
Pathology: Drug Testing

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This section contains information to assist providers in billing for pathology procedures related to drug testing services.

Drug Assay Codes

The two major categories for drug assay testing codes are presumptive drug class and definitive drug class. Presumptive drug class procedures are used to identify possible use or non-use of a drug or drug class. Definitive drug class procedures are qualitative or quantitative tests to identify possible use or non-use of a specific drug.

Presumptive Drug Class Screening

The lists below contain drugs or classes of drugs that are commonly assayed by presumptive procedures:

Drug Class List A

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Barbituates
- Benzodiazepines
- Buprenorphine
- Cocaine metabolite
- Heroin metabolite
- Methadone
- Methadone metabolite
- Methamphetamine
- Methaqualone
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
- Opiates
- Oxycodone
- Phencyclidine
- Propoxyphene
- Tetrahydrocannabinol metabolites
- Tricyclic antidepressants

Drug Class List B

- Acetaminophen
- Carisoprodo/Meprobamate
- Ethyl glucuronide
- Fentanyl
- Ketamine
- Meperidine
- Methylphenidate
- Nicotine/Cotinine
- Salicylate
- Synthetic cannabinoids
- Tapentadol
- Tramadol
- Zolpidem
- Not otherwise specified

Drug Screening Tests

Providers should use the following codes to bill drug screening tests.

Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table

CPT® Code	Description
80305	«Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures; capable of being read by direct optical observation only includes sample validation when performed, per date of service, once per day, any provider, same patient»
80306	Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures; read by instrument assisted direct optical observation (eg, utilizing immunoassay [eg, dipsticks, cups, cards, or cartridges]), includes sample validation when performed, per date of service

«Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table (continued)»

CPT Code	Description
80307	Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures, by instrument chemistry analyzers, chromatography, and mass spectrometry either with or without chromatography, includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
G0480	Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays and enzymatic methods), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples, and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material; qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day, 1 thru 7 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed

«Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table (continued)»

CPT Code	Description
G0481	Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 8 thru 14 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed

«Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table (continued)»

CPT Code	Description
G0482	Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 15 thru 21 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed

«Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table (continued)»

CPT Code	Description
G0483	Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 22 or more drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed

Drug Screening Tests CPT Codes Table (continued)

CPT Code	Description
G0659	Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including but not limited to GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem), excluding immunoassays and enzymatic methods, performed without method or drug-specific calibration, without matrix-matched quality control material, or without use of stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standard(s) for each drug, drug metabolite or drug class per specimen; qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day, any number of drug classes

For more information regarding the use of drug screening method procedure codes and drug confirmation procedure codes, refer to the CPT and HCPCS code books.

Quantitative Testing Billing Guidelines

When billing quantitative tests (for the amount of a known drug) for a drug overdose patient or a comatose patient or for therapeutic drug monitoring, providers should use the code for the specific drug in question (therapeutic assay codes 80150 thru 80299 and/or chemistry codes 82009 thru 84999).

Adalimumab or Infliximab

When billing for CPT code 80145 (adalimumab) or 80230 (infliximab), providers must include at least one ICD-10-CM diagnosis code from the following:

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes

«H20.041 thru H20.049, K50.00 thru K50.919, K51.00 thru K51.919, L40.0 thru L40.9, L73.2, L88, M05.00 thru M05.09, M05.7A, M05.8A, M05.20 thru M06.39, M06.0A, M06.8A M06.80 thru M06.9, M08.00 thru M08.99, M35.2, M45.0 thru M45.9»

Lacosamide

When billing for CPT code 80235 (lacosamide), providers must include an ICD-10-CM diagnosis code ranging from G40.001 thru G40.219.

Vedolizumab

When billing for CPT code 80280 (vedolizumab), providers must include an ICD-10-CM diagnosis code ranging from K50.011 thru K51.319.

Codes Not Split-Billable

For more information on not split-billable codes, see the *Pathology: Billing and Modifiers* section in this manual.

<<Legend>>

<<Symbols used in the document above are explained in the following table.>>

Symbol	Description
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