

If a conflict arises between a Clinical Payment and Coding Policy and any plan document under which a member is entitled to Covered Services, the plan document will govern. If a conflict arises between a CPCP and any provider contract pursuant to which a provider participates in and/or provides Covered Services to eligible member(s) and/or plans, the provider contract will govern. "Plan documents" include, but are not limited to, Certificates of Health Care Benefits, benefit booklets, Summary Plan Descriptions, and other coverage documents. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oklahoma may use reasonable discretion interpreting and applying this policy to services being delivered in a particular case. BCBSOK has full and final discretionary authority for their interpretation and application to the extent provided under any applicable plan documents.

Providers are responsible for submission of accurate documentation of services performed. Providers are expected to submit claims for services rendered using valid code combinations from Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act approved code sets. Claims should be coded appropriately according to industry standard coding guidelines including, but not limited to: Uniform Billing Editor, American Medical Association, Current Procedural Terminology, CPT® Assistant, Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System, ICD-10 CM and PCS, National Drug Codes, Diagnosis Related Group guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services National Correct Coding Initiative Policy Manual, CCI table edits and other CMS guidelines.

Claims are subject to the code edit protocols for services/procedures billed. Claim submissions are subject to claim review including but not limited to, any terms of benefit coverage, provider contract language, medical policies, clinical payment and coding policies as well as coding software logic. Upon request, the provider is urged to submit any additional documentation.

Parathyroid Hormone, Phosphorous, Calcium and Magnesium Testing

Policy Number: CPCPLAB055

Version 1.0

Approval Date: April 28, 2025

Plan Effective Date: August 8, 2025

Description

The plan has implemented certain lab management reimbursement criteria. Not all requirements apply to each product. Providers are urged to review Plan documents for eligible coverage for services rendered.

Reimbursement Information:

- 1. Serum intact parathyroid/PTH testing **may be reimbursable** in **any** of the following situations:
 - a. For individuals with abnormal calcium levels;
 - b. One time testing for the diagnosis of hypoparathyroidism for individuals with signs of hypoparathyroidism (see **Note 1**);
 - c. For individuals with osteoporosis or low bone mass;
 - d. For individuals who have undergone parathyroidectomy
 - e. One test every year for individuals diagnosed with hyperparathyroidism and who have not undergone parathyroidectomy;
 - f. At the following frequency for individuals with chronic kidney disease/CKD:
 - i. For individuals with Grade 3 CKD: One test every twelve months
 - ii. For individuals with Grade 4 or Grade 5 CKD: One test every three months
 - g. One time testing for individuals with multiple endocrine neoplasia 2A/MEN2A or familial medullary thyroid carcinoma;
 - h. At the following frequency for individuals who have pseudohypoparathyroidism or related disorders (See **Note 2**):
 - i. For individuals who are less than 18 years of age, one test every three months;
 - ii. For individuals who are 18 years of age or older, one test every year.
- 2. Serum intact parathyroid/PTH testing to screen for asymptomatic hyperparathyroidism **is not reimbursable**.
- 3. For individuals presenting for a wellness or a general scam without abnormal findings, the following tests **are not reimbursable**:
 - a. Serum, blood, or fecal magnesium testing;
 - b. Serum phosphorus or phosphate testing;
 - c. Urine phosphorus or phosphate testing;
 - d. Serum total calcium, serum ionized calcium, or urine calcium testing;
 - e. Serum parathyroid hormone testing.
- 4. Testing serum for truncated parathyroid hormone metabolites, (e.g., aminoterminal and carboxy-terminal fragments), **is not reimbursable**.

NOTE 1: Signs of hypoparathyroidism (6):

- Hypocalcemia
- Elevated serum phosphorous
- Low calcitriol
- Hypercalciuria
- Abnormal magnesium

NOTE 2: Conditions of pseudohypoparathyroidism or related disorders (7)

- 1. Pseudohypoparathyroidism Type 1A (PHP1A)—due to maternal loss of function mutation at the *GNAS* coding sequence
- 2. Pseudohypoparathyroidism Type 1B (PHP1B)—due to methylation defect at the *GNAS* coding sequence
- 3. Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism (PPHP)—due to paternal loss of function mutation at the *GNAS* coding sequence
- 4. Progressive Osseous Heteroplasia (POH)—due to paternal loss of function mutation at the *GNAS* coding sequence
- 5. Acrodysostosis (ACRDYS1)—due to mutation in *PRKAR1A*
- 6. Acrodysostosis (ACRDYS2)—due to mutation in PDE4D

Procedure Codes

The following is not an all-encompassing code list. The inclusion of a code does not guarantee it is a covered service or eligible for reimbursement.

Codes

82310, 82330, 82340, 83735, 83970, 84100, 84105

References:

- 1. Mannstadt M. Parathyroid hormone secretion and action. Updated February 25, 2025. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/parathyroid-hormone-secretion-and-action
- 2. Goyal A, Anastasopoulou C, Ngu M, Singh S. Hypocalcemia. 2023. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK430912/
- 3. Fuleihan GE-H, Silverberg SJ. Primary hyperparathyroidism: Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and evaluation. Updated September 28, 2023. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/primary-hyperparathyroidism-diagnosis-differential-diagnosis-and-evaluation
- 4. Stubbs JR, Yu ASL. Hypophosphatemia: Evaluation and treatment. Updated March 6, 2024. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/hypophosphatemia-evaluation-and-treatment
- 5. Workinger JL, Doyle RP, Bortz J. Challenges in the Diagnosis of Magnesium Status. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(9):1202. doi:10.3390/nu10091202
- 6. Khan AA, Bilezikian JP, Brandi ML, et al. Evaluation and Management of Hypoparathyroidism Summary Statement and Guidelines from the Second

- International Workshop. *J Bone Miner Res.* Dec 2022;37(12):2568-2585. doi:10.1002/jbmr.4691
- 7. Mantovani G, Bastepe M, Monk D, et al. Diagnosis and management of pseudohypoparathyroidism and related disorders: first international Consensus Statement. *Nature reviews Endocrinology*. Jun 29 2018;doi:10.1038/s41574-018-0042-0
- 8. Valcour A, Zierold C, Blocki FA, et al. Trueness, precision and stability of the LIAISON 1-84 parathyroid hormone (PTH) third-generation assay: comparison to existing intact PTH assays. *Clinical chemistry and laboratory medicine*. May 11 2018;doi:10.1515/cclm-2018-0217
- 9. Fuleihan GE-H, Juppner H. Parathyroid hormone assays and their clinical use. Updated March 22, 2024. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/parathyroid-hormone-assays-and-their-clinical-use
- 10. Wojda SJ, Donahue SW. Parathyroid hormone for bone regeneration. *J Orthop Res.* Oct 2018;36(10):2586-2594. doi:10.1002/jor.24075
- 11. Leder BZ. Parathyroid Hormone and Parathyroid Hormone-Related Protein Analogs in Osteoporosis Therapy. *Curr Osteoporos Rep*. Apr 2017;15(2):110-119. doi:10.1007/s11914-017-0353-4
- 12. Bislev LS, Langagergaard Rodbro L, Sikjaer T, Rejnmark L. Effects of Elevated Parathyroid Hormone Levels on Muscle Health, Postural Stability and Quality of Life in Vitamin D-Insufficient Healthy Women: A Cross-Sectional Study. *Calcif Tissue Int*. Dec 2019;105(6):642-650. doi:10.1007/s00223-019-00612-2
- 13. Marcucci G, Della Pepa G, Brandi ML. Drug safety evaluation of parathyroid hormone for hypocalcemia in patients with hypoparathyroidism. *Expert Opin Drug Saf*. May 2017;16(5):617-625. doi:10.1080/14740338.2017.1311322
- 14. Rodriguez-Ortiz ME, Canalejo A, Herencia C, et al. Magnesium modulates parathyroid hormone secretion and upregulates parathyroid receptor expression at moderately low calcium concentration. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. Feb 2014;29(2):282-9. doi:10.1093/ndt/gft400
- 15. Shaker JL, Deftos L. Calcium and Phosphate Homeostasis. In: Feingold KR, Anawalt B, Boyce A, et al, eds. *Endotext*. MDText.com, Inc.; 2023.
- 16. Han CH, Fry CH, Sharma P, Han TS. A clinical perspective of parathyroid hormone related hypercalcaemia. *Rev Endocr Metab Disord*. Dec 3 2019;doi:10.1007/s11154-019-09529-5
- 17. Lederer E. Regulation of serum phosphate. *The Journal of physiology*. Sep 15 2014;592(18):3985-95. doi:10.1113/jphysiol.2014.273979
- 18. Quamme GA. Renal handling of magnesium: drug and hormone interactions. *Magnesium*. 1986;5(5-6):248-72.
- 19. Konishi H, Fujiwara H, Itoh H, et al. Influence of magnesium and parathyroid hormone on cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. *Oncology letters*. Jan 2018;15(1):658-664. doi:10.3892/ol.2017.7345
- 20. Hernandez-Becerra E, Jimenez-Mendoza D, Mutis-Gonzalez N, Pineda-Gomez P, Rojas-Molina I, Rodriguez-Garcia ME. Calcium Deficiency in Diet Decreases the Magnesium Content in Bone and Affects Femur Physicochemical Properties in Growing Rats. *Biol Trace Elem Res.* Jan 9 2020;doi:10.1007/s12011-019-01989-9
- 21. Hanon EA, Sturgeon CM, Lamb EJ. Sampling and storage conditions influencing the measurement of parathyroid hormone in blood samples: a systematic

- review. *Clinical chemistry and laboratory medicine*. Oct 2013;51(10):1925-41. doi:10.1515/cclm-2013-0315
- 22. Sturgeon CM, Sprague S, Almond A, et al. Perspective and priorities for improvement of parathyroid hormone (PTH) measurement A view from the IFCC Working Group for PTH. *Clinica chimica acta; international journal of clinical chemistry*. Apr 2017;467:42-47. doi:10.1016/j.cca.2016.10.016
- 23. Almond A, Ellis AR, Walker SW. Current parathyroid hormone immunoassays do not adequately meet the needs of patients with chronic kidney disease. *Annals of clinical biochemistry*. Jan 2012;49(Pt 1):63-7. doi:10.1258/acb.2011.011094
- 24. Bensalah M, Bouayadi O, Rahmani N, Lyagoubi A, Lamrabat S, Choukri M. Comparative study of the serum measurement of PTH on Roche Cobas e411((R)) versus the Abbott Architect ci8200((R)). *Ann Biol Clin (Paris)*. Jan 1 2018;76(1):61-67. Etude comparative du dosage de la PTH serique sur Architect ci8200((R)) versus Cobas e411((R)). doi:10.1684/abc.2017.1309
- 25. Press DM, Siperstein AE, Berber E, et al. The prevalence of undiagnosed and unrecognized primary hyperparathyroidism: a population-based analysis from the electronic medical record. *Surgery*. Dec 2013;154(6):1232-7; discussion 1237-8. doi:10.1016/j.surg.2013.06.051
- 26. Pak CYC, Kaplan R, Bone H, Townsend J, Waters O. A Simple Test for the Diagnosis of Absorptive, Resorptive and Renal Hypercalciurias. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 1975/03/06 1975;292(10):497-500. doi:10.1056/NEJM197503062921002
- 27. Mayo. Calcium, 24 Hour, Urine. https://www.mayocliniclabs.com/test-catalog/overview/610595#Clinical-and-Interpretive
- 28. Curhan GC, Willett WC, Speizer FE, Stampfer MJ. Twenty-four-hour urine chemistries and the risk of kidney stones among women and men. *Kidney international*. Jun 2001;59(6):2290-8. doi:10.1046/j.1523-1755.2001.00746.x
- 29. Mayo. Magnesium, Serum. https://www.mayomedicallaboratories.com/test-catalog/Clinical+and+Interpretive/8448
- 30. Kreepala C, Kitporntheranunt M, Sangwipasnapaporn W, Rungsrithananon W, Wattanavaekin K. Assessment of preeclampsia risk by use of serum ionized magnesium-based equation. *Renal failure*. Nov 2018;40(1):99-106. doi:10.1080/0886022x.2017.1422518
- 31. Hamedanian L, Badehnoosh B, Razavi-Khorasani N, Mohammadpour Z, Mozaffari-Khosravi H. Evaluation of vitamin D status, parathyroid hormone, and calcium among Iranian pregnant women with preeclampsia: A case-control study. *Int J Reprod Biomed (Yazd)*. Dec 2019;17(11):831-840. doi:10.18502/ijrm.v17i10.5494
- 32. Rooney MR, Alonso A, Folsom AR, et al. Serum magnesium and the incidence of coronary artery disease over a median 27 years of follow-up in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study and a meta-analysis. *Am J Clin Nutr.* Jan 1 2020;111(1):52-60. doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqz256
- 33. Mancuso E, Perticone M, Spiga R, et al. Association between Serum Mg(2+) Concentrations and Cardiovascular Organ Damage in a Cohort of Adult Subjects. *Nutrients*. 2020;12(5):1264. doi:10.3390/nu12051264
- 34. Sri-Ganeshan M, Walker KP, Lines TJ, et al. Evaluation of a calcium, magnesium and phosphate clinical ordering tool in the emergency department. *Am J Emerg Med*. Mar 2022;53:163-167. doi:10.1016/j.ajem.2022.01.003

- 35. Wilhelm SM, Wang TS, Ruan DT, et al. The American Association of Endocrine Surgeons Guidelines for Definitive Management of Primary Hyperparathyroidism. *JAMA Surgery*. 2016;151(10):959-968. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2016.2310
- 36. Mantovani G, Bastepe M, Monk D, et al. Recommendations for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pseudohypoparathyroidism and Related Disorders: An Updated Practical Tool for Physicians and Patients. *Hormone Research in Paediatrics*. 2020;93(3):182-196. doi:10.1159/000508985
- 37. Bilezikian JP, Khan AA, Clarke BL, Mannstadt M, Potts JT, Brandi ML. The Fifth International Workshop on the Evaluation and Management of Primary Hyperparathyroidism. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*. 2022;37(11):2290-2292. doi:10.1002/jbmr.4670
- 38. Bilezikian JP, Brandi ML, Eastell R, et al. Guidelines for the management of asymptomatic primary hyperparathyroidism: summary statement from the Fourth International Workshop. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. Oct 2014;99(10):3561-9. doi:10.1210/jc.2014-1413
- 39. NCCN. Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors. Updated January 17, 2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/neuroendocrine.pdf
- 40. NCCN. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Version 3.2024. Updated December 20,2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/all.pdf
- 41. NCCN. Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis Version 1.2025. Accessed 12/12/23, https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/amyloidosis.pdf
- 42. NCCN. Bone Cancer Version 1.2025. Updated August 20, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/bone.pdf
- 43. NCCN. Breast Cancer Version 1.2025. Updated January 31, 2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast.pdf
- 44. NCCN. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma Version 1.2025. Updated October 1, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cll.pdf
- 45. NCCN. Esophageal and Esphagogastric Junction Cancers Version 5.2024. Updated December 20, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/esophageal.pdf
- 46. NCCN. Kidney Cancer Version 3.2025. Updated January 09, 2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/kidney.pdf
- 47. NCCN. Multiple Myeloma Version 1. 2025. Updated September 17,2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf
- 48. NCCN. Occult Primary (Cancer of Unknown Primary [CUP]) Version 2.2025. Updated September 11, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/occult.pdf
- 49. NCCN. Prostate Cancer Version 1.2025. Updated December 4, 2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/prostate.pdf
- 50. NCCN. T-Cell Lymphomas Version 1.2025. Updated November 11,2024. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/t-cell.pdf
- 51. NCCN. Thyroid Carcinoma Version 5.2024. Updated January 15,2025. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/thyroid.pdf
- 52. KDIGO. KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease. *Kidney international*. 2013;3(1):v 150.

- 53. KDIGO. KDIGO 2017 Clinical Practice Guideline Update for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, Prevention, and Treatment of Chronic Kidney Disease–Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD). *Kidney international*. July 2017 2017;7(1):1-59.
- 54. KDIGO. KDIGO 2024 CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR THE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE. 2024;105(4S)
- 55. Pearle MS, Goldfarb DS, Assimos DG, et al. Medical Management of Kidney Stones: AUA Guideline. *Journal of Urology*. 2019;
- 56. KDOQI. KDOQI Clinical Practice Guidelines for Bone Metabolism and Disease in Chronic Kidney Disease. *NKF KDOQI*. 2003
- 57. NCCMH. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: Clinical Guidelines. *Bipolar Disorder: The NICE Guideline on the Assessment and Management of Bipolar Disorder in Adults, Children and Young People in Primary and Secondary Care*. British Psychological Society (c) The British Psychological Society & The Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2014.; 2023.
- 58. NICE. Multiple sclerosis in adults: management. Updated June 22, 2022. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng220
- 59. NICE. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: Clinical Guidelines. Suspected Cancer: Recognition and Referral. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK) Copyright (c) National Collaborating Centre for Cancer.; 2023.
- 60. Wright M, Southcott E, MacLaughlin H, Wineberg S. Clinical practice guideline on undernutrition in chronic kidney disease. *BMC Nephrol*. Oct 16 2019;20(1):370. doi:10.1186/s12882-019-1530-8
- 61. Jawaid I, Rajesh S. Hyperparathyroidism (primary) NICE guideline: diagnosis, assessment, and initial management. 2020;
- 62. NICE. Chronic kidney disease: assessment and management. Updated August 25, 2021. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng203
- 63. Endocrinology ESo. Managing Parathyroid Disorders: Chronic Hypoparathyroidism. *European Journal of Endocrinology* 2022;2
- 64. Eisen A, Somerfield MR, Accordino MK, et al. Use of Adjuvant Bisphosphonates and Other Bone-Modifying Agents in Breast Cancer: ASCO-OH (CCO) Guideline Update. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2022;40(7):787-800. doi:10.1200/jco.21.02647
- 65. Camacho PM, Petak SM, Binkley N, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists/American College of Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis—2020 Update. *Endocrine Practice*. 2020/05/01/ 2020;26:1-46. doi:10.4158/GL-2020-0524SUPPL
- 66. Jellinger PS, Handelsman Y, Rosenblit PD, et al. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGISTS AND AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA AND PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE. *Endocrine Practice*. 2017;23(2)
- 67. Magee LA, Pels A, Helewa M, Rey E, von Dadelszen P. Diagnosis, evaluation, and management of the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: executive summary. *Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology Canada: JOGC = Journal d'obstetrique et gynecologie du Canada: JOGC*. May 2014;36(5):416-41.
- 68. Magee LA, Smith GN, Bloch C, et al. Guideline No. 426: Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy: Diagnosis, Prediction, Prevention, and Management. *Journal of*

- obstetrics and gynaecology Canada: JOGC = Journal d'obstetrique et gynecologie du Canada: JOGC. May 2022;44(5):547-571.e1. doi:10.1016/j.jogc.2022.03.002
- 69. Heidenreich PA, Bozkurt B, Aguilar D, et al. 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Circulation*. 2022;145(18):e895-e1032. doi:doi:10.1161/CIR.00000000000001063
- 70. Tieder JS, Bonkowsky JL, Etzel RA, et al. Brief Resolved Unexplained Events (Formerly Apparent Life-Threatening Events) and Evaluation of Lower-Risk Infants. *Pediatrics*. May 2016;137(5)doi:10.1542/peds.2016-0590
- 71. Orloff LA, Wiseman SM, Bernet VJ, et al. American Thyroid Association Statement on Postoperative Hypoparathyroidism: Diagnosis, Prevention, and Management in Adults. *Thyroid*. Jul 2018;28(7):830-841. doi:10.1089/thy.2017.0309
- 72. Gonzalez-Campoy JM, St Jeor ST, Castorino K, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for healthy eating for the prevention and treatment of metabolic and endocrine diseases in adults: cosponsored by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists/the American College of Endocrinology and the Obesity Society. Endocrine practice: official journal of the American College of Endocrinology and the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists. Sep-Oct 2013;19 Suppl 3:1-82. doi:10.4158/ep13155.Gl
- 73. Mechanick JI, Apovian C, Brethauer S, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for The Perioperative Nutrition, Metabolic, And Nonsurgical Support of Patients Undergoing Bariatric Procedures 2019 Update: Cosponsored by American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists/American College of Endocrinology, The Obesity Society, American Society for Metabolic & Bariatric Surgery, Obesity Medicine Association, and American Society of Anesthesiologists Executive Summary. Endocrine practice: official journal of the American College of Endocrinology and the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists. Dec 2019;25(12):1346-1359. doi:10.4158/gl-2019-0406
- 74. Association AG. American Gastroenterological Association Medical Position Statement on Constipation. *AGA* 2013;144(1)doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2012.10.029
- 75. Ross DS, Burch HB, Cooper DS, et al. 2016 American Thyroid Association Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Hyperthyroidism and Other Causes of Thyrotoxicosis. *Thyroid*. Oct 2016;26(10):1343-1421. doi:10.1089/thy.2016.0229

Policy Update History:

Approval Date	Effective Date: Summary of Revisions
04/28/2025	08/08/025; Document updated with literature review. The
	following changes were made to Reimbursement Information:
	Combined #1 and #2 into a single criterion to describe all
	appropriate testing indications for PTH. Now reads: 1) Serum
	intact parathyroid (PTH) testing MEETS COVERAGE CRITERIA in
	any of the following situations: a) For individuals with
	abnormal calcium levels. b) One time testing for the diagnosis
	of hypoparathyroidism for individuals with signs of
	hypoparathyroidism (see Note 1). c) For individuals with
	osteoporosis or low bone mass. d) For individuals who have
	undergone parathyroidectomy. e) One test every year for
	individuals diagnosed with hyperparathyroidism and who have
	not undergone parathyroidectomy. f) At the following
	frequency for individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD): i)
	For individuals with Grade 3 CKD: One test every twelve
	months. ii) For individuals with Grade 4 or Grade 5 CKD: One
	test every three months. g) One time testing for individuals
	with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2A (MEN2A) or familial
	medullary thyroid carcinoma. h) At the following frequency for
	individuals who have pseudohypoparathyroidism or related
	disorders (see Note 2): i) For individuals who are less than 18
	years of age, one test every three months. ii) For individuals
	who are 18 years of age or older, one test every year. Added
	Note 2 describing the conditions pseudohypoparathyroidism
	and related disorders. References revised.
04/29/2024	01/15/2025: Document updated with literature review.
	Reimbursement information unchanged. References revised.
06/15/2023	06/15/2023: Document updated with literature review.
	Reimbursement information revised for clarity. References
	revised; some added, others removed.
11/1/2022	11/01/2022: New policy