Article Guidance

Article Text

To avoid the overuse of antibiotics and the potential risk of antibiotic resistance, point of care providers should consider testing patients prior to prescribing treatment for a bacterial or influenza infection. Influenza testing (using molecular methods) is recommended for hospitalized patients with suspected influenza. However, testing is not needed for all outpatients with signs and symptoms consistent with influenza before making antiviral treatment decisions, particularly once influenza activity has been documented in the community. The following summary provides a list of the main available types of diagnostics tests:

Rapid Antigen Tests:

- Available at the point of care
- Yields a Flu A and Flu B result in < 30 minutes
- Less sensitive (50%-70%) and specific (90%-95%) compared to other methods and may require confirmation by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or viral culture. **Note:** the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) now requires that all Rapid influenza diagnostic tests (RIDTs) achieve 80% or higher sensitivity compared with RT-PCR.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations:
  - Use rapid diagnostic tests with high sensitivity and specificity.
  - Collect respiratory tract specimens as early in the illness as possible (within 3-4 days of illness onset).
  - Follow manufacturer’s instructions, including handling of respiratory specimens, as described in the
Consider sending respiratory specimens (from symptomatic patients) for RT-PCR to confirm results of RIDTs, especially in the following situations:

- When community influenza activity is low and the rapid diagnostic test result is positive.
- When community influenza activity is high and the rapid diagnostic test result is negative.

Contact your local or state health department for information about influenza activity.

- A patient has had recent close exposure (this does NOT include eating cooked meat) to pigs or birds (including poultry) or other animals, and there is concern for infection with a novel influenza A virus.

**Targeted Molecular Methods:**

- Uses RT-PCR or other amplification methods to detect viral nucleic acids
- Results available in < 24 hours (often in less than 2-4 hours)
- Detects from 1-2 to up to 20 respiratory pathogens from 1 specimen
- A positive result (on testing of an upper respiratory tract specimen) in a person who recently received intranasal administration of live attenuated influenza virus vaccine (LAIV) may indicate detection of vaccine virus.

**Viral Culture:**

- Confirms present active infection
- Results available in 3-10 days
- Misses opportunity for Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) treatment for positive patients

**Immunofluorescence (IF) - Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA) Fluorescent Antibody Staining (antigen detection):**

- Moderate sensitivity and high specificity
- Results available in approximately 2-4 hours

If a rapid antigen test is performed and then confirmed using PCR, the second test may require the -59 modifier.

If a CLIA-waived test is performed, the -QW modifier should be reported for the waived test.

### Group 1 Codes: (10 Codes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87252</td>
<td>VIRUS ISOLATION; TISSUE CULTURE INOCULATION, OBSERVATION, AND PRESUMPTIVE IDENTIFICATION BY CYTOPATHIC EFFECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87253</td>
<td>VIRUS ISOLATION; TISSUE CULTURE, ADDITIONAL STUDIES OR DEFINITIVE IDENTIFICATION (EG, HEMABSORPTION, NEUTRALIZATION, IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE STAIN), EACH ISOLATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87254</td>
<td>VIRUS ISOLATION; CENTRIFUGE ENHANCED (SHELL VIAL) TECHNIQUE, INCLUDES IDENTIFICATION WITH IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE STAIN, EACH VIRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87275</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT ANTIGEN DETECTION BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENT TECHNIQUE; INFLUENZA B VIRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87276</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT ANTIGEN DETECTION BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENT TECHNIQUE; INFLUENZA A VIRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87400</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT ANTIGEN DETECTION BY IMMUNOASSAY TECHNIQUE (EG, ENZYME IMMUNOASSAY [EIA], ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY [ELISA], FLUORESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY [FIA], IMMUNOCHMILUMINOMETRIC ASSAY [IMCA]), QUALITATIVE OR SEMIQUANTITATIVE; INFLUENZA, A OR B, EACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87501</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT DETECTION BY NUCLEIC ACID (DNA OR RNA); INFLUENZA VIRUS, INCLUDES REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION, WHEN PERFORMED, AND AMPLIFIED PROBE TECHNIQUE, EACH TYPE OR SUBTYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87502</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT DETECTION BY NUCLEIC ACID (DNA OR RNA); INFLUENZA VIRUS, FOR MULTIPLE TYPES OR SUB-TYPES, INCLUDES MULTIPLEX REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION, WHEN PERFORMED, AND MULTIPLEX AMPLIFIED PROBE TECHNIQUE, FIRST 2 TYPES OR SUB-TYPES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87503</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT DETECTION BY NUCLEIC ACID (DNA OR RNA); INFLUENZA VIRUS, FOR MULTIPLE TYPES OR SUB-TYPES, INCLUDES MULTIPLEX REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION, WHEN PERFORMED, AND MULTIPLEX AMPLIFIED PROBE TECHNIQUE, EACH ADDITIONAL INFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE OR SUB-TYPE BEYOND 2 (LIST SEPARATELY IN ADDITION TO CODE FOR PRIMARY PROCEDURE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87804</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS AGENT ANTIGEN DETECTION BY IMMUNOASSAY WITH DIRECT OPTICAL (IE, VISUAL) OBSERVATION; INFLUENZA</td>
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</table>
**Group 1 Codes:** (2 Codes)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>DISTINCT PROCEDURAL SERVICE: UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, THE PHYSICIAN MAY NEED TO INDICATE THAT A PROCEDURE OR SERVICE WAS DISTINCT OR INDEPENDENT FROM OTHER SERVICES PERFORMED ON THE SAME DAY. MODIFIER -59 IS USED TO IDENTIFY PROCEDURES/SERVICES THAT ARE NOT NORMALLY REPORTED TOGETHER, BUT ARE APPROPRIATE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. THIS MAY REPRESENT A DIFFERENT SESSION OR PATIENT ENCOUNTER, DIFFERENT PROCEDURE OR SURGERY, DIFFERENT SITE OR ORGAN SYSTEM, SEPARATE INCISION/EXCISION, SEPARATE LESION, OR SEPARATE INJURY (OR AREA OF INJURY IN EXTENSIVE INJURIES) NOT ORDINARILY ENCOUNTERED OR PERFORMED ON THE SAME DAY BY THE SAME PHYSICIAN. HOWEVER, WHEN ANOTHER ALREADY ESTABLISHED MODIFIER IS APPROPRIATE IT SHOULD BE USED RATHER THAN MODIFIER -59. ONLY IF NO MORE DESCRIPTIVE MODIFIER IS AVAILABLE, AND THE USE OF MODIFIER -59 BEST EXPPLAINS THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SHOULD MODIFIER -59 BE USED. MODIFIER CODE 09959 MAY BE USED AS AN ALTERNATE TO MODIFIER -59.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| QW   | CLIA WAIVED TEST |

**ICD-10-CM Codes that Support Medical Necessity**

**Group 1 Paragraph:**

N/A

**Group 1 Codes:**

N/A

**ICD-10-CM Codes that DO NOT Support Medical Necessity**

**Group 1 Paragraph:**

N/A

**Group 1 Codes:**

N/A

**ICD-10-PCS Codes**

**Group 1 Paragraph:**

N/A

**Group 1 Codes:**

N/A
Additional ICD-10 Information
N/A

Bill Type Codes
Contractors may specify Bill Types to help providers identify those Bill Types typically used to report this service. Absence of a Bill Type does not guarantee that the article does not apply to that Bill Type. Complete absence of all Bill Types indicates that coverage is not influenced by Bill Type and the article should be assumed to apply equally to all claims.
N/A

Revenue Codes
Contractors may specify Revenue Codes to help providers identify those Revenue Codes typically used to report this service. In most instances Revenue Codes are purely advisory. Unless specified in the article, services reported under other Revenue Codes are equally subject to this coverage determination. Complete absence of all Revenue Codes indicates that coverage is not influenced by Revenue Code and the article should be assumed to apply equally to all Revenue Codes.
N/A

Other Coding Information
Group 1 Paragraph:
N/A

Group 1 Codes:
N/A

Revision History Information
N/A

Associated Documents
Related Local Coverage Documents
N/A

Related National Coverage Documents
N/A