a reliable biomarker to confirm successful eradication of H. pylori infection.¹¹ However, studies are with limited numbers of patients, and inconclusive findings.

Others have suggested that H. pylori infection plays a role in the development of other conditions. Hwang et al¹², in a systematic review and meta-analysis, found no evidence that H. pylori infection plays a role in the pathogenesis or development of chronic tonsillitis. Gomes et al¹³ concluded that recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS) ulcers are not associated with the presence of bacteria in the oral cavity and there is no evidence that H. pylori infection drives RAS development. Sun et al¹⁴ hypothesized that host genetic factors that control the production of cytokines, including interleukin -1 β , which affect susceptibility to many H. pylori-related diseases. The authors concluded that the findings of their meta-analysis showed that IL1 β -31C>T polymorphism might increase H. pylori risk in Asian and Latin American populations, that TNFa-308G>A and -1031T>C polymorphisms may be protective factors against H. pylori infection¹⁵, and that -863C>A may be a risk factor in Asian populations. However, they indicate further studies with different ethnicities and larger samples size are needed to validate their findings.

AmHPR H. pylori antibiotic resistance panel testing examines antibiotic resistance to 6 antibiotic types that are currently used in H. pylori treatment by means of NGS: 23S rRNA for clarithromycin; gyrA for fluoroquinolones; rdxA for metronidazole; pbp1 for amoxicillin; 16S rRNA for tetracycline, and rpoB for rifabutin. Binh et al¹⁶ stated that metronidazole resistance is a key factor associated with H. pylori failure. The authors confirmed that the mutations in rdxA were mainly associated with metronidazole resistance, and mutations in frxA were able to enhance H. pylori resistance only in the presence of rdxA mutations. These authors conclude that further work is needed to identify the role of mutations associated with treatment failure. In a large pilot study by¹⁷ and colleagues on 849 Indonesian dyspeptic patients, authors showed a high prevalence of metronidazole and levofloxacin resistance with low prevalence of clarithromycin, amoxicillin and tetracycline resistance, largely related to local antibiotic consumption. They noted that resistance is primarily due to the H. pylori genotype, rather than the human genotype.

Multiple regimens are available for treating H. pylori infection. The first-line regimen for H. pylori eradication includes proton pump inhibitor (PPI), clarithromycin (CAM), and amoxicillin (AMX), or metronidazole. Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) suppress acid production in combination with antibiotic treatment. However, the failure rate of triple anti-H. pylori therapies has increased up to 30%. The known factors for therapy failure include antibiotic resistance, poor compliance, high gastric acidity, and high bacterial load.

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CMS Policy (continued)

Studies suggest that cytochrome P450 CYP2C19 polymorphism may also play a role in therapy failure. CYP2C19 is implicated in the metabolism of PPIs. What is known is that differences in PPI metabolism lead to variability in gastric acid suppression, with associated variability in gastric pH, and that CYP2C19 polymorphism is highly varied among different ethnic populations. Observational studies suggest that extensive metabolizers (EM) of PPIs have lower eradication rates following standard treatment for H. pylori compared to poor metabolizers (PM). Studies suggest that CYP2C19 genotype is a cardinal factor for H. pylori eradication in patients taking omeprazole-based or lansoprazole-based triple therapies. In contrast, this polymorphism has no significant effect on the rabeprazole-based or esomeprazole-based triple therapies. However, overall there is conflicting data and meta-analyses that conflict with one another. At the current time, the existing scientific data is insufficient to demonstrate a causal effect.

Analysis of Evidence (Rationale for Determination)

Level of Evidence

Quality of evidence: Mixed

Strength of evidence: Strong

Weight of evidence: Sufficient

Based upon the American College of Gastroenterology 2017 Guidelines, Noridian establishes the following Criteria for coverage for urea breath testing **or** stool antigen testing for active H pylori infection are:

- Evaluation of new onset, uninvestigated dyspepsia in persons younger than 60 years of age without alarm symptoms; or
- All patients with active peptic ulcer disease (PUD), a past history of PUD (unless previous cure of H. Pylori infection is documented); or
- Patients with low grade gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT); or
- Patients with a history of endoscopic resection of early gastric cancer; or
- Patients taking long term low dose aspirin may be considered for testing to reduce the risk of ulcer bleeding; or
- Patients initiating chronic treatment with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; or
- Patients with unexplained iron deficiency despite an appropriate workup; or
- Adults with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; or
- Recurrent dyspeptic symptoms suggest reinfection with H. pylori; or
- Re-evaluation to assess success of eradication of H. pylori infection (no sooner than 4 weeks post-treatment and after PPI therapy has been withheld for 1-2 weeks).

All other H. pylori testing for any other etiology is not reasonable and necessary, and not a Medicare benefit. Some non-covered etiologies including but not limited to the risk of developing dementia, dyspepsia associated with “alarm” markers, recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS), onset of new dyspepsia in person aged 55 years or older, and screening of asymptomatic person for H. pylori infection. Upper GI endoscopy is indicated for persons aged 55 years or older because of increased concern for gastric neoplasia.

Note: Either urea breath testing or stool antigen testing for H. pylori is medically indicated; not both tests. Serology is no longer an acceptable non-invasive test H. pylori infection.

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Please refer to the [Limitations or Utilization Guidelines](#) section on previous page(s) for frequency information.

The ICD10 codes listed below are the top diagnosis codes currently utilized by ordering physicians for the limited coverage test highlighted above that are also listed as medically supportive under Medicare's limited coverage policy. **If you are ordering this test for diagnostic reasons that are not covered under Medicare policy, an Advance Beneficiary Notice form is required.**

Code	Description
C16.0	Malignant neoplasm of cardia
E66.01	Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories
E66.3	Overweight
E66.9	Obesity, unspecified
K25.0	Acute gastric ulcer with hemorrhage
K25.3	Acute gastric ulcer without hemorrhage or perforation
K25.4	Chronic or unspecified gastric ulcer with hemorrhage
K25.9	Gastric ulcer, unsp as acute or chronic, w/o hemor or perf
K26.9	Duodenal ulcer, unsp as acute or chronic, w/o hemor or perf
K27.9	Peptic ulc, site unsp, unsp as ac or chr, w/o hemor or perf
K29.00	Acute gastritis without bleeding
K29.30	Chronic superficial gastritis without bleeding
K29.50	Unspecified chronic gastritis without bleeding
K29.51	Unspecified chronic gastritis with bleeding
K29.60	Other gastritis without bleeding
K29.61	Other gastritis with bleeding
K29.70	Gastritis, unspecified, without bleeding
K29.71	Gastritis, unspecified, with bleeding
K29.80	Duodenitis without bleeding
K29.90	Gastroduodenitis, unspecified, without bleeding
K30	Functional dyspepsia
K31.89	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum
R10.13	Epigastric pain
Z87.11	Personal history of peptic ulcer disease

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Disclaimer:

This diagnosis code reference guide is provided for informational purposes only as an aid to physicians and office staff in determining when an ABN (Advance Beneficiary Notice) is necessary, as of the date last updated. Diagnosis codes must be applicable to the patient's symptoms or conditions and must be consistent with documentation in the patient's medical record. Quest Diagnostics does not recommend any diagnosis codes and will only submit diagnosis information provided to us by the ordering physician or his/her designated staff. The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

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