Letter of Medical Necessity: Test Code 4777

<<Today’s Date>>

<<Insurance Company Name>>

<<Address 1>>

<<Address 2>>

<<City, State ZIP>>

**Regarding:** <<Patient full name>>
**DOB:** <<MM/DD/YYYY>>

**Subscriber ID:** <<Member ID#>>

**Group ID:** <<Group ID#>>

**Re**: Request for prior authorization and coverage for PreventionGenetics’ Fetal Concerns Sequencing Panel with CNV Detection. Billing is through <<billing institution>> with testing performed at PreventionGenetics, LLC.  The CPT codes for PreventionGenetics’ NGS sequencing include 81404, 81405(x3), 81406(x9), 81407, 81479(x66). The ICD 10 code(s) associated with the patient’s diagnosis include <<ICD code(s)>>.

**Genetic Risks for Fetal and Neonatal Death**

Miscarriage occurs in 15% of clinically recognized pregnancies, and has an even higher frequency when preclinical losses are considered1. Although a single adverse pregnancy event is relatively common, recurrent fetal demise can potentially be a sign of various medical concerns. There are two major categories of genetic etiology for miscarriage: chromosome abnormalities and single gene disorders, with chromosome abnormalities being detected in up to 50% of cases of miscarriage1,2.

Genetic testing may determine the presence and type of genetic abnormality that resulted in the loss, which also helps to refine the risk of recurrent miscarriage in future pregnancies. Some genetic conditions do not result in the loss of the pregnancy, but a living child with a genetic syndrome which can have expensive, lifelong implications for the child and family. Parents should be informed of the specific disorder that their future offspring are at risk of inheriting, as this may alter their reproductive decisions and could potential decrease the likelihood of having a future child affected with a genetic disease. The test results could potentially have implications for the parents as well. Identifying a genetic cause for recurrent miscarriages could prevent unnecessary treatment for recurrent miscarriage.

**Pregnancy History**

<<Personal Medical History: Include details of patient’s relevant medical history>>

**Family History**

<<Family History: Include list of relevant family history information if applicable. Appropriate risk assessment models or limited history should be noted >>

Given <<Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss patient’s last name’s>> personal history of adverse pregnancy outcomes, the most efficient and cost effective way to assess the patient’s reproductive risk and allow them to make informed decisions moving forward would be the Fetal Concerns Sequencing Panel with CNV Detection, which combines whole genome chromosome analysis and sequencing of 40 genes related to increased risk and incidence of miscarriage. The laboratory providing the genetic testing is PreventionGenetics, LLC, (Tax ID: 83 0343803) who is a sponsor of Patient-Centered Lab Utilization Guidance Services ([PLUGS®](http://www.seattlechildrenslab.org/plugs.aspx)).  PreventionGenetics is committed to providing comprehensive, high quality, and affordable genetic testing that adds value to patient care.  Through utilization management strategies at PreventionGenetics, over 1.3 million healthcare dollars are saved annually. PreventionGenetics is also certified by the College of American Pathologists (CAP# 7185561), the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA ID# 52D2065132), and is an Internationally-Recognized Accredited Laboratory (ISO 15189#: 3950.01).

I am hopeful that we can work together for <<Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss patient’s last name’s>> benefit.  Please contact me at <<Phone #>> with the result of this prior authorization and/or if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

<<Name, credentials>>

<<Title>>

<<Institution>>

References:

1. van den Berg M.M. et al. 2012. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta. 1822: 1951-9. PubMed ID: 22796359
2. Sahoo T. et al. 2017. Genet Med. 19(2):83-9. PubMed ID: 27337029