

ADLM CY25 CLFS Crosswalk Recommendations

Code #	Long Code Descriptor	ADLM Crosswalk Recommendation	Rationale	Proposed Rate
Microbiology				
87593	Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Orthopoxvirus (eg, monkeypox virus, cowpox virus, vaccinia virus), amplified probe technique, each	87635 Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); SARS-CoV-2, amplified probe technique	Both assays use similar methodologies and resources to detect antibodies for autoimmune disorders. They require additional PPE, increased reagents, stringent waste disposal, and comprehensive reporting to health authorities.	\$51.31
Immunology				
86041	Acetylcholine receptor (AChR); binding antibody	86341 Islet cell antibody	Both assays use similar work and resources and measure the radioactivity level of the precipitate and are used to quantitate the antibodies being tested to diagnose autoimmune disorders.	\$23.57
86042	Acetylcholine receptor (AChR); blocking antibody	86341 Islet cell antibody	Both assays use similar work and resources and measure the radioactivity level of the precipitate and are used to quantitate the antibodies being tested to diagnose autoimmune disorders.	\$23.57
86043	Acetylcholine receptor (AChR); modulating antibody	86053 Aquaporin-4 (neuromyelitis optica [NMO]) antibody; flow cytometry (ie, fluorescence-activated cell sorting [FACS]), each	Both antibody assays use flow cytometry to measure the amount of antibody expressed on the surface of live cells. Methodology and resources are similar for these two antibody assays. 86357 was used as the crosswalk in 2023 for 86053 as both are flow cytometry assays.	\$37.73
86366	Muscle-specific kinase (MuSK) antibody	84586 Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)	Both use similar methodologies and resources to measure antibody titers for diagnosing autoimmune disorders. The assays involve similar work, including using immunological techniques to quantify antibodies. Given these similarities, we recommend a crosswalk to CPT code 84586.	\$35.33
82XX0	Beta-amyloid 1-40 (Abeta 40)	0358U Neurology (mild cognitive impairment), analysis of β-amyloid 1-42 and 1-40, chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay, cerebral spinal fluid, reported as positive, likely positive, or negative	Both tests use chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay (CLEIA) for analyzing β-amyloid peptides in CSF, providing methodological consistency and similarity in methodology, clinical application, and resource requirements.	(\$260.50 X 0.5) \$130.25
82XX1	Beta-amyloid 1-42 (Abeta 42)	0358U Neurology (mild cognitive impairment), analysis of β-amyloid 1-42 and 1-40, chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay, cerebral spinal fluid, reported as positive, likely positive, or negative	Both 82XX1 and 0358U involve the analysis of beta-amyloid peptides in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) using chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay (CLEIA). This technique is highly sensitive and specific, allowing for the accurate measurement of β-amyloid 1-42 and 1-40 levels. The CLEIA methodology is crucial for diagnosing and monitoring mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease, as it can detect subtle changes in peptide concentrations. The crosswalk reflects the proportional resource and labor investment required for the β-amyloid 1-42 analysis alone.	(\$260.50 X 0.5) \$130.25
8X3X0	Tau, phosphorylated (eg, p-tau181, p-tau217), each	0358U: Neurology (mild cognitive impairment), analysis of β-amyloid 1-42 and 1-40, chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay, cerebral spinal fluid, reported as positive, likely positive, or negative	Both 8X3X0 and 0358U involve chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay techniques to analyze biomarkers in cerebral spinal fluid. These tests require the use of specific reagents, antibodies, and detailed analytical procedures to accurately measure protein concentrations associated with neurological conditions. Furthermore, the processes involved in specimen handling, preparation, and reporting results are comparable. Given these similarities, crosswalking 8X3X0 to 0358U, with a cost adjustment factor of 0.5, aligns with the resource allocation and methodological parallels. This results in a total reimbursement of \$130.25, ensuring consistency and accuracy in billing practices.	(\$260.50 X 0.5) \$130.25
8X3XX	Tau, total (t-Tau)	0358U Neurology (mild cognitive impairment), analysis of β-amyloid 1-42 and 1-40, chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay, cerebral spinal fluid, reported as positive, likely positive, or negative	Both 8X3XX and 0358U involve chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay techniques to analyze biomarkers in cerebral spinal fluid. These tests require the use of specific reagents, antibodies, and detailed analytical procedures to accurately measure protein concentrations associated with neurological conditions. Furthermore, the processes involved in specimen handling, preparation, and reporting results are comparable. Given these similarities, crosswalking 8X3XX to 0358U, with a cost adjustment factor of 0.5, aligns with the resource allocation and methodological parallels. This results in a total reimbursement of \$130.25, ensuring consistency and accuracy in billing practices.	(\$260.50 X 0.5) \$130.25