

Policy: MP201

Section: Medical Benefit Policy

Subject: Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Applicable Lines of Business

Commercial	X	CHIP	X
Medicare	X	ACA	X
Medicaid	X		

I. Policy: Obstructive Sleep Apnea

II. Purpose/Objective:

To provide a policy of coverage regarding Obstructive Sleep Apnea

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

Apnea: Cessation of airflow at the nostrils and mouth lasting at least ten seconds. There are three types of apnea: obstructive, central and mixed. Obstructive apnea is secondary to an upper airway obstruction; central apnea is associated with a cessation of all respiratory movements; mixed apnea has both central and obstructive components.

Hypopnea: An abnormal respiratory event lasting at least ten seconds with at least a 30% reduction in thoracoabdominal movement or airflow as compared to baseline, and with at least a 4% oxygen desaturation.

Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI): The number of apneas plus hypopneas (obstructive, central or mixed) per hour of sleeps; also referred to as the respiratory disturbance index (per AASM Practice Parameters).

Interface: Interface includes all items that allow the passage of positive pressure between the CPAP machine and an airway.

Respiratory-Disturbance Index (RDI): The number of apneas plus hypopneas (obstructive, central or mixed) per hour of sleep; also referred to as the apnea-hypopnea index.

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Devices (CPAP) a non-invasive provision of air pressure through an interface and flow generator system to prevent collapse of the oropharyngeal walls during sleep.

Auto-or Self-titrating Positive Airway System (APAP) utilizes an algorithm that uses a pressure transducer and micropressure to monitor the airway for vibration pattern and then makes air pressure adjustments based on the incidence of apnea/absence of vibration.

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSA) is characterized by repetitive episodes of upper airway obstruction due to the collapse and obstruction of the upper airway during sleep. The sequence of events leading to airway obstruction is as follows:

1. Decreased upper airway muscle activity with sleep-onset leads to pharyngeal narrowing;
2. Increased negative intraluminal pressures result, producing further pharyngeal narrowing;
3. Ineffective activation of upper airway muscles relative to the respiratory pump muscles fails to counteract the negative intraluminal pressure; AND
4. Pharyngeal closure results.

The Plan considers the diagnosis and treatment of obstructive airway disease medically necessary according to the criteria below:

Diagnosis

For information related to the diagnosis and management of sleep-related disorders, please see **MP 217 Polysomnography and Sleep Studies** for coverage criteria

Treatment

Treatment of snoring in the absence of documented obstructive sleep apnea is considered not medically necessary and is NOT COVERED.

A. Positive Airway Pressure (PAP) Systems and for the Treatment of OSA

Coverage for these items is subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the Durable Medical Equipment benefits as outlined in the applicable benefit document.

A request for coverage requires a pre-certification through Medical Management Department or Designee. Equipment must be obtained through contracted Durable Medical Equipment vendors. Equipment or supplies provided at a sleep testing site without pre-certification may be denied with no member liability.

CPAP and/ or APAP may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea when the following qualifying criteria are met:

1. For ages 8 years or less, documented apnea or refractory hypoxemia; **or**
2. For ages 8 years or more, diagnosis of Obstructive Sleep Apnea *accordance with MP 217 – Polysomnography and Sleep Studies.*

And

3. Member must satisfy Criteria a or b and one of the following criteria
- a AHI/RDI greater than 15 events per hour; **or**
 - b AHI/RDI greater than 5 and less than 14 with documented symptoms of one of the following:
 - (i) Symptomatic excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) as in an elevated Epworth sleepiness scale score of 11 or more; **or**
 - (ii) Documented evidence of impaired cognition or mood disorders or insomnia; **or**
 - (iii) Documented hypertension, cor pulmonale, ischemic heart disease; **or**
 - (iv) Documented evidence of non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION); **or**
 - (v) Body mass index of 35 or greater; **or**
 - (vi) History of stroke

CPAP and/ or APAP may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome (UARS) without significant oxygenation desaturation, apneas, or hypopneas but with fragmented sleep leading to excessiveness day-time sleepiness.

*** For the Medicare and Medicaid Business Segments Only** - Additional coverage may be available through the applicable CMS mandates and/or the Coverage with Evidence Development (CED) when enrolled in a Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)-approved practical clinical trial.

Bi-level Positive Airway pressure devices may be considered medically necessary when a standard CPAP is not tolerated or when nocturnal oxygen saturation is not raised sufficiently with standard CPAP.

The Plan covers bi-level positive airway pressure (BiPAP) as medically necessary for the treatment of OSA with coexisting central hypoventilation or for those who require, but prove intolerant to, high pressures of CPAP, C-Flex or APAP.

AUTHORIZATION DETERMINATION CPAP, APAP and Bi-PAP equipment will be initially rented for a three - month time period. By the end of the first three months, the computerized, smartcard technology will be downloaded to assess if continued compliance criteria was met. Non-compliance will result in medical director review to determine medical necessity. Extenuating circumstances that affect compliance will be taken into consideration.

For continued coverage:

Compliance with the returning of the Smartcard technology and with the use of the CPAP, APAP or Bi-PAP unit is required in order to receive continued coverage. Noncompliance is defined as use of the CPAP equipment less than the required minimum of 4 hours per 24 hour period at least 70% of the time as recorded on the Smartcard download.

B. Oral appliances

Mandibular advancement appliances and/or tongue-retaining devices are considered to be medically necessary for members who have a sleep study documenting one of the following:

- a AHI/RDI greater than 15 events per hour; or
- b AHI/RDI greater than 5 and less than 14 with documented symptoms of one of the following:
 - (i) Symptomatic excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) as in an elevated Epworth sleepiness scale score of 11 or more; or
 - (ii) Documented evidence of impaired cognition or mood disorders or insomnia; or
 - (iii) Documented hypertension, cor pulmonale, ischemic heart disease; or
 - (iv) Documented evidence of non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION); or
 - (v) Body mass index of 35 or greater; or
 - (vi) History of stroke
- c AHI/RDI greater than 30 and:
 - (i) the member cannot tolerate a positive pressure device; or
 - (ii) a positive pressure device is medically contraindicated

C. Surgical Management for the Treatment of OSA

1. **Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPP) and Laser-assisted Uvulopalatoplasty (LAUP)** procedures may be considered *medically necessary* for the treatment of clinically significant sleep apnea (OSA) or upper airway resistance syndrome (UARS) when they met the following criteria:
 - a. A full polysomnogram performed in a sleep disorders laboratory that rules out non-obstructive causes of sleep apnea; **and**
 - b. CPAP is not tolerated or when nocturnal oxygen saturation is not raised sufficiently with standard CPAP; **and**
 - c. A pre-surgical physical evaluation which confirms the site of obstruction as being the oropharynx [palate] and/or hypopharynx [base of tongue]

*Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy procedures may be performed in conjunction with and in addition to LAUP, at the time of surgery.

D. Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation - Unilateral (eg, Inspire) and Bilateral(eg, Genio)

Unilateral hypoglossal nerve stimulation using an FDA-approved device is considered medically necessary for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea when ALL of the following criteria are met:

1. The member is 22 years of age or older; **OR**
2. The member is between 18 and 22 years of age and one of the following is met:
 - a. Member has had an adenotonsillectomy; or
 - b. An adenotonsillectomy is contraindicated for the member.

and
2. Body mass index (BMI) is less than 35 kg/m²; **and**
3. A polysomnography (PSG) is performed within 24 months of first consultation for HGNS implant; and
4. Member has predominantly obstructive events (defined as central and mixed apneas less than 25% of the total AHI); **and**
5. AHI is 15 to 65 events per hour; **and**
6. Member has documentation that demonstrates CPAP failure (defined as AHI greater than 15 despite CPAP usage) or CPAP intolerance (defined as less than 4 hours per night, 5 nights per week or the CPAP has been returned) including shared decision making that the patient was intolerant of CPAP despite consultation with a sleep expert: **and**
7. Absence of complete concentric collapse at the soft palate level as seen on a drug-induced sleep endoscopy (DISE) procedure; **and**
8. No other anatomical findings that would compromise performance of device (e.g., tonsil size 3 or 4 per standardized tonsillar hypertrophy grading scale).

Hypoglossal nerve stimulation is considered medically necessary for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea in adolescents and young adults with Down syndrome when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- The member has a diagnosis of Down syndrome; and
- The member is 10 through 21 years of age; and
- Body mass index (BMI) less than or equal to 95th percentile for age; and
- Absence of complete concentric collapse at the soft palate level as seen on a drug-induced sleep endoscopy (DISE) procedure; and
- Member has predominantly obstructive events (defined as central and mixed apneas less than 25% of the total AHI); and
 - AHI 5 or greater for ages 10 through 17; OR
 - AHI is 15 to 65 events per hour age 18 through 21
 - and
- Member has documentation that demonstrates CPAP failure defined as at least one of the following:
 - Noncompliance; OR
 - Undesirable side effects; OR
 - Persistent symptoms despite compliant use; OR
 - A documented unwillingness or refusal to use CPAP therapy

EXCLUSIONS:

The **Plan** does not provide coverage for ANY of the following procedures or services for the treatment of OSA because they are considered **experimental, investigational or unproven**: (This list may not be all inclusive):

- Radiofrequency Volumetric Tissue Reduction (Somnoplasty™) (**See Also MP40 – Somnoplasty/Coblation**)

- Coblation (**See Also MP40 – Somnoplasty/Coblation**)
- Cautery-assisted Palatal Stiffening Operation (CAPSO)
- Pillar™ Palatal Implant System
- Repose Bone Screw System
- AIRvance Tongue Suspension Advance System (adjustable tongue advancement device)
- Winx therapy system/oral pressure therapy
- NMES tongue muscle (eXciteOSA)
- Injection Snoreplasty™
- Flexible Positive Airway Pressure
- Intranasal expiratory resistance valve
- Electronic positional OSA treatment devices

The Plan **does NOT provide coverage** for the use of NMES to the tongue base as a treatment for obstructive sleep apnea because it is considered experimental, investigational or unproven. There is insufficient evidence in the peer-reviewed published medical literature to establish the effectiveness of this treatment on health outcomes when compared to established treatments or technologies.

The use of oral appliances for the treatment of socially disruptive snoring in the absence of documented OSA is considered to be not medically necessary, and **NOT COVERED**.

The use of oral appliances for the treatment of upper airway resistance syndrome is considered to be experimental, investigational or unproven, and **NOT COVERED**.

The use of implantable neurostimulation (aka Phrenic Nerve Stimulation) devices for the treatment of Central Sleep Apnea (CSA) is considered to be unproven and **NOT COVERED**. There is insufficient evidence of safety and/or efficacy in the published peer-reviewed medical literature.

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**.

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.

Associated Coding: Obstructive Sleep Apnea

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.

Covered Services:

- 30999 Unlisted procedure, nose
- 41512 Tongue base suspension, permanent suture technique
- 41530 Submucosal ablation of the tongue base, radiofrequency, one or more sites, per session
- 42145 Palatopharyngoplasty (eg. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, uvulopharyngoplasty)
- 42160 Destruction of lesion, palate or uvula (thermal, cryo or chemical)
- 42890 Limited pharyngectomy
- 42299 Unlisted procedure, palate, uvula
- 42999 Unlisted procedure, pharynx, adenoids or tonsils
- 64582 Hypoglossal nerve neurostimulator implantation; open
- 64583 Hypoglossal nerve neurostimulator revision or replacement
- 64584 Hypoglossal nerve neurostimulator removal
- 64568 Open implantation of cranial nerve (eg, vagal or hypoglossal) neurostimulator electrode array and pulse generator *{Inspire V single lead HNS}*
- 64582 Open implantation of hypoglossal neurostimulator array, pulse generator, and distal respiratory sensor electrode array *{Inspire IV HNS}*
- 94660 Continuous positive airway pressure ventilation (CPAP), initiation and management

- 95803 Actigraphy testing, recording, analysis, interpretation and report (minimum of 72 hours to 14 consecutive days of recording)
- 95805 Multiple sleep latency or maintenance of wakefulness testing, recording, analysis and interpretation of physiological measurements of sleep during multiple trials to assess sleepiness
- 95806 Sleep study, simultaneous recording of ventilation, respiratory effort, ECG or heart rate, and oxygen saturation, unattended by a technologist
- 95807 Sleep study, simultaneous recording of ventilation, respiratory effort, ECG or heart rate, and oxygen saturation, attended by a technologist
- 95808 Polysomnography; sleep staging with 1-3 additional parameters of sleep, attended by a technologist
- 95810 Sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, attended by a technologist
- 95811 Sleep staging with 4 or more additional parameters of sleep, with initiation of continuous positive airway pressure therapy or bi-level ventilation, attended by a technologist
- 95822 Electroencephalogram (EEG); recording in coma or sleep only
- A7027 Combination oral/nasal mask, used with CPAP
- A7030 Full face mask used with positive airway pressure device, each
- A7031 Full face mask interface, replacement for full face mask, each
- A7032 Replacement cushion for nasal application device, each
- A7033 Replacement pillows for nasal application device, pair
- A7034 Nasal interface (mask or cannula type) used with positive airway pressure device, with or Without head strap
- A7035 Headgear used with positive airway pressure device
- A7036 Chinstrap used with positive airway pressure device
- A7037 Tubing used with positive airway pressure device
- A7039 Filter, non-disposable, used with positive airway pressure device
- A7044 Oral interface used with positive airway pressure device, each
- A7049 Expiratory positive airway pressure intranasal resistance valve
- C9727 Insertion of palate implants
- E0470 Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, without backup rate feature, used With noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
- E0471 Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with backup rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
- E0472 Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with backup rate feature, used with invasive interface, e.g., tracheostomy tube (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
- E0485 Oral Device/appliance used to reduce upper airway collapsibility, adjustable or non-adjustable, prefabricated, includes fitting and adjustment.
- E0486 Oral Device/appliance used to reduce upper airway collapsibility, adjustable or non-adjustable, custom fabricated, includes fitting and adjustment.
- E0490 Power source and control electronics unit for oral device/appliance for neuromuscular electrical stimulation of the tongue muscle, controlled by hardware remote
- E0491 Oral device/appliance for neuromuscular electrical stimulation of the tongue muscle, used in conjunction with the power source and control electronics unit, controlled by hardware remote, 90-day supply
- E0561 Humidifier, non-heated, used with positive airway pressure device
- E0562 Humidifier, heated, used with positive airway pressure device
- E0601 CPAP continuous airway pressure device
- K1001 Electronic positional obstructive sleep apnea treatment, with sensor, includes all components and accessories, any type
- K1027 Oral device/appliance used to reduce upper airway collapsibility, without fixed mechanical hinge, custom fabricated, includes fitting and adjustment
- K1028 Power source and control electronics unit for oral device/appliance for neuromuscular electrical stimulation of the tongue muscle for the reduction of snoring and obstructive sleep apnea, controlled by phone application
- K1029 Oral device/appliance for neuromuscular electrical stimulation of the tongue muscle, used in conjunction with the power source and control electronics unit, controlled by phone application, 90-day supply
- S2080 Laser-assisted uvulopalatoplasty (LAUP)
- 0424T Insertion or replacement of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; complete system (transvenous placement of right or left stimulation lead, sensing lead, implantable pulse generator)
- 0425T Insertion or replacement of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; sensing lead only
- 0426T Insertion or replacement of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; stimulation lead

only
0427T Insertion or replacement of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; pulse generator only
0428T Removal of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; pulse generator only
0429T Removal of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; sensing lead only
0430T Removal of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea; stimulation lead only
0431T Removal and replacement of neurostimulator system for treatment of central sleep apnea, pulse generator only
0434T Interrogation device evaluation implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system for central sleep apnea
0435T Programming device evaluation of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system for central sleep apnea; single session
0436T Programming device evaluation of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system for central sleep apnea; during sleep study
0466T Insertion of chest wall respiratory sensor electrode or electrode array, including connection to pulse generator (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0467T Revision or replacement of chest wall respiratory sensor electrode or electrode array, including connection to existing pulse generator
0468T Removal of chest wall respiratory sensor electrode or electrode array
C9727 Insertion of implants into the soft palate; minimum of three implants
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:

ASDA "Practice Parameters for the Indications of Polysomnography and Related Procedures", ASDA Standards of Practice Committee, 1997. Updated: Sleep 2005;28(4):499-521.

Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC DME MAC Oral Appliances for Obstructive Sleep Apnea (L33611)

Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC DME MAC Positive Airway Pressure (PAP) Devices for the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea (L33718)

"Sleep Related Breathing Disorders in Adults- Recommendations for Syndrome Definition and Measurement Techniques in Clinical Research," AASM Task Force, SLEEP, Volume 22(5), 1999.

CMS Administrative File CAG 00093C, Coverage Decision memo for CPAP, October 30, 2001.

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI), Guideline, Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Second Edition, May 2004. Updated March 2006

Geisinger Clinic Technology Assessment Committee, "Laser-Assisted Uvulopalatoplasty", Jan. 26, 1994

Health Technology Assessment Information Service, Executive Briefings. "Laser-Assisted Uvulopalatoplasty for the Treatment of Simple (Non-apneic) Snoring and Obstructive Sleep Apnea" March 1995:1-17.

Technology Evaluation Center, TEC Evaluation. "Surgical Procedures for the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome", April 1996:10(51):1-17.

Bridgman SA, Dunn KM, "Surgery for Obstructive Sleep Apnea" (Cochran Review). In: *The Cochran Library*, Issue 1, 2001.

Seemann RP, DiToppa JC, Holm MA, Hanson J, " Does Laser-assisted Uvulopalatoplasty Work? An Objective Analysis Using Pre- and Postoperative Polysomnographic Studies". *Journal of Otolaryngology*. 30(4):212-5, 2001 Aug.

Finkelstein Y, Stein G, Ophir D, Berger R, Berger G, " Laser-assisted Uvulopalatoplasty for the Management of Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Myths and Facts". *Archives of Otolaryngology -- Head & Neck Surgery*. 128(4):429-34, 2002 Apr.

Littner M, Kushida CA, Hartse K, Anderson WM, Davila D, Johnson SF, Wise MS, Hirshkowitz M, Woodson BT, "Practice Parameters for the Use of Laser-Assisted Uvulopalatoplasty: An Update for 2000". *Sleep*. 24(5):603-19, 2001 Aug 1.

Ryan CF, Love LL, Unpredictable Results of Laser Assisted Uvulopalatoplasty in the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnoea. *Thorax*. 55(5):399-404, 2000.

Powell, NB, Riley RW, et.al., "Radiofrequency Volumetric Reduction of the Palate in Subjects With Sleep-Disordered Breathing", *Chest*, 113(5):1163-1174, May 1998.

Hukins CA, Mitchell IC, Hillman DR, "Radiofrequency Tissue Volume Reduction of the Soft Palate in Simple Snoring", *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*, 126(5):602-606, May 2000.

Loube D, "Radiofrequency Ablation for Sleep-Disordered Breathing", *Chest*, 113(5):1151-1152, May 1998.

Piccirillo JF, Duntley S, Schotland H, "Obstructive Sleep Apnea", *JAMA*, 284(12):1492-1494, 27 Sept 2000.

Exar EN, Collop NA, "The Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome", *Chest*, 115(4):1127-1139, April 1999.

Krug, P, "Snoring and Obstructive Sleep Apnea", *AORN Journal*, 69(4):792-801, April 1999.

Geisinger Technology Assessment Committee Review, Radio-ablation of Turbonates for Nasal Obstruction, July 12, 2000.

Powell NB, Riley RW, Guilleminault C. Radiofrequency tongue base reduction in sleep-disordered breathing: A pilot study. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1999;120:656-64.

Li KK, Powell NB, Riley RW, Troell RJ, Guilleminault C. Radiofrequency volumetric tissue reduction for treatment of turbinate hypertrophy: A pilot study. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1998;119:569-73.

Nease CJ and Krempel GA. Radiofrequency treatment of turbinate hypertrophy: A randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2004;130:291-9.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center. radiofrequency volumetric tissue reduction for sleep-related breathing disorders. TEC Assessment program December 2000 15 (15); 1-27.

ECRI. Custom Hotline Response (online) Radiofrequency volumetric tissue reduction (Somnoplasty) for obstructive sleep apnea or snoring. Current as of July 27, 2006.

Troell RJ, Powell NB, Riley RW, Li KK. Comparison of postoperative pain between laser-assisted uvulopalatoplasty, uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, and radiofrequency volumetric tissue reduction of the palate. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2000;122:402-9.

Woodson BT, Steward DL, Weaver EM, Javaheri S. A randomized trial of temperature-controlled radiofrequency, continuous positive airway pressure, and placebo for obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2003;128:848-61.

Coticchia JM, Yun RD, Nelson L, Koempel J. Temperature-controlled radiofrequency treatment of tonsillar hypertrophy for reduction of upper airway obstruction in pediatric patients. *arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2006;132:425-431.

Cavaliere M, Mottola G, Iemma M. Comparison of the effectiveness and safety of radiofrequency turbinoplasty and traditional surgical technique in treatment of inferior turbinate hypertrophy. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2005;133:972-978.

Woodson BT, Nelson L, Mickelson S, Huntley T, Sher A. A multi-institutional study of radiofrequency volumetric tissue reduction for OSAS. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2001;125:303-11.

"Coblation in Brief", The Coblation Process, <http://www.arthrocare.com>

Coblation, <http://www.snorenet.com/coblation>

Otolaryngology – Houston, "New Options for Tonsil Problems", <http://www.homestead.com/otolaryngology>

ArthroCare Corporation. Coblation [website]. Sunnyvale, CA: Arthrocare; 1999. Available at: <http://www.arthrocare.com/>. Accessed August 2006.

Bhattacharyya N, Kepnes LJ. Clinical effectiveness of coblation inferior turbinate reduction. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2003;129(4):365-371.

National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE). Coblation tonsillectomy. Interventional Procedure Guidance 9. London, UK: NICE; September 2003, Available at: <http://www.nice.org.uk/pdf/ip/IPG009guidance.pdf>.

Philpott CM, Wild DC, Mehta D, Daniel M, Banerjee AR. A double-blinded randomized controlled trial of coblation versus conventional dissection tonsillectomy on post-operative symptoms. *Clin Otolaryngol*. 2005 Oct;30(5):477-8.

Glade RS, Pearson SE, Zalzal GH, Choi SS. Coblation adenotonsillectomy: An improvement over electrocautery technique? *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2006;134:852-855.

Back L, Paloheimo M, Ylikoski J. Traditional Tonsillectomy compared with bipolar radiofrequency thermal ablation tonsillectomy in adults: a pilot study. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2001;127:1106-1112.

Belloso A, Chidambaram A, Morar P, Timms MS. Coblation tonsillectomy versus dissection tonsillectomy: postoperative hemorrhage. *Laryngoscope* 2003 Nov;113 (11):2010-3.

Geisinger Technology Assessment Triage Committee Review, Radiofrequency Volumetric Tissue Reduction, October 30, 2006.

Geisinger Technology Assessment Triage Committee Review, Non-thermal Volumetric Tissue Reduction October 30, 2006.

Wassmuth Z, Mair E, Loube D, Leonard D. Cautery-assisted palatal stiffening operation for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2000 Jul;123(1 Pt 1):55-60

Mair EA, Day RH. Cautery-assisted palatal stiffening operation. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2000 Apr;122(4):547-56.

Brietzke SE, Mair EA. Injection snoreplasty: investigation of alternative sclerotherapy agents. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2004 Jan;130(1):47-57.

Brietzke SE, Mair EA. Injection snoreplasty: extended follow-up and new objective data. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2003 May;128(5):605-15.

Maurer JT, Verse T, Stuck BA, Hormann K, Hein G. Palatal implants for primary snoring: short-term results of a new minimally invasive surgical technique. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2005 Jan;132(1):125-31.

Maurer JT, Hein G, Verse T, Hormann K, Stuck BA. Long-term results of palatal implants for primary snoring. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2005 Oct;133(4):573-8.

Kuhnel TS, Hein G, Hohenhorst W, Maurer JT. Soft Palate implants: a new option for treating habitual snoring. *Eur Arch otorhinolaryngol* 2005; 262:277-280.

ECRI. HTAIS Custom Hotline Response. Actigraphy for the Evaluation of Sleep Disorders. 3/9/05. Accessed 11/17/05.

Sadeh A, Acebo C. The role of actigraphy in sleep medicine. *Sleep Medicine reviews*. 2002;6(2):113-124.

Sforza E, Zamagni M, Petiav C, Krieger J. Actigraphy and leg movements during sleep: A validation study. *Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology*. March 1999;16(2):154-160.

Littner M, Kushida CA, Anderson WM, et. al. Practice Parameters for the Role of Actigraphy in the Study of Sleep and Circadian Rhythms: An Update for 2002. *American Academy of Sleep Medicine*. *Sleep* 2003;26(3):337-341.

Thorpy M, Chesson A, Derderian S, et. al. Practice Parameters for the Use of Actigraphy in the Clinical Assessment of Sleep Disorders. *American Academy of Sleep Medicine*. *Sleep* 1995;18;285-287.

American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Practice Parameters for the Evaluation of Chronic Insomnia. *Sleep* 2000;23(2):237-241.

Hauri PJ, Wisbey J. Wrist actigraphy in insomnia. *Sleep* 1992;15(4):293-301.

Vallieres A, Morin CM. Actigraphy in the assessment of insomnia. *Sleep* 2003;26(7):902-906.

Elbaz M, Roue GM, Lofaso F, Quera Salva MA. Utility of actigraphy in the diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep* 2002;25(5):527-531.

Jean-Louis G, Kripke DF, Cole RJ, Assmus JD, Langer RD. Sleep detection with an accelerometer actigraph: comparisons with polysomnography. *Physiological Behavior* Jan. 2001;72(1-2):21-28.

Pollak CP, Tryon WW, Nagaraja H, Dzwonczyk R. How accurately does wrist actigraphy identify the states of sleep and wakefulness? *Sleep* 2001;24(8):957-965.

Penzel T, Kesper K, Pinnow I, Becker HF, Vogelmeier C. Peripheral arterial tonometry, oximetry and actigraphy for ambulatory recording of sleep apnea. *Physiological Measurement* 2004;25:1025-1036.

American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Standards of Practice Committee of the Practice parameters for clinical use of the multiple sleep latency tests and the maintenance of wakefulness test. Sleepiness; hypersomnia; daytime wakefulness Sleep. 2005;28(1):113-121.

Kushida CA, Littner MR, Hirshkowitz M, Morgenthaler TI, Alessi CA, Bailey D, et al. Practice parameters for the use of continuous and bilevel positive airway pressure devices to treat adult patients with sleep-related breathing disorders. *Sleep*. 2006 Mar 1;29(3):375-80.

Kushida CA, Littner MR, Morgenthaler T, Alessi CA, Bailey D, Coleman J, et al. Practice parameters for the indications for polysomnography and related procedures: an update for 2005. Accessed February 5, 2007. Available at URL address: <http://www.aasmnet.org/PracticeParam.aspx>

Kushida CA, Morgenthaler TI, Littner MR, Alessi CA, Bailey D, Coleman J, et al. Practice parameters for the treatment of snoring and Obstructive Sleep Apnea with oral appliances: an update for 2005. *Sleep*. 2006 Feb 1;29(2):240-3.

Morgenthaler TI, Kapen S, Lee-Chiong T, Alessi C, Boehlecke B, Brown T, et al. Practice parameters for the medical therapy of obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep*. 2006 Aug 1;29(8):1031-5.

Chesson A, Berry R, Pack A. Practice parameters for the use of portable monitoring devices in the investigation of suspected obstructive sleep apnea in adults. *Sleep*. 2003;26(7):907-13.

Veasey SC, Guilleminault C, Strohl KP, Sanders MH, Ballard RD, Magalang UJ. Medical therapy for obstructive sleep apnea: a review by the Medical Therapy for Obstructive Sleep Apnea Task Force of the Standards of Practice Committee of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. *Sleep*. 2006 Aug 1;29(8):1036-44.

Thorpy M, Chesson A, Derderian S, Kader G, Millman R, Potolicchio S, et al. Practice parameters for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea in adults: the efficacy of surgical modifications of the upper airway. Standards of Practice Committee of the American Sleep Disorders Association. Accessed February 5, 2007. Available at URL address: <http://www.aasmnet.org/PracticeParam.aspx>

Ferguson KA, Cartwright R, Rogers R, Schmidt-Nowara W. Oral appliances for snoring and obstructive sleep apnea: a review. *Sleep*. 2006 Feb 1;29(2):244-62.

Winifred S. Hayes. Hayes Directory (online) Radiofrequency Tissue Volume Reduction for the Treatment of Upper Airway Obstruction. Lansdale, PA. HAYES INC. March 30, 2007.

Winifred S. Hayes. Hayes Directory (online) Actigraphy for diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome in adults. Lansdale, PA. HAYES INC. April 17, 2008.

Koutsourelakis I, Georgouloupoulos G, Perraki E, et al. Randomised trial of nasal surgery for fixed nasal obstruction in obstructive sleep apnoea. *Eur Respir J*. 2008;31(1):110-117.

Lin HC, Friedman M, Chang HW, Gurpinar B. The efficacy of multilevel surgery of the upper airway in adults with obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome. *Laryngoscope*. 2008;118(5):902-908.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Decision memo for sleep testing for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) (CAG-00405N). Medicare Coverage Database. CMS; March 3, 2009.

Tice JA. Portable devices in home testing for obstructive sleep apnea. A Technology Assessment. San Francisco, CA: California Technology Assessment Forum (CTAF); 2009.

Behbehani R, Matthews MK, et al. Nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy in patients with sleep apnea while being treated with continuous positive airway pressure. *Am J Ophthalmol*.2005;139(3):518-521.

Palombi K, Renard E. et al. Non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy is nearly systematically associated with obstructive sleep apnoea. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2006;90:879-882.

Up to Date. Nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy: Epidemiology, pathogenesis, and etiologies. Oct. 14, 2008.

Mojon DS, Hedges TR, et al. Association between sleep apnea syndrome and nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy. *Arch. Ophthalmol*. 2002;120(5):601-605.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Therapy for Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA). Medicare Coverage Database. CMS; October 15, 2008.

Strollo PJ, Jr., Soose RJ, Maurer JT, et al. Upper-airway stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea. *N Engl J Med*. Jan 9 2014;370(2):139-149.

Kezirian EJ, Goding GS, Jr., Malhotra A, et al. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation improves obstructive sleep apnea: 12-month outcomes. *J Sleep Res*. Feb 2014;23(1):77-83.

Certal, VF, Zaghi, S, Riaz, M, et al. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation in the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Laryngoscope*. 2015 May;125(5):1254-64.

Woodson BT, Gillespie MB, Soose RJ, et al.; STAR Trial Investigators. Randomized controlled withdrawal study of upper airway stimulation on OSA: short- and long-term effect. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2014 Nov;151(5):880-7.

Johal, A., Fleming, PS., Manek, S., Marinho, VC. Mandibular advancement splint (MAS) therapy for obstructive sleep apnea-an overview and quality assessment of systematic reviews. *Sleep Breath*. 2015.

Geisinger Technology Assessment Triage Group. Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation for treatment of obstructive sleep apnea. April/May 2018.

Kushida CA, Nichols DA, Holmes TH, Quan SF, Walsh JK, Gottlieb DJ, et al. Effects of continuous positive airway pressure on neurocognitive function in obstructive sleep apnea patients: The Apnea Positive Pressure Long-term Efficacy Study (APPLES) *Sleep*. 2012;35(12):1593–1602

Strollo PJ, Jr, Gillespie MB, Soose RJ, Maurer JT, de Vries N, Cornelius J, et al. Upper airway stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea: durability of the treatment effect at 18 months. *Sleep*. 2015;38(10):1593–1598

Safiruddin F, Vanderveken OM, de Vries N, Maurer JT, Lee K, Ni Q, et al. Effect of upper-airway stimulation for obstructive sleep apnoea on airway dimensions. *Eur Respir J*. 2015;45(1):129–138

Goding GS, Jr, Tesfayesus W, Kezirian EJ. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation and airway changes under fluoroscopy. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2012;146(6):1017–1022.

Dedhia RC, Strollo PJ, Soose RJ. Upper airway stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea: past, present, and future. *Sleep*. 2015;38(6):899–906

Woodson BT, Soose RJ, Gillespie MB, Strohl KP, Maurer JT, de Vries N, et al. Three-year outcomes of cranial nerve stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea: the STAR trial. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2016;154(1):181–188

Liu SY, Riley RW. Continuing the original Stanford sleep surgery protocol from upper airway reconstruction to upper airway stimulation: our first successful case. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 2017;75(7):1514–1518

Shah J, Russel JO, Waters T, et al. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty vs CN XII stimulation for treatment of obstructive sleep apnea: A single institution experience. *Am J Otolaryngol*. 2018 Mar 2. pii: S0196-0709(18)30077-2.

Wray CM, Thaler ER. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea: A review of the literature. *World J Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2016 Dec 22;2(4):230-233.

Diercks GR, Wentland C, Keamy D, et al. Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation in Adolescents With Down Syndrome and Obstructive Sleep Apnea. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2017 Nov 2.

Van de Heyning PH, Badr MS, Baskin JZ, et al. Implanted upper airway stimulation device for obstructive sleep apnea. *Laryngoscope*. 2012 Jul;122(7):1626-33.

Friedman M, Jacobowitz O, Hwang MS, et al. Targeted hypoglossal nerve stimulation for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea: Six-month results. *Laryngoscope*. 2016 Nov;126(11):2618-2623.

Novitas Solutions Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation for the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea (L38385)

Dierks G, Wentlan C, Keamy D, et. al. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation in adolescents with down syndrome and obstructive sleep apnea. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2018 Jan;144(1)37-42

Van de Perck E, beyers J, et al. Successful upper airway stimulation therapy in an adult Down syndrome patient with severe obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep and Breathing* 2018; 23(12)

Caloway CL, Dierks GR, Keamy D, et al. Update on Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation in Children With Down Syndrome and Obstructive Sleep Apnea. *Laryngoscope*, 00:1–5, 2019

Karlik JB, Raol N, Gilbertson L. Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulator Placement for Pediatric Trisomy 21 Patients with Refractory Obstructive Sleep Apnea: A Case Series. *Children* 2020; 7(8):81

Thomas AJ, Chavoya M, Terris DJ. Preliminary findings from a prospective, randomized trial of two tongue-base surgeries for sleep-disordered breathing. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2003;129(5):539-546.

Hamans E, Boudewyns A, Stuck BA, et al. Adjustable tongue advancement for obstructive sleep apnea: A pilot study. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol*. 2008;117(11):815-823.

Woodson BT, Steward DL, Mickelson S, et al. Multicenter study of a novel adjustable tongue-advancement device for obstructive sleep apnea. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2010;143(4):585-590.

Colrain IM, Black J, Siegel LC, et al. A multicenter evaluation of oral pressure therapy for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep Med*. 2013;14(9):830-837.

Sundman J, Browaldh N, Fehrm J, et al. Eight-year follow-up of modified uvulopalatopharyngoplasty in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. *Laryngoscope*. 2021 Jan;131(1):E307-E313

Zhou A, Li H, Wang X, et al. Preliminary comparison of the efficacy of several surgical treatments based on maxillomandibular advancement procedures in adult patients with obstructive sleep apnoea: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. 2021 Feb;278(2):543-555.

Potratz M, Sohns C, Dumitrescu D, et al. Phrenic nerve stimulation improves physical performance and hypoxemia in heart failure patients with central sleep apnea. *J Clin Med*. 2021 Jan 8;10(2):202.

Baptista PM, Martínez Ruiz de Apodaca P, Carrasco M, et al. Daytime neuromuscular electrical therapy of tongue muscles in improving snoring in individuals with primary snoring and mild obstructive sleep apnea. *J Clin Med*. 2021; 10(9):1883.

Kotecha B, Wong PY, Zhang H, Hassaan A. A novel intraoral neuromuscular stimulation device for treating sleep-disordered breathing. *Sleep Breath*. 2021.

Sundman J, Browaldh N, Fehrm J, et al. Eight-year follow-up of modified uvulopalatopharyngoplasty in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. *Laryngoscope*. 2021 Jan;131(1):E307-E313

Abraham WT, Jagielski D, Oldenburg O, et al; remede Pilot Study Investigators. Phrenic nerve stimulation for the treatment of central sleep apnea. *JACC Heart Fail*. 2015;3(5):360-369.

Jagielski D, Ponikowski P, Augustini R, et al. Transvenous stimulation of the phrenic nerve for the treatment of central sleep apnoea: 12 months' experience with the remedē® System. *Eur J Heart Fail*. 2016;18(11):1386-1393.

Fox H, Bitter T, Horstkotte D, et al. Long-term experience with first-generation implantable neurostimulation device in central sleep apnea treatment. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol.* 2017;40(5):498-503.

Zhang X, Ding N, Ni B, et al. Safety and feasibility of chronic transvenous phrenic nerve stimulation for treatment of central sleep apnea in heart failure patients. *Clin Respir J.* 2017;11(2):176-184

ECRI Institute. Clinical Evidence Assessment. eXciteOSA (Signifier Medical Technologies Ltd.) for Treating Obstructive Sleep Apnea. January 2022.

ECRI Institute. Clinical Evidence Assessment. Mandibular Advancement Devices for Treating Obstructive Sleep Apnea. March 2022.

Moffa A, Giorgi L, Carnuccio L, et al. New non-invasive electrical stimulation devices for treatment of snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea: a systematic review. *Sleep Breath.* 2022 Apr 23

Kim DH, Kim SW, Han JS, et al. Comparative effectiveness of hypoglossal nerve stimulation and alternative treatments for obstructive sleep apnea: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Sleep Res.* May 2024; 33(3): e14017

Wollny M, Heiser C, Sommer U, et al. Adverse Events with Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation in the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea-A Systematic Review of Clinical Trials and Real-World Data. *J Clin Med.* Jul 23 2024; 13(15).

Dedhia RC, Bliwise DL, Quyyumi AA, et al. Hypoglossal Nerve Stimulation and Cardiovascular Outcomes for Patients With Obstructive Sleep Apnea: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* Jan 01 2024; 150(1): 39-48.

Alrubasy WA, Abuawwad MT, Taha MJ, et al. Hypoglossal nerve stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea in adults: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Respir Med.* 2024; 234: 107826

Eastwood PR, Barnes M, et al. Bilateral hypoglossal nerve stimulation for treatment of adult obstructive sleep apnoea. *European Respiratory Journal* 2020 55(1): 1901320

Woodson BT, Kent DT, et al. Bilateral hypoglossal nerve stimulation for obstructive sleep apnea: a nonrandomized clinical trial. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2025 Nov 1;21(11):1883–1891.

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

Devised: 02/2007

Revised: 7/08, 8/09(added add'l CPAP indication), 10/10, 10/11 (added indication); 6/16 (added exclusion); 5/17 (revised criteria for oral appliance), 11/19 (revised criteria); 2/1/02 (update Medicare coverage of HNS); 2/21 (add criteria for HNS); 2/22 (add exclusions), 2/23 (add exclusion language), 2/24 (expand HNS criteria)

Reviewed: 10/12, 10/13, 10/14; 10/15; 6/18, 6/19, 11/24, 11/25

CMS UM Oversight Committee Approval: 12/23, 5/24, 12/24, 2/26

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.