FEP 2.04.103 Genetic Testing for Macular Degeneration

**Summary**

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a complex disease involving both genetic and environmental influences. Testing for variants at certain genetic loci has been proposed to predict the risk of developing advanced AMD. AMD is divided into the dry form, associated with slowly progressive vision loss, and the wet form, which may be associated with rapidly progressive and severe vision loss. The risk of AMD and of the development of the wet form is associated with genetic and nongenetic (eg, age, smoking) influences.

**FDA REGULATORY STATUS**

Clinical laboratories may develop and validate tests in-house and market them as a laboratory service; laboratory-developed tests (LDTs) must meet the general regulatory standards of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA). Laboratories that offer LDTs must be licensed by CLIA for high-complexity testing. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has chosen not to require any regulatory review of these tests.

**POLICY STATEMENT**

*This policy statement applies to clinical review performed for pre-service (Prior Approval, Precertification, Advanced Benefit Determination, etc.) and/or post-service claims.*

Genetic testing for macular degeneration is considered investigational.

**POLICY GUIDELINES**

**GENETICS NOMENCLATURE UPDATE**

Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS) nomenclature is used to report information on variants found in DNA and serves as an international standard in DNA diagnostics. It is being implemented for genetic testing medical evidence review updates starting in 2017 (see Table PG1). HGVS nomenclature is recommended by HGVS, the Human Variome Project, and the HUman Genome Organization (HUGO). The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP) standards and guidelines for interpretation of sequence variants represent expert opinion from ACMG, AMP, and the College of American Pathologists. These recommendations primarily apply to genetic tests used in clinical laboratories, including genotyping, single genes, panels, exomes,
and genomes. Table PG2 shows the recommended standard terminology—"pathogenic," "likely pathogenic," "uncertain significance," "likely benign," and "benign"—to describe variants identified that cause Mendelian disorders.

Table PG1. Nomenclature to Report on Variants Found in DNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous</th>
<th>Updated</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutation</td>
<td>Disease-associated variant</td>
<td>Disease-associated change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant</td>
<td>Change in the DNA sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familial variant</td>
<td>Disease-associated variant</td>
<td>Disease-associated variant identified in a proband for use in subsequent targeted genetic testing in first-degree relatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table PG2. ACMG-AMP Standards and Guidelines for Variant Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant Classification</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathogenic</td>
<td>Disease-causing change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely pathogenic</td>
<td>Likely disease-causing change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant of uncertain significance</td>
<td>Change in DNA sequence with uncertain effects on disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely benign</td>
<td>Likely benign change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign</td>
<td>Benign change in the DNA sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; AMP: Association for Molecular Pathology.

**Genetic Counseling**

Genetic counseling is primarily aimed at patients who are at risk for inherited disorders, and experts recommend formal genetic counseling in most cases when genetic testing for an inherited condition is considered. The interpretation of the results of genetic tests and the understanding of risk factors can be very difficult and complex. Therefore, genetic counseling will assist individuals in understanding the possible benefits and harms of genetic testing, including the possible impact of the information on the individual’s family. Genetic counseling may alter the utilization of genetic testing substantially and may reduce inappropriate testing. Genetic counseling should be performed by an individual with experience and expertise in genetic medicine and genetic testing methods.
RATIONALE

Summary of Evidence
For individuals who are asymptomatic with risk of developing age-related macular degeneration (AMD) who receive genetic testing for AMD, the evidence includes genetic association studies and risk prediction models. Relevant outcomes are test validity, change in disease status, and functional outcomes. The analytic validity of genetic testing for AMD is high, and the clinical validity of genetic testing appears to provide a small, incremental benefit to risk stratification based on nongenetic risk factors. The clinical utility of genetic testing for AMD is limited, in that there are currently no preventive measures that can be undertaken. No studies have shown improvement in health outcomes in patients who have been identified as being at high risk based on genetic testing.

For individuals who have age-related macular degeneration (AMD), who receive genetic testing for AMD, the evidence includes genetic association studies and risk prediction models. The evidence for genetic testing in individuals who have AMD includes genetic association studies and risk prediction models. Relevant outcomes are test validity, change in disease status, and functional outcomes. The analytic validity of genetic testing for assessing the risk of progression to advanced AMD is high. The clinical utility of genetic testing in patients who have AMD is limited, in that genetic testing has not been shown to be superior to clinical evaluation in determining the risk of progression of disease. In addition, there is no known association with specific genotypes and specific therapies. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements
The 2014 American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) Task Force on Genetic Testing recommendations specific to genetic testing for complex eye disorders like AMD state that the presence of any one of the disease-associated variants is not highly predictive of the development of disease. The AAO Task Force finds that in many cases, standard clinical diagnostic methods like biomicroscopy, ophthalmoscopy, tonography, and perimetry will be more accurate for assessing a patient’s risk of vision loss from a complex disease than the assessment of a small number of genetic loci. AAO concludes that genetic testing for complex diseases will become relevant to the routine practice of medicine when clinical trials demonstrate that patients with specific genotypes benefit from specific types of therapy or surveillance; until such benefit can be demonstrated, the routine genetic testing of patients with complex eye diseases, or unaffected patients with a family history of such diseases, is not warranted.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations
No U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations for genetic testing for macular degeneration have been identified.

Medicare National Coverage
There is no national coverage determination (NCD).

REFERENCES