

# Laboratory Testing of Drugs for Substance Use Disorders Medical Policy

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<b>Policy Name:</b>	Laboratory Testing of Drugs for Substance Use Disorders		
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September 30, 2016	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2017	
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September 30, 2016	November 5, 2017	November 5, 2017	
<b>Business Division and Entity Application</b>			
<b>Magellan Healthcare</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Magellan Healthcare [Behavioral](B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Magellan Complete Care(C)  <input type="checkbox"/> MCC Florida (CFL)  <input type="checkbox"/> MCC Virginia (CVA)  <input type="checkbox"/> MCC The Management Group (CTMG)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpha Care of New York(L)	<input type="checkbox"/> National Imaging Associates(N)

## Purpose

To establish the types of laboratory assays and testing frequency that is reasonable and medically necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of a substance use disorder.

## Overview

This policy provides guidance as to the appropriateness of lab testing for members who are receiving substance use disorder (SUD) services in SUD non-inpatient rehabilitation programs. This guidance includes the type and frequency of lab testing in these settings.

## Policy

- A. In order for laboratory tests to be performed, the patient must have a diagnosed or suspected substance use disorder. Presence of the illness(es) must be documented through the assignment of an appropriate DSM-5 diagnosis.
- B. Presumptive (AKA “screening” or “qualitative”) tests occur upon admission to the substance use disorder rehabilitation program and at a frequency necessary to monitor program compliance. Screening every ten (10) days is considered typical. Testing at more frequent intervals must be accompanied by documentation of reasons of medical/clinical necessity.
- C. Definitive (AKA “confirmatory” or “quantitative”) drug tests may be appropriate in the following circumstances:
  - where there is an acute change in medical status
  - drug toxicity must be ruled out
  - when the member disputes a positive presumptive drug screen result and when the potentially false-positive screen may result in an inappropriate consequence such as discharge from a treatment program.
- D. Definitive testing of serum methadone levels may be performed only under the following circumstances:
  1. patient is in stabilization phase and requesting an increase over 80mg of methadone, *or*
  2. patient is in maintenance phase and requesting significant dose changes, *or*
  3. clinician suspects that a patient is experiencing a drug-drug interaction involving methadone, *or*
  4. clinician is considering split dosing of methadone for the patient, *or*
  5. patient is pregnant, and clinician identifies need to screen for changes in metabolism of methadone.
- E. Definitive testing of a limited number of drugs may be performed for the purpose of monitoring therapeutic response when the drug is being used to treat disorders comorbid to substance use:
  1. Carbamazepine
  2. Valproic acid
  3. Lithium
  4. Clozapine
  5. Phenytoin
  6. Tricyclic Antidepressants
  7. Other (must be accompanied by documentation of rationale for medical/clinical necessity)

## Exclusions

Specific drug definitive or confirmation testing for forensic or legal purposes is excluded.

## Codes

N/A

## References

1. Grella, C., Stein, J., Weisner, C., Chi, F., & Moos, R. (2010). Predictors of longitudinal substance use and mental health outcomes for patients in two integrated service delivery systems. *Drug And Alcohol Dependence*, 110(1-2), 92-100. Retrieved from EBSCOhost.
2. Longinaker, N. (2014). Effect of criminal justice mandate on drug treatment completion in women. *American Journal Of Drug & Alcohol Abuse*, 40(3), 192-199.
3. McCarty, D., & Argeriou, M. (2003). The Iowa Managed Substance Abuse Care Plan: access, utilization, and expenditures for Medicaid recipients. *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 30(1), 18-25.
4. Frydrych, L., Greene, B., Blondell, R., & Purdy, C. (2009). Self-help program components and linkage to aftercare following inpatient detoxification. *Journal of Addictive Diseases*, 28(1), 21-27.
5. Greenwood, G., Woods, W., Guydish, J., & Bein, E. (2001). Relapse outcomes in a randomized trial of residential and day drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 20(1), 15-23.
6. Reymann, G., & Danziger, H. (2001). Replacing the last week of a motivational inpatient alcohol withdrawal programme by a day-clinic setting. *European Addiction Research*, 7(2), 56-60.
7. Schaefer, J., Cronkite, R., & Hu, K. (2011). Differential relationships between continuity of care practices, engagement in continuing care, and abstinence among subgroups of patients with substance use and psychiatric disorders. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 72(4), 611-621.

## State Specific Criteria

N/A

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## Document History

Status (New, Reviewed, Revised)	Date	Action
New	11/5/2017	Reviewed, approved by National Medical Policy Committee

Reviewed/Approved by: (Medical Director/Designee/Committee):

(Date):

*Signature on file*

*November 5, 2017*

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Caroline Carney, MD  
Chief Medical Officer  
Magellan Healthcare  
Chair, NMPC

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