Medical Policy
Leukocyte Histamine Release Test

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Policy Number: 589
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.04.42A

Related Policies
None

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity
Medicare HMO Blue℠ and Medicare PPO Blue℠ Members
The leukocyte histamine release test (LHRT) is INVESTIGATIONAL as a technique for the diagnosis and management of allergic disorders.

Prior Authorization Information
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS)
This is NOT a covered service.

Commercial Members: PPO, and Indemnity
This is NOT a covered service.

Medicare Members: HMO Blue℠
This is NOT a covered service.

Medicare Members: PPO Blue℠
This is NOT a covered service.

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD-9 Codes
The following codes are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.
Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

CPT Codes

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<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>86343</td>
<td>Leukocyte histamine release test (LHR)</td>
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Description

The leukocyte histamine release test (LHRT) is designed to provide an in vitro correlate to an in vivo allergic response (i.e., skin prick testing). An allergen is added to the peripheral blood leukocytes of the individual being tested and the in vitro release of histamine from basophils in response to exposure to the allergen is measured. Histamine is normally released as a consequence of the interaction of allergen with cell-bound IgE antibodies.

In contrast, the RAST test (radioallergosorbent test) attempts to correlate the presence of allergy to serum levels of antigen-specific IgE as an index of allergic reactivity. Initially, measurements of histamine release required isolation of leukocytes from whole blood followed by the isolation of the released histamine; the laboratory techniques were difficult and time consuming and thus LHRT was primarily used as a research tool only.

Recently, a special type of glass fiber has been developed that binds histamine with high affinity and selectivity. These glass fibers can be used as a "solid phase" to absorb the histamine that is released directly into the blood. The recent commercial availability of simplified and automated methods of laboratory analysis (i.e., both ELISA and radioimmunoassays) have renewed interest in the clinical applications of LHRT in the evaluation of food, inhalant, and drug allergies.

Summary

Overall, the studies published on this test are potentially prone to spectrum bias, referral bias, and ascertainment bias, and are not sufficient to permit conclusions on the diagnostic accuracy of LHRT. It has been suggested that LHRT may be a valuable test in those patients with discordant results of skin prick testing and RAST testing, but studies focusing on this subgroup of patients were not identified in a literature search. Thus, this testing is considered investigational.

Policy History

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References