MEDICAL POLICY – 2.04.73
Intracellular Micronutrient Analysis

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 2.04.73
Effective Date: Feb. 1, 2023
Last Revised: Jan. 23, 2023
Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
None

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

POLICY CRITERIA | CODING | RELATED INFORMATION
EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

∞ Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

Micronutrients are essential vitamins and minerals. Getting enough of them is important for good health. It’s rare in the United States to have medical conditions caused by lack of nutrients like vitamins A, B1, B12, C, D, and selenium. Most people get enough vitamins and minerals through their diet or over-the-counter vitamins. Blood samples are a proven way to measure the level of essential nutrients. Other tests have been created that look at nutrient levels inside cells. These tests are unproven. There are no published medical studies showing whether the cell tests are more accurate or useful than standard blood tests at measuring levels of vitamins or minerals. There are also no randomized controlled trials — studies that randomly put people in different study groups — exploring whether the cell tests are effective to screen for or diagnose nutrient deficiencies.

Note: The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.

Policy Coverage Criteria

2.04.73_PBC (01-23-2023)
Intracellular micronutrient panel testing is considered investigational.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Investigational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intracellular micronutrient panel testing</td>
<td>Intracellular micronutrient panel testing is considered investigational.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Coding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82310</td>
<td>Calcium; total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82725</td>
<td>Fatty acids, nonesterified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84590</td>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84591</td>
<td>Vitamin, not otherwise specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84999</td>
<td>Unlisted chemistry procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86353</td>
<td>Lymphocyte transformation, mitogen (phytomitogen) or antigen induced blastogenesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Related Information**

When reviewing intracellular micronutrient panel testing, the entire panel is to be reviewed as a whole versus the individual elements of the panel.

**Benefit Application**

This testing is currently only available through two reference laboratories: SpectraCell Laboratories and IntraCellular Diagnostics.
SpectraCell Laboratories

According to SpectraCell Laboratories, their total antioxidant function testing (SPECTROX®) is reported using CPT code 86353.

IntraCellular Diagnostics

IntraCellular Diagnostics uses electron microscopy for which CPT code 88348 might be reported.

Evidence Review

Description

Commercial laboratories offer panels of tests evaluating intracellular levels of micronutrients (essential vitamins and minerals). Potential uses of these tests include screening for nutritional deficiencies in healthy people or those with chronic disease and aiding in the diagnosis of disease in individuals with nonspecific symptoms.

Background

“Micronutrients” collectively refer to essential vitamins and minerals necessary in trace amounts for health. Clinical deficiency states (states occurring after prolonged consumption of a diet lacking the nutrient that is treated by adding the nutrient to the diet) have been reported for vitamins A, B1, B12, C, and D, selenium, and other micronutrients. Classic nutritional deficiency diseases are uncommon in the U. S.; most people derive sufficient nutrition from their diets alone or in combination with over-the-counter multivitamins.

Laboratory tests are available for individual micronutrients and are generally used to confirm suspected micronutrient deficiencies. Testing is performed by serum analysis using standardized values for defining normal and deficient states. Also, some commercial laboratories offer panels of vitamin and mineral testing that also use serum analysis.
Diagnostic Testing

This policy evaluates laboratory tests that measure the intracellular levels of micronutrients. This testing, also known as intracellular micronutrient analysis, micronutrient testing, or functional intracellular analysis is sometimes claimed to be superior to serum testing because intracellular levels reflect more stable micronutrient levels over longer time periods than serum levels, and because intracellular levels are not influenced by recent nutrition intake. However, the relation between serum and intracellular levels of micronutrients is complex. The balance of intracellular and extracellular levels depends on a number of factors, including the physiology of cellular transport mechanisms and the individual cell type.

At least two commercial laboratories offer intracellular testing for micronutrients. Laboratories perform a panel of tests evaluating the intracellular level of various micronutrients (e.g., minerals, vitamins, amino acids, fatty acids). The test offered by IntraCellular Diagnostics (EXA Test®) evaluates epithelial cells from buccal swabs and assesses levels of intracellular mineral electrolyte (i.e., magnesium, calcium, potassium, phosphorous, sodium, chloride). SpectraCell Laboratories offers a panel of tests that evaluates the intracellular status of micronutrients within lymphocytes in blood samples. The micronutrients measured by the test include:

- Vitamins: A, B1, B2, B3, B6, B12, C, D, K; biotin, folate, pantothenic acid
- Minerals: calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper
- Antioxidants: alpha lipoic acid, coenzyme Q10, cysteine, glutathione, selenium, vitamin E
- Amino acids: asparagine, glutamine, serine
- Carbohydrate metabolism: chromium, fructose sensitivity, glucose-insulin metabolism
- Fatty acids: oleic acid
- Metabolites: choline, inositol, carnitine

The SpectraCell micronutrient panel may include SPECTROX™ for evaluation of the total antioxidant function and IMMUNIDEX™ for immune response score.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals with chronic diseases or nonspecific generalized symptoms who receive intracellular micronutrient analysis, the evidence includes an observational study. The relevant outcomes are symptoms and change in disease status. No studies were identified that evaluated
clinical validity or clinical utility of intracellular micronutrient testing compared with standard testing for vitamin or mineral levels. Limited data from observational studies are available on correlations between serum and intracellular micronutrient levels. No randomized controlled trials or other comparative studies were identified evaluating the direct health impact of intracellular micronutrient testing. Moreover, there are insufficient data to construct a chain of evidence that intracellular micronutrient testing would likely lead to identifying individuals whose health outcomes would be improved compared with alternative approaches to patient management. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

A search of ClinicalTrials.gov in November 2022 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this policy.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

No guidelines or statements were identified.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination.

Regulatory Status

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). Intracellular micronutrient panel testing is offered by SpectraCell Laboratories and IntraCellular Diagnostics under the auspices of the CLIA. Laboratories that offer laboratory-developed tests must be licensed by the CLIA for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has chosen not to require any regulatory review of this test.
**References**


**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/13/11</td>
<td>New Policy – Add to Pathology/Laboratory section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/25/12</td>
<td>Related Policies Update – Title to 2.01.01 has been changed to include: (i.e., Multiple Chemical Sensitivities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/11/12</td>
<td>Replace policy. Literature search through May 2012 resulted in no changes to the Description or Rationale sections. No additions to the reference list. Policy statement is unchanged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/18/12</td>
<td>Update Related Policy – Add 2.04.508.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/27/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature search through June 21, 2013. No change to policy statement. Within the Policy Guidelines it was clarified that the entire panel needs to be reviewed versus the individual elements of the panel. CPT codes 82310, 82725, 84590 and 84591 as these refer to the individual elements.</td>
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<td>05/21/14</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Changed title for related policy 2.04.508.</td>
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<td>09/08/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through June 15, 2015; no references added. No change to policy statement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>08/01/16</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved July 12, 2016. No references added. No change to policy statement.</td>
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### Table of Comments

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<tr>
<td>03/01/19</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved February 5, 2019. Policy updated with literature review through October 2018; no references added. Policy statement unchanged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/02/20</td>
<td>Coding update. Removed 88348.</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/01/23</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved January 23, 2023. Policy updated with literature review through September 19, 2022; no references added. Policy statement unchanged. Changed the wording from &quot;patient&quot; to &quot;individual&quot; throughout the policy for standardization.</td>
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