

Geisinger Health Plan Policies and Procedure Manual

Policy: MP210

Section: Medical Benefit Policy

Subject: Endometrial Ablation

Applicable Lines of Business

Commercial	X	СНІР	X
Medicare	Х	ACA	Х
Medicaid	Х		

I. Policy: Endometrial Ablation

II. Purpose/Objective:

To provide a policy of coverage regarding Endometrial Ablation

III. Responsibility:

- A. Medical Directors
- **B.** Medical Management

IV. Required Definitions

- 1. Attachment a supporting document that is developed and maintained by the policy writer or department requiring/authoring the policy.
- 2. Exhibit a supporting document developed and maintained in a department other than the department requiring/authoring the policy.
- 3. Devised the date the policy was implemented.
- 4. Revised the date of every revision to the policy, including typographical and grammatical changes.
- 5. Reviewed the date documenting the annual review if the policy has no revisions necessary.

V. Additional Definitions

Medical Necessity or Medically Necessary means Covered Services rendered by a Health Care Provider that the Plan determines are:

- a. appropriate for the symptoms and diagnosis or treatment of the Member's condition, illness, disease or injury;
- b. provided for the diagnosis, and the direct care and treatment of the Member's condition, illness disease or injury;
- c. in accordance with current standards of good medical treatment practiced by the general medical community.
- d. not primarily for the convenience of the Member, or the Member's Health Care Provider; and
- e. the most appropriate source or level of service that can safely be provided to the Member. When applied to hospitalization, this further means that the Member requires acute care as an inpatient due to the nature of the services rendered or the Member's condition, and the Member cannot receive safe or adequate care as an outpatient.

Medicaid Business Segment

Medically Necessary — A service, item, procedure, or level of care that is necessary for the proper treatment or management of an illness, injury, or disability is one that:

- Will, or is reasonably expected to, prevent the onset of an illness, condition, injury or disability.
- Will, or is reasonably expected to, reduce or ameliorate the physical, mental or developmental effects of an illness, condition, injury or disability.

• Will assist the Member to achieve or maintain maximum functional capacity in performing daily activities, taking into account both the functional capacity of the Member and those functional capacities that are appropriate for Members of the same age

DESCRIPTION:

Endometrial ablation is the removal or destruction of the endometrium (lining of the uterus). Endometrial ablation is an alternative to hysterectomy for members with heavy uterine bleeding who wish to avoid hysterectomy.

INDICATIONS:

Endometrial ablation with or without hysteroscopic guidance may be considered medically necessary in members who meet the following criteria:

- Profuse menorrhagia such that the individual would be a candidate for hysterectomy, that is unresponsive to (or a contraindication/intolerance exists for) either:
 - o Hormonal or other pharmacotherapy for a minimum of 3 months; or
 - Dilation and curettage
 - and
- Precancerous lesions, cancerous lesions or structural abnormalities of the endometrium or cervix that require surgical treatment have been ruled out; and
- Gynecological exam and cervical cytology have excluded significant cervical disease; and
- Childbearing has been completed
- The endometrial ablation is accomplished using any of the following FDA approved technologies:
 - o laser ablation using a neodymium-yttrium aluminum garnet (Nd-YAG) laser
 - o electrosurgical ablation (rollerball)
 - o transcervical resection of the endometrium
 - o thermal ablation (cryoablation, thermal fluid-filled balloon, heated saline, radiofrequency, microwave)
- Endometrial ablation, using an FDA approved device, for treatment of residual menstrual bleeding after androgen therapy in a female to male gender reassignment.

EXCLUSIONS:

There is insufficient evidence in the peer-reviewed published medical literature to establish the effectiveness of photodynamic ablation of the endometrium when compared to established technologies. It is considered experimental, investigational or unproven and is **NOT COVERED**.

There is insufficient evidence in the peer-reviewed published medical literature to establish the effectiveness of chemoablation of the endometrium when compared to established technologies. It is considered experimental, investigational or unproven and is **NOT COVERED**.

Medicaid Business Segment:

Any requests for services, that do not meet criteria set in the PARP, may be evaluated on a case by case basis

Note: A complete description of the process by which a given technology or service is evaluated and determined to be experimental, investigational or unproven is outlined in MP 15 - Experimental Investigational or Unproven Services or Treatment.

CODING ASSOCIATED WITH: Endometrial ablation

The following codes are included below for informational purposes and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion of a procedure or device code(s) does not constitute or imply coverage nor does it imply or guarantee provider reimbursement. Coverage is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable laws regarding coverage of specific services. Please note that per Medicare coverage rules, only specific CPT/HCPCS Codes may be covered for the Medicare Business Segment. Please consult the CMS website at www.cms.gov or the local Medicare Administrative Carrier (MAC) for more information on Medicare coverage and coding requirements

HCPCS/CPT Coding

- 58353 Endometrial ablation, thermal, without hysteroscopic guidance
- 58356 Endometrial cryoablation with ultrasonic guidance, including endometrial curettage, when performed
- 58563 Hysteroscopy, surgical, with endometrial ablation (e.g. endometrial resection, electrosurgical ablation, thermoablation)
- C1886 Catheter, extravascular tissue ablation, any modality (insertable)

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) © American Medical Association: Chicago, IL

LINE OF BUSINESS:

Eligibility and contract specific benefits, limitations and/or exclusions will apply. Coverage statements found in the line of business specific benefit document will supersede this policy. For Medicare, applicable LCD's and NCD's will supercede this policy. For PA Medicaid Business segment, this policy applies as written.

REFERENCES:

Up To Date. Endometrial Ablation. 2016. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/an-overview-of-endometrial-ablation?source=search_result&search=Endometrial%20ablation&selectedTitle=1~48</u>

Hayes Inc Online. Thermal Balloon and Hydrothermal Endometrial Ablation Mar.15, 2007

Hayes Inc Online. Endometrial Laser Ablation April 16, 2007

Hayes Inc Online. <u>Radiofrequency Endometrial Ablation for Menorrhagia Secondary to Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding</u> June 19, 2007

Hayes Inc Online. Endometrial Cryoablation Dec. 14, 2006

ECRI Institute, HTAIS Hotline. Thermal Balloon Endometrial Ablation Therapy for Treatment of Idiopathic Menorrhagia July 2006

ECRI Institute, HTAIS Hotline. Impedance-controlled Radio-frequency System for Endometrial Ablation. July 2006.

ECRI Institute, HTAIS Hotline. Cryosurgical Endometrial Ablation for Excessive Uterine Bleeding. April 2004

ECRI Institute, HTAIS Windows Evidence Report. Thermal Uterine Balloon Endometrial Ablation Therapy for Treatment of Benign Menorrhagia. April 2000.

Onoglu A, Taskin O, Inal M, etal. Comparison of the long-term histopathologic and morphologic changes after endometrial rollerball ablation and resection: A prospective randomized trial. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2007;14(1):39-42.

Matteson KA, Abed H, Wheeler TL 2nd, et al.; Society of Gynecologic Surgeons Systematic Review Group. A systematic review comparing hysterectomy with less-invasive treatments for abnormal uterine bleeding. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2012; 19(1):13-28.

Lethaby A, Penninx J, Hickey M, et al. Endometrial resection and ablation techniques for heavy menstrual bleeding. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013;(8):CD001501

Angioni S, Pontis A, Nappi L, et al. Endometrial ablation: First- vs. second-generation techniques. Minerva Ginecol. 2016;68(2):143-153.

Marjoribanks J, Lethaby A, Farquhar C. Surgery versus medical therapy for heavy menstrual bleeding. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2016;(1):CD003855

Sharp HT. An overview of endometrial ablation. UpToDate Inc., Waltham, MA. Last reviewed Sept 2019

Scordalakes C, delRosario R, Shimer A, Stankiewicz R. Efficacy and patient satisfaction after NovaSure and Minerva endometrial ablation for treating abnormal uterine bleeding: A retrospective comparative study. Int J Womens Health. 2018;10:137-145

Zhai Y, Zhang Z, Wang W, et al. Meta-analysis of bipolar radiofrequency endometrial ablation versus thermal balloon endometrial ablation for the treatment of heavy menstrual bleeding. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2018;140(1):3-10.

Bofill Rodriguez M, Lethaby A, Grigore M, et al. Endometrial resection and ablation techniques for heavy menstrual bleeding. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2019;(1):CD001501.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). (May, 2007; reaffirmed 2018). Practice bulletin #81: endometrial ablation.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ACOG committee opinion no. 557: Management of acute abnormal uterine bleeding in nonpregnant reproductive-aged women. Obstet Gynecol. 2013 (Reaffirmed 2019); 121(4):891-896.

Beelen, P., van der Velde, M., Herman, M.C., Geomini, P.M., van den Brink, M., Duijnhoven, R.G., et al. Treatment of women with heavy menstrual bleeding: Results of a prospective cohort study alongside a randomised controlled trial. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology, 2021;257, 1-5

This policy will be revised as necessary and reviewed no less than annually.

Devised: 12/20/07

Revised: 7/16 (Gender Language); 11/19 (add indication)

Reviewed: 01/09, 12/09, 12/10, 12/11, 12/12, 12/13, 12/14; 12/15, 12/16, 11/17, 11/18, 11/20, 11/21, 11/22, 11/23

Geisinger Health Plan may refer collectively to health care coverage sponsors Geisinger Health Plan, Geisinger Quality Options, Inc., and Geisinger Indemnity Insurance Company, unless otherwise noted. Geisinger Health Plan is part of Geisinger, an integrated health care delivery and coverage organization.

Coverage for experimental or investigational treatments, services and procedures is specifically excluded under the member's certificate with Geisinger Health Plan. Unproven services outside of an approved clinical trial are also specifically excluded under the member's certificate with Geisinger Health Plan. This policy does not expand coverage to services or items specifically excluded from coverage in the member's certificate with Geisinger Health Plan. Additional information can be found in MP015 Experimental, Investigational or Unproven Services.

Prior authorization and/or pre-certification requirements for services or items may apply. Pre-certification lists may be found in the member's contract specific benefit document. Prior authorization requirements can be found at https://www.geisinger.org/health-plan/providers/ghp-clinical-policies

Please be advised that the use of the logos, service marks or names of Geisinger Health Plan, Geisinger Quality Options, Inc. and Geisinger Indemnity Insurance Company on a marketing, press releases or any communication piece regarding the contents of this medical policy is strictly prohibited without the prior written consent of Geisinger Health Plan. Additionally, the above medical policy does not confer any endorsement by Geisinger Health Plan, Geisinger Quality Options, Inc. and Geisinger Indemnity Insurance Company regarding the medical service, medical device or medical lab test described under this medical policy.