# STATEMENT OF INTENT 1: PALLIATIVE CARE

It is the intent of the Commission that palliative care services are covered for patients with a life-threatening or serious progressive illness to alleviate symptoms and improve quality of life.

Palliative care services should include culturally appropriate discussions and medical decision making aligned with patient’s personal goals of therapy, assessment of symptom burden, assistance with advance care planning, care coordination, emotional, psychosocial and spiritual support for patients and their families. Palliative care services may be provided concurrently with life prolonging/curative treatments.

Some examples of services associated with an encounter for palliative care (ICD-10 Z51.5) that should be available to patients without regard to Prioritized List line placement:

1. Inpatient palliative care consultations
	1. Hospital Care E&M (CPT 99218-99233)
2. Outpatient palliative care consultations provided in either the office or home setting
	1. E&M Services (CPT 99201-99215)
	2. Transitional Care Management Services (CPT 99495-6)
	3. Advance Care Planning (CPT 99497-8)
	4. Chronic Care Management (CPT 99487-99490)
3. Psychological support and grief counseling (CPT 99201-99215)
4. Medical equipment and supplies for the management of symptomatic complications or support activities of daily living
5. Medications or acupuncture to reduce pain and symptom burden
6. Surgical procedures or therapeutic interventions (for example, palliative radiation therapy) to relieve pain or symptom burden
7. Biofeedback (CPT 90875, 90876, 90901) for treatment of cancer pain

Other services associated with palliative care includes:

1. Social Work
2. Clinical Chaplain/ Spiritual Care
3. Care Coordination

It is NOT the intent of the Commission that coverage for palliative care encompasses those treatments that seek to prolong life despite substantial burdens of treatment and limited chance of benefit. See Guideline Note 12 PATIENT-CENTERED CARE OF ADVANCED CANCER.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 2: DEATH WITH DIGNITY ACT

It is the intent of the Commission that services under ORS 127.800-127.897 (Oregon Death with Dignity Act) be covered for those that wish to avail themselves to those services. Such services include but are not limited to attending physician visits, consulting physician confirmation, mental health evaluation and counseling, and prescription medications.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 3: LOWER PRIORITY SERVICES

It is the intent of the Commission that therapies that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics generally be given low priority on the Prioritized List:

1. Marginal or clinically unimportant benefit
2. Unproven/no benefit
3. Harms outweigh benefits
4. Very high cost in which the cost does not justify the benefit
5. Significantly greater cost compared to alternate therapies when both have similar benefit
6. Significant budget impact that could affect the overall Prioritized List funding level

Where possible, the Commission prioritizes pairings of condition and treatment codes to reflect this lower priority, or simply does not pair a procedure code with one or more conditions if it exhibits one of these characteristics. This is, however, impractical in several circumstances:

1. For diagnostic services appropriate for billing with a variety of diagnoses, including diagnoses representing signs and symptoms as well as diagnoses which otherwise appear above the funding line
2. For ancillary services such as prescription drugs, supplies, physician-administered drugs or durable medical equipment and not identified by a CPT or HCPCS code appropriate for placement on the Prioritized List
3. For procedure codes not appropriate for placement in the funded region of the list but which may be billed with many possible diagnoses, some of which are above the funding line while others may be below the funding line

In these circumstances, the HERC identifies the services in Guideline Notes 172 and 173, which are attached to Line 502 or Line 662 in order to make its intent transparent.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 4: ROLE OF THE PRIORITIZED LIST IN COVERAGE

The Commission makes its prioritization decisions based on the best available published evidence about treatments for each condition. The Prioritized List prioritizes health services according to their importance for the population served and the legislature determines where to place the funding line on the Prioritized List.

STATEMENT OF INTENT 4: ROLE OF THE PRIORITIZED LIST IN COVERAGE (CONT'D)

The Commission recognizes that a condition and treatment pairing above the funding line does not necessarily mean that the service will be covered by the Oregon Health Plan (OHP). There may be other restrictions that apply, such as the service not being medically necessary or appropriate for an individual member. Likewise, the absence of a treatment and condition pairing above the funding line is not meant to be an absolute exclusion from coverage. Coverage may still be authorized under applicable federal and state laws, and Oregon’s Medicaid State Plan and Waiver for an individual member. For example, OAR 410-141-3820 (Oregon Health Plan Benefit Package of Covered Services) includes services such as, but not limited to, the following:

* Diagnostic services, subject to the List’s diagnostic guideline notes when applicable;
* Ancillary services (such as hospitalization, durable medical equipment, certain medications and anesthesia) provided for conditions appearing above the funding line, subject to the List’s ancillary guideline notes when applicable; and
* Services paired with (or ancillary to) an unfunded condition which is causing or exacerbating a funded condition, the treatments for the funded condition are not working or contraindicated, and treatment of the unfunded condition would improve the outcome of treating the funded condition (the “Comorbidity Rule” OAR 410-141-3820(10))
* Services paired with (or ancillary to) an unfunded condition (or otherwise not consistent with the funded region of the List) which, based on the child’s individual circumstances, adversely affects the child’s ability to grow, develop, or participate in school only when providing the unfunded service would improve the child’s ability to grow, develop or participate in school.

In addition, Oregon’s 1115(a) Waiver includes coverage for services such as, but not limited to:

* Services on unfunded lines for children ages from birth through 1
* Services provided for a condition appearing in the funded region of the List in conjunction with federal requirements for Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) and Oregon’s waiver

As a result, the Prioritized List must be used in conjunction with applicable OHP provisions found in federal and state laws, the State Plan and Waiver in coverage determination.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 5: TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PAIN

It is the intent of the Commission that covered chronic pain conditions be treated in a multidisciplinary fashion, with a focus on active therapies, improving function, and demedicalizing the condition. Care should include education on sleep, nutrition, stress reduction, mood, exercise, and knowledge of pain. All providers seeing chronic pain patients should be trained in pain science (e.g. a contemporary understanding of the central and peripheral nervous system in chronic pain), motivational interviewing, culturally sensitive care, and trauma-informed care. Care should be provided as outlined in the Oregon Pain Management Commission pain management module: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-PMC/Pages/module.aspx>.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 6: TELEPHONIC SERVICES DURING AN OUTBREAK OR EPIDEMIC

During an outbreak or epidemic of an infectious disease, reducing administrative barriers (e.g. increasing reimbursement rates) for telephonic evaluation and management services (CPT 99441-99443) and assessment and management services (CPT 98966-98968) is appropriate to ensure access to care while avoiding and preventing unnecessary potential infectious exposure.

# STATEMENT OF INTENT 7: PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

It is the intent of the Commission that if the state Public Health Director determines that there exists a disease outbreak, epidemic or other condition of public health importance in a geographic area of this state or statewide, under ORS 743A.264, then all necessary antitoxins, serums, vaccines, immunizing agents, antibiotics, antidotes and other pharmaceutical agents, medical supplies or other prophylactic measures approved or with emergency use authorization by the United States Food and Drug Administration that the Director deems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, epidemic or other condition of public health importance should be covered.

PRACTICE GUIDELINES

GUIDELINE NOTES FOR ANCILLARY AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

NOT APPEARING ON THE JANUARY 1, 2023 PRIORITIZED LIST

OF HEALTH SERVICES

GUIDELINE NOTES FOR HEALTH SERVICES

THAT APPEAR ON THE JANUARY 1, 2023 PRIORITIZED LIST

OF HEALTH SERVICES

# ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A1, NERVE BLOCKS

The Health Evidence Review Commission intends that single injection and continuous nerve blocks (CPT 64400-64450, 64461-64463, 64505-64530) should be covered services if they are required for successful completion of perioperative pain control for, or post-operative recovery from a covered operative procedure when the diagnosis requiring the operative procedure is also covered. Additionally, nerve blocks, are covered services for patients hospitalized with trauma, cancer, or intractable pain conditions, if the underlying condition is a covered diagnosis.

# ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A2, SELF-MONITORING OF BLOOD GLUCOSE IN DIABETES

For patients with type 1 diabetes and those with type 2 diabetes using multiple daily insulin injections, home blood glucose monitors and related diabetic supplies are covered.

For patients with type 2 diabetes not requiring multiple daily insulin injections, 50 test strips and related supplies are covered at the time of diagnosis. For those who require diabetic medication that may result in hypoglycemia, up to 50 test strips per 90 days are covered. If there is an acute change in glycemic control or active diabetic medication adjustment, an additional 50 strips are covered.

All diabetic patients who are prescribed diabetic test strips should have a structured education and feedback program for self-monitoring of blood glucose.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Self-Monitoring%20of%20Blood%20Glucose.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A3, IVC FILTERS FOR TRAUMA

It is the intent of the Commission that inferior vena cava (IVC) filter placement (CPT 37191) and subsequent repositioning and removal (CPT 37192, 37193) are covered when medically indicated for hospitalized patients with severe trauma resulting in prolonged hospitalization.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Prioritized-List-IVC-Filters.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A4, SMOKING CESSATION AND ELECTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Surgical consultation is covered for patients who actively smoke and who are referred for surgical consultations; if elective surgery is recommended based on a consultation, the requirements of this guideline note apply.

Smoking cessation is required prior to elective surgical procedures for active tobacco users. Cessation is required for at least 4 weeks prior to the procedure and requires objective evidence of abstinence from smoking prior to the procedure.

Elective surgical procedures in this guideline are defined as surgical procedures which are flexible in their scheduling because they do not pose an imminent threat nor require immediate attention within 1 month. Procedures for contraceptive/sterilization purposes, procedures targeted to active cancers (i.e. when a delay in the procedure could lead to cancer progression), diagnostic procedures, and bloodless surgery (e.g., cataract surgery) are not subject to the limitations in this guideline note. This guideline applies regardless of procedure location and anesthesia type.

The well-studied tests for confirmation of smoking cessation include cotinine levels and exhaled carbon monoxide testing. However, cotinine levels may be positive in nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) users, smokeless tobacco and e-cigarette users (which are not contraindications to elective surgery coverage). In patients using nicotine products aside from combustible cigarettes the following alternatives to urine cotinine to demonstrate smoking cessation may be considered:

* Exhaled carbon monoxide testing
* Anabasine or anatabine testing (NRT or vaping)

Certain procedures, such as lung volume reduction surgery, bariatric surgery, erectile dysfunction surgery, and spinal fusion have 6 month tobacco abstinence requirements. See Guideline Notes 8, 100, 112 and 159.

# ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A5, TELEHEALTH, TELECONSULTATIONS AND ONLINE/TELEPHONIC SERVICES

Telehealth services include a variety of health services provided by synchronous or asynchronous electronic communications, including secure electronic health portal, audio, or audio and video and clinician-to-clinician virtual consultations.

***Criteria for coverage***

The clinical value of the telehealth service delivered must reasonably approximate the clinical value of the equivalent services delivered in-person.

Coverage of telehealth services requires the same level of documentation, medical necessity, and coverage determinations as in-person visits.

Examples of covered telephone or online services include but are not limited to:

ANCILLARY GUIDELINE A5, TELEHEALTH, TELECONSULTATIONS AND ONLINE/TELEPHONIC SERVICES (CONT'D)

1. Extended counseling when person-to-person contact would involve an unwise delay or exposure to infectious disease.
2. Treatment of relapses that require significant investment of provider time and judgment.
3. Counseling and education for patients with complex chronic conditions.

Examples of non-covered telehealth services include but are not limited to:

1. Prescription renewal.
2. Scheduling a test.
3. Reporting normal test results.
4. Requesting a referral.
5. Services which are part of care plan oversight or anticoagulation management (CPT codes 99339-99340, 99374-99380 or 99363-99364).
6. Services which relate to or take place within the postoperative period of a procedure provided by the physician are not separately covered. (Such a service is considered part of the procedure and is not be billed separately.)

Codes eligible for telehealth delivery include 90785, 90791, 90792, 90832-90834, 90836, 90837-90840, 90846, 90847, 90951, 90952, 90954, 90955, 90957, 90958, 90960, 90961, 90963, 90964-90970, 96116, 96156-96171, 96160, 96161, 97802-97804, 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99231-99233, 99307-99310, 99354-99357, 99406-99407, 99495-99498, G0108-G0109, G0270, G0296, G0396, G0397, G0406-G0408, G0420, G0421, G0425-G0427, G0438-G0439, G0442-G0447, G0459, G0506, G0508, G0509, G0513, G0514, G2086-G2088. Additional codes are covered when otherwise appropriate according to this guideline note and other applicable coverage criteria.

The originating site code Q3014 is covered only when the patient is present in an appropriate health care setting and receiving services from a provider in another location.

***Clinician to Patient Services billed using specified codes indicating telephone or online service delivery***

Covered telephonic and online services include services related to evaluation, assessment and management as well as other technology-based services (CPT 98966-98968, 99441-99443, 99421-99423, 98970-98972, G2012, G2061-G2063, G2251-G2252).

Covered telephone and online services billed using these codes do not include either of the following:

1. Services related to a service performed and billed by the physician or qualified health professional within the previous seven days, regardless of whether it is the result of patient-initiated or physician-requested follow-up.
2. Services which result in the patient being seen within 24 hours or the next available appointment.

***Clinician-to-Clinician Consultations (telephonic, online or using electronic health record)***

Covered interprofessional consultations include consultations delivered online, through electronic health records or by telephone (CPT 99446-99449, 99451-99452)..

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D1, NON-PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING GUIDELINE

1. Genetic tests are covered as diagnostic, unless they are listed below in section E1 as excluded or have other restrictions listed in this guideline. To be covered, initial screening (e.g. physical exam, medical history, family history, laboratory studies, imaging studies) must indicate that the chance of genetic abnormality is > 10% and results would do at least one of the following:
	1. Change treatment,
	2. Change health monitoring,
	3. Provide prognosis, or
	4. Provide information needed for genetic counseling for patient; or patient’s parents, siblings, or children
2. Pretest and posttest genetic counseling is required for presymptomatic and predisposition genetic testing. Pretest and posttest genetic evaluation (which includes genetic counseling) is covered when provided by a suitable trained health professional with expertise and experience in genetics.
	1. “Suitably trained” is defined as board certified or active candidate status from the American Board of Medical Genetics, American Board of Genetic Counseling, or Genetic Nursing Credentialing Commission.
3. A more expensive genetic test (generally one with a wider scope or more detailed testing) is not covered if a cheaper (smaller scope) test is available and has, in this clinical context, a substantially similar sensitivity. For example, do not cover CFTR gene sequencing as the first test in a person of Northern European Caucasian ancestry because the gene panels are less expensive and provide substantially similar sensitivity in that context.
4. Related to diagnostic evaluation of individuals with intellectual disability (defined as a full scale or verbal IQ < 70 in an individual > age 5), developmental delay (defined as a cognitive index <70 on a standardized test appropriate for children < 5 years of age), Autism Spectrum Disorder, or multiple congenital anomalies:
	1. CPT 81228, 81229 and 81349, Cytogenomic constitutional microarray analysis: Cover for diagnostic evaluation of individuals with intellectual disability/developmental delay; multiple congenital anomalies; or, Autism Spectrum Disorder accompanied by at least one of the following: dysmorphic features including macro or microcephaly, congenital anomalies, or intellectual disability/developmental delay in addition to those required to diagnose Autism Spectrum Disorder.
	2. CPT 81243, 81244, 81171,81172 Fragile X genetic testing is covered for individuals with intellectual disability/developmental delay. Although the yield of Fragile X is 3.5-10%, this is included because of additional reproductive implications.

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D1, NON-PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING GUIDELINE (CONT'D)

* 1. A visit with the appropriate specialist (often genetics, developmental pediatrics, or child neurology), including physical exam, medical history, and family history is covered. Physical exam, medical history, and family history by the appropriate specialist, prior to any genetic testing is often the most cost-effective strategy and is encouraged.
1. Related to preconception testing/carrier screening:

1) The following tests are covered for a pregnant patient or patient contemplating pregnancy as well as the male

reproductive partner:

 a) Screening for genetic carrier status with the minimum testing recommended by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology:

 i) Screening for cystic fibrosis carrier status (CPT 81220-81224)

 ii) Screening for fragile X status (CPT 81243, 81244, 81171, 81172)

 iii) Screening for spinal muscular atrophy (CPT 81329)

 iv) Screening for Canavan disease (CPT 81200), familial dysautonomia (CPT 81260), and Tay-Sachs carrier

 status (CPT 81255). Ashkenazi Jewish carrier panel testing (CPT 81412) is covered if the panel would replace and would be of similar or lower cost than individual gene testing including CF carrier testing.

v) Screening for hemoglobinopathies (CPT 83020, 83021)

 b) Expanded carrier screening (CPT 81443): A genetic counseling/geneticist consultation must be offered prior to

 ordering test and after test results are reported. Expanded carrier testing is ONLY covered when all of the

 following are met:

 i) the panel includes only genes with a carrier frequency of ≥ 1 in 200 or greater per ACMG Guideline (2021), AND

 ii) the included genes have well-defined phenotype, AND

 iii) the included genes result in conditions have a detrimental effect on quality of life OR cause cognitive or

 physical impairment OR require surgical or medical intervention, AND

 iv) the included genes result in conditions have an onset early in life, AND

 v) the included genes result in conditions that must be diagnosable prenatally to inform antenatal

 interventions and/or changes in delivery management and/or education of parents about special needs

 after birth.

1. Related to other tests with specific CPT codes:
	1. Certain genetic tests have not been found to have proven clinical benefit. These tests are listed in Guideline Note 173 INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN CONDITIONS.
	2. The following tests are covered only if they meet the criteria in section A above AND the specified situations:
		1. CPT 81205, BCKDHB (branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase E1, beta polypeptide) (eg, Maple syrup urine disease) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R183P, G278S, E422X): Cover only when the newborn screening test is abnormal and serum amino acids are normal
		2. Diagnostic testing for cystic fibrosis (CF)
			1. CFTR, cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator tests. CPT 81220, 81221, 81222, 81223: For infants with a positive newborn screen for cystic fibrosis or who are symptomatic for cystic fibrosis, or for clients that have previously been diagnosed with cystic fibrosis but have not had genetic testing, CFTR gene analysis of a panel containing at least the mutations recommended by the American College of Medical Genetics\* (CPT 81220) is covered. If two mutations are not identified, CFTR full gene sequencing (CPT 81223) is covered. If two mutations are still not identified, duplication/deletion testing (CPT 81222) is covered. These tests may be ordered as reflex testing on the same specimen.
		3. CPT 81224, CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) (eg. cystic fibrosis) gene analysis; introm 8 poly-T analysis (eg. male infertility): Covered only after genetic counseling.
		4. CPT 81225-81227, 81230-81231, 81418 (cytochrome P450). Covered only for determining eligibility for medication therapy if required or recommended in the FDA labelling for that medication. These tests have unproven clinical utility for decisions regarding medications when not required in the FDA labeling (e.g. psychiatric, anticoagulant, opioids).
		5. CPT 81240, F2 (prothrombin, coagulation factor II) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, 20210G>A variant: Factor 2 20210G>A testing should not be covered for adults with idiopathic venous thromoboembolism; for asymptomatic family members of patients with venous thromboembolism and a Factor V Leiden or Prothrombin 20210G>A mutation; or for determining the etiology of recurrent fetal loss or placental abruption.
		6. CPT 81241, F5 (coagulation Factor V) (eg, hereditary hypercoagulability) gene analysis, Leiden variant: Factor V Leiden testing should not be covered for: adults with idiopathic venous thromoboembolism; for asymptomatic family members of patients with venous thromboembolism and a Factor V Leiden or Prothrombin 20210G>A mutation; or for determining the etiology of recurrent fetal loss or placental abruption.
		7. CPT 81247, G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (eg, hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; common variant(s) (eg, A, A-) should only be covered
			1. After G6PD enzyme activity testing is done and found to be normal; AND either
				1. There is an urgent clinical reason to know if a deficiency is present, e.g. in a case of acute hemolysis; OR
				2. In situations where the enzyme activity could be unreliable, e.g. female carrier with extreme Lyonization.
		8. CPT 81248, G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (eg, hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; known familial variant(s) is only covered when the information is required for genetic counseling.
		9. CPT 81249, G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) (eg, hemolytic anemia, jaundice), gene analysis; full gene sequence is only covered
			1. after G6PD enzyme activity has been tested, and

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D1, NON-PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING GUIDELINE (CONT'D)

* + - 1. the requirements under CPT 81247 above have been met, and
			2. common variants (CPT 81247) have been tested for and not found.
		1. CPT 81256, HFE (hemochromatosis) (eg, hereditary hemochromatosis) gene analysis, common variants (eg, C282Y, H63D): Covered for diagnostic testing of patients with elevated transferrin saturation or ferritin levels. Covered for predictive testing ONLY when a first degree family member has treatable iron overload from HFE.
		2. CPT 81332, SERPINA1 (serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin, member 1) (eg, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency), gene analysis, common variants (eg, \*S and \*Z): The alpha-1-antitrypsin protein level should be the first line test for a suspected diagnosis of AAT deficiency in symptomatic individuals with unexplained liver disease or obstructive lung disease that is not asthma or in a middle age individual with unexplained dyspnea. Genetic testing of the anpha-1 phenotype test is appropriate if the protein test is abnormal or borderline. The genetic test is appropriate for siblings of people with AAT deficiency regardless of the AAT protein test results.
		3. CPT 81415-81416, exome testing: A genetic counseling/geneticist consultation is required prior to ordering test
		4. CPT 81430-81431, Hearing loss (eg, nonsyndromic hearing loss, Usher syndrome, Pendred syndrome); genomic sequence analysis panel: Testing for mutations in GJB2 and GJB6 need to be done first and be negative in non-syndromic patients prior to panel testing.
		5. CPT 81440, 81460, 81465, mitochondrial genome testing: A genetic counseling/geneticist or metabolic consultation is required prior to ordering test.
		6. CPT 81425-81427, whole genome sequencing: testing is only covered when
			1. The testing is for a critically ill infant up to one year of age admitted to an inpatient intensive care unit (NICU/PICU) with a complex illness of unknown etiology; AND
			2. Whole genome sequencing is recommended by a medical geneticist or other physician sub-specialist, including but not limited to a neonatologist or pediatric intensivist with expertise in the conditions and/or genetic disorder for which testing is being considered.

\* American College of Medical Genetics Standards and Guidelines for Clinical Genetics Laboratories. 2008 Edition, Revised 7/2018 and found at <http://www.acmg.net/PDFLibrary/Cystic-Fibrosis-Population-Based-Carrier-Screening-Standards.pdf>.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D2, IMPLANTABLE CARDIAC LOOP RECORDERS/SUBCUTANEOUS CARDIAC RHYTHM MONITORS

Use of an implantable cardiac loop recorder (ICLR)/subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitor is a covered service only when the patient meets all of the following criteria:

1. The evaluation is for recurrent transient loss of consciousness (TLoC); and
2. A comprehensive evaluation including 30 days of noninvasive ambulatory cardiac monitoring did not demonstrate a cause of the TLoC; and
3. A cardiac arrhythmia is suspected to be the cause of the TLoC; and
4. There is a likely recurrence of the TLoC within the battery longevity of the device.

ICLRs and subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitors are not a covered service for evaluation of cryptogenic stroke or any other indication.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D3, ECHOCARDIOGRAMS WITH CONTRAST FOR CARDIAC CONDITIONS OTHER THAN CARDIAC ANOMALIES

Need for contrast with an echocardiogram should be assessed and, if indicated, implemented at the time of the original ECHO and not as a separate procedure.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D4, ADVANCED IMAGING FOR LOW BACK PAIN

In patients with non-specific low back pain and no “red flag” conditions [see Table D4], imaging is not a covered service; otherwise work up is covered as shown in the table. Repeat imaging is only covered when there is a substantial clinical change (e.g. progressive neurological deficit) or new clinical indication for imaging (i.e. development of a new red flag condition). Repeat imaging for acute exacerbations of chronic radiculopathic pain is not covered.

Electromyelography (CPT 96002-4) is not covered for non-specific low back pain.

# Table D4

# Low Back Pain - Potentially Serious Conditions (“Red Flags”) and Recommendations for Initial Diagnostic Work-up

| **Possible cause** | **Key features on history or physical examination** | **Imaging1** | **Additional studies1** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cancer | * History of cancer with new onset of LBP
 | MRI | ESR |
| * Unexplained weight loss
* Failure to improve after 1 month
* Age >50 years
* Symptoms such as painless neurologic deficit, night pain or pain increased in supine position
 | Lumbosacral plain radiography |
| * Multiple risk factors for cancer present
 | Plain radiography or MRI |
| Spinal column infection | * Fever
* Intravenous drug use
* Recent infection
 | MRI | ESR and/or CRP |
| Cauda equina syndrome | * Urinary retention
* Motor deficits at multiple levels
* Fecal incontinence
* Saddle anesthesia
 | MRI | None |
| Vertebral compression fracture | * History of osteoporosis
* Use of corticosteroids
* Older age
 | Lumbosacral plain radiography | None |
| Ankylosing spondylitis | * Morning stiffness
* Improvement with exercise
* Alternating buttock pain
* Awakening due to back pain during the second part of the night
* Younger age
 | Anterior-posterior pelvis plain radiography | ESR and/or CRP, HLA-B27 |
| Nerve compression/ disorders(e.g. herniated disc with radiculopathy) | * Back pain with leg pain in an L4, L5, or S1 nerve root distribution present < 1 month
* Positive straight-leg-raise test or crossed straight-leg-raise test
 | None | None |
| * Radiculopathic signs2 present >1 month
* Severe/progressive neurologic deficits (such as foot drop), progressive motor weakness
 | MRI3 | Consider EMG/NCV |
| Spinal stenosis | * Radiating leg pain
* Older age
* Pain usually relieved with sitting

 (Pseudoclaudication a weak predictor) | None | None |
| * Spinal stenosis symptoms present >1 month
 | MRI3 | Consider EMG/NCV |

1Level of evidence for diagnostic evaluation is variable

2Radiculopathic signs are defined for the purposes of this guideline as the presence of any of the following:

1. Markedly abnormal reflexes
2. Segmental muscle weakness
3. Segmental sensory loss
4. EMG or NCV evidence of nerve root impingement
5. Cauda equina syndrome,
6. Neurogenic bowel or bladder
7. Long tract abnormalities

3Only if patient is a potential candidate for surgery

Red Flag: Red flags are findings from the history and physical examination that may be associated with a higher risk of serious disorders.

CRP = C-reactive protein; EMG = electromyography; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; NCV = nerve conduction velocity.

*Extracted and modified from Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, et al: Diagnosis and Treatment of Low Back Pain: A Joint Clinical Practice Guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. Ann Intern Med. 2007; 147:478-491.*

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Advanced%20Imaging%20for%20Low%20Back%20Pain%20Final%208-9-12.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D5, NEUROIMAGING FOR HEADACHE

Neuroimaging is not covered in patients with a defined tension or migraine type of headache, or a variation of their usual headache (e.g. more severe, longer in duration, or not responding to drugs).

Neuroimaging is covered for headache when a red flag\* is present.

\*The following represent red flag conditions for underlying abnormality with headache:

1. New onset or change in headache in patients who are aged over 50
2. Thunderclap headache: rapid time to peak headache intensity (seconds to 5 minutes)
3. Focal neurological symptoms (e.g. limb weakness, lack of coordination, numbness or tingling)
4. Non-focal neurological symptoms (e.g altered mental status, dizziness)
5. Abnormal neurological examination
6. Headache that changes with posture
7. Headache wakening the patient up (Nota bene migraine is the most frequent cause of morning headache)

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D5, NEUROIMAGING FOR HEADACHE (CONT'D)

1. Headache precipitated by physical exertion or valsalva maneuver (e.g. coughing, laughing, straining)
2. Patients with risk factors for cerebral venous sinus thrombosis
3. Jaw claudication
4. Nuchal rigidity
5. New onset headache in a patient with a history of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
6. New onset headache in a patient with a history of cancer
7. Cluster headache, paroxysmal hemicrania, short-lasting unilateral neuralgiform headache attacks with conjunctival injection and tearing (SUNCT), or short-lasting unilateral neuralgiform headache attacks with cranial autonomic features (SUNA).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Neuroimaging%20for%20Headache.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D6, BREAST MRI

Breast MRI is covered in the following circumstances:

A) Annual breast MRI screening for high-risk patients

1) For individuals with a genetic mutation known to confer a greater than 20% lifetime risk of breast cancer (e.g., BRCA1, BRCA2, Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome, Cowden syndrome, or Li-Fraumeni syndrome), beginning 10 years prior to when the youngest family member was diagnosed with breast cancer (but not prior to age 25 years) or age 40 years, whichever comes first

2) For individuals who received high dose chest radiation (≥ 20 Gray) between the ages of 10 and 30 years beginning 8 years after radiation exposure or at age 25, whichever is later

3) For individuals with a lifetime risk of ≥ 20% as defined by models that are largely dependent on family history, beginning 10 years prior to when the youngest family member was diagnosed with breast cancer (but not prior to age 25 years) or age 40 years, whichever comes first

B) Evaluation of possible breast cancer

1) To search for occult breast cancer in patients with Paget’s disease of the nipple or in patients with axillary node metastasis when clinical examination and conventional breast imaging fail to detect a primary breast cancer

2) For the further evaluation of suspicious clinical or imaging findings that remain indeterminate after complete mammographic and sonographic evaluations in lesions that do not meet criteria for breast biopsy

C) Preoperative breast MRI

1) For patients with recently diagnosed breast cancer who qualify for MRI screening based on the high-risk criteria in section A above

2) For determining the extent of cancer or presence of multi-focal or multi-centric tumor or the presence of contralateral cancer, in patients with a proven breast cancer and associated clinical or conventional indeterminate imaging findings suspicious for malignancy. This may include patients with invasive lobular carcinoma or extremely dense breast tissue (limiting mammographic sensitivity), or when there are significant discrepancies in the estimated tumor size as measured on clinical exam, mammogram, and ultrasound

D) Evaluation of suspected breast implant rupture

1) Breast MRI is covered for evaluation of suspected breast implant rupture, if the MRI findings will aid the decision-

making for implant removal or aid the diagnostic evaluation of indeterminate clinical or conventional imaging findings in patients with implants

Breast MRI is NOT covered for breast cancer screening in women with increased breast density.

Breast PET-CT scanning and breast-specific gamma imaging are not covered for breast cancer screening.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D7, NEUROIMAGING IN DEMENTIA

Neuroimaging is covered:

1. To rule out reversible causes of dementia (tumors, normal pressure hydrocephalus and chronic subdural hematoma) via structural neuroimaging only
2. MRI is covered for monitoring for adverse effects of aducanumab or similar FDA approved medications for treatment of Alzheimer’s disease

Neuroimaging is not covered:

1. For screening of asymptomatic patients for dementia
2. To predict progression of the risk of developing dementia in patients with mild cognitive impairment
3. For screening, diagnosis, or monitoring of dementia, with functional neuroimaging (PET, SPECT or fMRI)
	1. PET scans are covered for patients being considered for treatment with aducanumab or similar FDA approved medications for treatment of Alzheimer’s disease.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Neuroimaging-in-dementia-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D8, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FOR OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA (OSA)

For adults over the age of 18 years:

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D8, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FOR OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA (OSA) (CONT'D)

A) For patients with clinical signs and symptoms consistent with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), a home sleep study is the first-line diagnostic test for most patients, when available.

1) For portable devices, Type II-III are included on this line. Type IV sleep testing devices must measure three or more channels, one of which is airflow, to be included on this line. Sleep testing devices that are not Type I-IV and measure three or more channels that include actigraphy, oximetry, and peripheral arterial tone, are included on this line.

B) Polysomnography in a sleep lab is indicated as a first-line test for patients with significant cardiorespiratory disease,

potential respiratory muscle weakness due to a neuromuscular condition, awake hypoventilation or suspicion of sleep related hypoventilation, chronic opioid medication use, history of stroke or severe insomnia.

C) If a patient has had an inconclusive (or negative) home sleep apnea test and a clinical suspicion for OSA remains, then attended polysomnography is included on this line. Split night diagnostic protocols are required when a diagnosis of OSA is confirmed in the first portion of the night.

D) Repeat sleep studies are covered up to twice a year when one of the following has occurred since the most recent test:

 1) recurrence of OSA symptoms

 2) weight change of more than 10% of body weight

 3) new or worsening health conditions related to OSA

 4) upper airway surgical procedures or initial treatment with oral appliances

For children age of 18 or younger:

 A) Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) must be diagnosed by

 1) nocturnal polysomnography with an AHI >5 episodes/h or AHI >1 episodes/h with history and exam consistent with

 OSA, OR

 2) nocturnal pulse oximetry with 3 or more SpO2 drops <90% and 3 or more clusters of desaturation events, or

 alternatives desaturation (>3%) index >3.5 episodes/h,OR

 3) use of a validated questionnaire (such as the Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire or OSA 18), OR

 4) consultation with a sleep medicine specialist.

 B) Polysomnography and/or consultation with a sleep medicine specialist to support the diagnosis of OSA and/or to identify

 perioperative risk is recommended for

 1) high-risk children (i.e. children with cranio-facial abnormalities, neuromuscular disorders, Down syndrome, etc.)

 2) children with equivocal indications for adenotonsillectomy (such as discordance between tonsillar size on physical

 examination and the reported severity of sleep-disordered breathing), children younger than three years of age

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/DxSleepApnea-FINAL-5-9-13.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D9, WIRELESS CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

A) Wireless capsule endoscopy is included on these lines for diagnosis of:

 1) Obscure GI bleeding suspected to be of small bowel origin with iron deficiency anemia or documented GI blood loss

 2) Suspected Crohn’s disease with prior negative work up

B) Wireless capsule endoscopy is not included on these lines for:

 1) Colorectal cancer screening

 2) Confirmation of lesions of pathology normally within the reach of upper or lower endoscopes (lesions proximal to the

ligament of Treitz or distal to the ileum)

C) Wireless capsule endoscopy is only included on these lines when the following conditions have been met:

 1) Prior studies must have been performed and been non-diagnostic

 a) GI bleeding: upper and lower endoscopy

 b) Suspected Crohn’s disease: upper and lower endoscopy, small bowel follow through

 2) Radiological evidence of lack of stricture

 3) Only covered once during any episode of illness

 4) FDA-approved devices must be used

 5) Patency capsule should not be used prior to procedure

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D11, MRI OF THE SPINE (CERVICAL AND THORACIC)

MRI of the cervical and thoracic spine is covered in the following situations:

1. Recent onset of major or progressive neurologic deficit (objective evidence of markedly abnormal reflexes, dermatomal muscle weakness, dermatomal sensory loss, EMG or NCV evidence of nerve root impingement), suspected cauda equina syndrome (loss of bowel or bladder control or saddle anesthesia), or neurogenic claudication in patients who are potential candidates for surgery;
2. Clinical or radiological suspicion of neoplasm; or,
3. Clinical or radiological suspicion of infection.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D12, UPPER ENDOSCOPY FOR GERD OR DYSPEPSIA SYMPTOMS

Upper endoscopy for uninvestigated dyspepsia or GERD symptoms is covered for:

Patients less than 50 years of age with persistent symptoms following advice on lifestyle modifications and completion of an appropriate course of twice daily PPI therapy or an H. pylori test and treat protocol.

Patients 50 years of age and older

Patients with “alarm symptoms” including, but not limited to, iron deficiency anemia or weight loss

Upper endoscopy is not covered for patients with previous upper endoscopy with non-malignant findings (other than Barrett’s esophagus) in the absence of significant new symptoms.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Upper%20Endoscopy%20for%20GERD-Approved-1-9-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D15, COMPUTER-AIDED MAMMOGRAPHY

Computer-aided mammography is not intended to be a covered service.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D16, OSTEOPOROSIS SCREENING AND MONITORING IN ADULTS

Osteoporosis screening by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) is covered only for women aged 65 or older, and for men or younger women whose 10-year risk of major osteoporotic fracture is equal to or greater than 9.3 percent.

Fracture risk should be assessed by the World Health Organization’s FRAX tool or similar instrument.

Routine osteoporosis screening by DXA is not covered for men.

The frequency of subsequent monitoring for development of osteoporosis should not be based on DXA scores alone. If rapid change in bone density is expected, more frequent DXA scanning is appropriate (for example, in patients taking glucocorticoids, those with a history of rapid weight loss, those with medical conditions that could result in secondary osteoporosis, etc.).

If there has been no significant change in an individual's risk factors, monitoring by repeat DXA scanning is covered only at the following frequencies:

* once every two years for those with osteoporosis or advanced osteopenia (T-score of ‑2.00 or lower)
* once every four years for moderate osteopenia (T-score between ‑1.50 and ‑1.99)
* once every ten years for mild osteopenia (T-score between ‑1.01 and ‑1.49).
* once every fifteen years for those with normal bone density.

Repeat testing is only covered if the results will influence clinical management. For purposes of monitoring osteoporosis medication therapy, testing at intervals of less than two years is not covered.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/DXA%20Screening%20for%20Osteoporosis-Approved%206-12-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D17, PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING

The following types of prenatal genetic testing and genetic counseling are covered for pregnant women:

1. Genetic counseling (CPT 96040, HPCPS S0265) for high-risk women who have family history of inheritable disorder or carrier state, ultrasound abnormality, previous pregnancy with aneuploidy, or elevated risk of neural tube defect.
2. Genetic counseling (CPT 96040, HPCPS S0265) prior to consideration of chorionic villus sampling (CVS), amniocentesis, microarray testing, Fragile X, and spinal muscular atrophy screening
3. Validated questionnaire to assess genetic risk in all pregnant women
4. Screening for aneuploidy with any of six screening strategies [first trimester (nuchal translucency, beta-HCG and PAPP-A), integrated, serum integrated, stepwise sequential, contingency, and cell free fetal DNA testing] (CPT 76813, 76814, 81508, 81510, 81511, 81420, 81507, 81512, 82105, 82677, 84163)
5. Ultrasound for structural anomalies between 18 and 20 weeks gestation (CPT 76811, 76812)
6. CVS or amniocentesis (CPT 59000, 59015, 76945,76946, 82106, 88235, 88261-88264, 88267, 88269, 88280, 88283, 88285, 88289,88291) for a positive aneuploidy screen, maternal age >34, fetal structural anomalies, family history of inheritable chromosomal disorder or elevated risk of neural tube defect
7. Array CGH (CPT 81228, 81229, 81349) when major fetal congenital anomalies are apparent on imaging, or with normal imaging when array CGH would replace karyotyping performed with CVS or amniocentesis in (G) above
8. FISH testing (CPT 88271, 88272, 88274, 88275, 81171, 81172) only if karyotyping is not possible due a need for rapid turnaround for reasons of reproductive decision-making (i.e. at 22w4d gestation or beyond)
9. Screening for genetic carrier status with the minimum testing recommended by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology:

1) Screening for cystic fibrosis carrier status (CPT 81220-81224)

2) Screening for fragile X status (CPT 81243, 81244, 81171, 81172)

3) Screening for spinal muscular atrophy (CPT 81329)

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D17, PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING (CONT'D)

4) Screening for Canavan disease (CPT 81200), familial dysautonomia (CPT 81260), and Tay-Sachs carrier status (CPT 81255). Ashkenazi Jewish carrier panel testing (CPT 81412) is covered if the panel would replace and would be of similar or lower cost than individual gene testing including CF carrier testing.

5) Screening for hemoglobinopathies (CPT 83020, 83021)

1. Expanded carrier screening (CPT 81443): A genetic counseling/geneticist consultation must be offered prior to ordering test and after results are reported. Expanded carrier testing is ONLY covered when all of the following are met:

1) the panel includes only genes with a carrier frequency of ≥ 1 in 200 or greater per ACMG Guideline (2021), AND

2) the included genes have well-defined phenotype, AND

3) the included genes result in conditions have a detrimental effect on quality of life OR cause cognitive or physical impairment OR require surgical or medical intervention, AND

4) the included genes result in conditions have an onset early in life, AND

5) the included genes result in conditions that must be diagnosable prenatally to inform antenatal interventions and/or changes in delivery management and/or education of parents about special needs after birth.

The following genetic screening tests are not covered:

1. Serum triple screen

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Prenatal%20Genetic%20Testing.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D18, ADVANCED IMAGING FOR STAGING OF PROSTATE CANCER

MRI is covered for men with histologically proven prostate cancer if knowledge of the T or N stage could affect management. CT of the pelvis is covered only when MRI is contraindicated.

Radionuclide bone scanning is not covered in men with low risk localized prostate cancer. Low risk is defined as PSA <10 ng/ml and Gleason score <=6 and clinical stage T1-T2a.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Advanced-imaging-staging-prostate-cancer-1-8-15.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D19, SPECT

SPECT (CPT 78451, 78452) is not covered for screening for coronary artery disease in asymptomatic patients.

Stress SPECT (78451, 78452 in conjunction with stress testing) is only covered for diagnosis or risk stratification of coronary artery disease when a stress ECHO is contraindicated, is unavailable or would provide suboptimal imaging (i.e. pre-existing cardiomyopathy, baseline regional wall motion abnormalities, left bundle branch block, paced rhythm, unsuitable acoustic windows due to body habitus, or inability to exercise with inability to utilize dobutamine.)

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Nuclear-Cardiac-Imaging-1-8-2015.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D20, OPHTHALMOLOGY DIAGNOSTIC VISITS

Ophthalmology diagnostic visits (CPT 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92081-92083, 92100, 92133, 92134) are covered for the evaluation of serious eye symptoms such as sudden vision loss or eye pain.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D21, PHARMACOGENETICS TESTING FOR PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

Pharmacogenetics testing for management of psychiatric medications is not a covered service.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D22, PET SCANS

*Diagnosis:*

PET Scans are covered for diagnosis only when:

 A) The PET scan is for evaluation of either:

 1) Solitary pulmonary nodules, small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer, OR

 2) Evaluation of cervical lymph node metastases when CT or MRI do not demonstrate an obvious primary tumor, AND

 B) The PET scan will

 1) Avoid an invasive diagnostic procedure, OR

 2) Assist in determining the optimal anatomic location to perform an invasive diagnostic procedure.

*Initial staging:*

PET scans are covered for the initial staging when:

 A) The staging is for one of the following cancers/situations:

 1) Cervical cancer only when initial MRI or CT is negative for extra-pelvic metastasis

 2) Head and neck cancer when initial MRI or CT is equivocal

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D22, PET SCANS (CONT'D)

 3) Colon cancer

 4) Esophageal cancer

 5) Solitary pulmonary nodule

 6) Non-small cell lung cancer

 7) Lymphoma

 8) Melanoma

 9) Breast cancer ONLY when metastatic disease is suspected AND standard imaging results are equivocal or

 suspicious

 10) Small cell lung cancer

 11) Neuroendocrine tumors

 12) Multiple myeloma

 13) Thyroid cancers; AND

 B) Clinical management of the patient will differ depending on the stage of the cancer identified and either:

 1) the stage of the cancer remains in doubt after standard diagnostic work up, OR

 2) PET replaces one or more conventional imaging studies when they are insufficient for clinical management of the patient.

*Monitoring*:

For monitoring tumor response during active therapy for purposes of treatment planning, PET is covered for

A) classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma treatment

B) metastatic breast cancer ONLY when a change in therapy is contemplated AND PET scan was the imaging modality

initially used to find the neoplasm being monitored.

*Restaging*:

Restaging is covered only when:

A) the cancer has staging covered above, AND

B) initial therapy has been completed, AND

C) the PET scan is conducted for

1) detecting residual disease, or

2) detecting suspected recurrence, or

3) determining the extent of a known recurrence.

*Other indications*:

PET scans are covered for preoperative evaluation of the brain in patients who have intractable seizures and are candidates for focal surgery. PET scans are covered for patients being considered for treatment with aducanumab or similar FDA approved medications for treatment of Alzheimer’s disease.

*Non-covered conditions/situations*:

 A) PET scans are NOT covered to monitor tumor response during the planned course of therapy for any cancer other than classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma or the limited indication described above for metastatic breast cancer.

 B) PET scans are NOT covered for routine follow up of cancer treatment or routine surveillance in asymptomatic patients.

 C) PET scans are NOT covered for cardiac evaluation.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D23, URINE DRUG TESTING

Urine drug testing (UDT) using presumptive testing is a covered diagnostic benefit when the results will affect treatment planning. Definitive testing is covered as a confirmatory test only when the result of the presumptive testing is inconsistent with the patient’s history, presentation, or current prescribed medication plan, and the results would change management.

Definitive testing other than to confirm the results of a presumptive test as specified above is not covered, unless the clinician suspects use of a substance that is inadequately detected by presumptive UDT (e.g., fentanyl). Definitive testing is limited to no more than seven drug classes per date of service.

For patients receiving treatment for a substance use disorder, presumptive testing on up to 36 dates of service and definitive testing on up to 12 dates of service per year are covered. These limits must be applied in accordance with mental health parity law.

For patients receiving chronic opioid therapy for chronic pain, frequency of testing depending on the patient’s risk level (using a validated opioid risk assessment tool). Definitive testing should be conducted only for confirmatory purposes as described above and should not exceed 12 dates of service per year:

* Low Risk: Random presumptive testing on up to two dates of service per year
* Moderate Risk: Random presumptive testing on up to four dates of service per year
* High Risk: Random presumptive testing on up to 12 dates of service per year

In patients with unexplained alteration of mental status and when knowledge of drug use is necessary for medical management (e.g., emergency department evaluation for altered mental status), UDT (presumptive and confirmatory definitive testing, if indicated) is covered in excess of the above limitations.

Urine drug testing conducted in accordance with policy of the DHS Office of Child Welfare Programs, when medically necessary, is also covered in excess of these limitations.

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D23, URINE DRUG TESTING (CONT'D)

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20Urine%20Drug%20Testing.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D24, CARDIAC MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) is covered only after it has been determined that echocardiogram and Doppler studies are inconclusive or expected to be nondiagnostic.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D25, HEREDITARY CANCER GENETIC TESTING

Related to genetic testing for patients with breast/ovarian and colon/endometrial cancer or other related cancers suspected to be hereditary, or patients at increased risk to due to family history, services are provided according to the Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines.

1. Lynch syndrome (hereditary colorectal, endometrial and other cancers associated with Lynch syndrome) services (CPT 81288, 81292-81300, 81317-81319, 81435, 81436) and familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) services (CPT 81201-81203) should be provided as defined by the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal V1.2022 (6/8/22) [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org)).
2. Breast and ovarian cancer syndrome genetic testing services (CPT 81162-81167, 81212, 81215-81217) for patients without a personal history of breast, ovarian and other associated cancers should be provided to high-risk patients as defined by the US Preventive Services Task Force or according to the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic V1.2023 (9/7/22) [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org)).
3. Breast and ovarian cancer syndrome genetic testing services (CPT 81162-81167, 81212, 81215-81217)) for women with a personal history of breast, ovarian, or other associated cancers and for men with breast or other associated cancers should be provided according to the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic V1.2023 (9/7/22) [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org)).
4. PTEN (Cowden syndrome) services (CPT 81321-81323) should be provided as defined by the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Ovarian and Pancreatic. V1.2023 (9/7/22) or Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Colorectal V1.2022 (6/8/22) [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org)).

Genetic counseling should precede genetic testing for hereditary cancer whenever possible.

1. Pre and post-test genetic counseling should be covered when provided by a suitable trained health professional with expertise and experience in cancer genetics. Genetic counseling is recommended for cancer survivors when test results would affect cancer screening.
	1. “Suitably trained” is defined as board certified or active candidate status from the American Board of Medical Genetics, American Board of Genetic Counseling, or Genetic Nursing Credentialing Commission.
2. If timely pre-test genetic counseling is not possible for time-sensitive cases, appropriate genetic testing accompanied by pre- and post- test informed consent and post-test disclosure performed by a board-certified physician with experience in cancer genetics should be covered.
	1. Post-test genetic counseling should be performed as soon as is practical.

If the mutation in the family is known, only the test for that mutation is covered. For example, if a mutation for BRCA 1 has been identified in a family, a single site mutation analysis for that mutation is covered (CPT 81215), while a full sequence BRCA 1 and 2 (CPT 81163) analyses is not. There is one exception, for individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry with a known mutation in the family, the panel for Ashkenazi Jewish BRCA mutations is covered (CPT 81212).

Costs for rush genetic testing for hereditary breast/ovarian and colon/endometrial cancer is not covered.

Hereditary breast cancer-related disorders genomic sequence analysis panels (CPT 81432, 81433, 81479) are only included for patients meeting the criteria for hereditary cancer syndrome testing per NCCN guidelines.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D26, NEUROBEHAVIORAL STATUS EXAMS AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

Neurobehavioral status exams (CPT 96116 and 96121) and neuropsychological testing services (CPT 96132 and 96133) are only covered when all of the following are met:

1. Symptoms are not explained by an existing diagnosis; AND
2. When the results of such testing will be used to develop a care plan.

OR when neuropsychological testing is done as part of the pre-operative evaluation prior to epilepsy surgery as part of the process to determine if the patient is an appropriate surgical candidate or post-operative follow up after epilepsy surgery.

# DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D27, SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) TESTING

Testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) virus RNA or viral antigen is a covered diagnostic service. Testing for viral variants/mutations (CPT 87913) is only covered when required to guide patient treatment.

Antibody testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19; CPT 86413, 86328 or 86769) is covered as diagnostic only when such testing meets the following criteria:

1. Testing is done using tests that have FDA Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) or FDA approval; AND
2. Testing is used as part of the diagnostic work up in hospitalized patients of

DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D27, SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) TESTING (CONT'D)

* 1. Acute COVID-19 infection in a patient with a previous negative COVID-19 antibody test and a negative COVID-19 RNA or viral antigen test; OR
	2. Complications of COVID-19 infection, such as myocarditis, coagulopathy, or multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) or multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults (MIS-A).

PRACTICE GUIDELINES

GUIDELINE NOTES FOR ANCILLARY AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

NOT APPEARING ON THE JANUARY 1, 2023 PRIORITIZED LIST

OF HEALTH SERVICES

GUIDELINE NOTES FOR HEALTH SERVICES

THAT APPEAR ON THE JANUARY 1, 2023 PRIORITIZED LIST

OF HEALTH SERVICES

# GUIDELINE NOTE 1, ROUTINE CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Line 3

Cervical cancer screening is covered on Line 3 for women:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group in years** | **Type of screening covered** | **Frequency** |
| <21 | None | Never |
| 21-29 | Cytology aloneMandatory HPV testing (87620-87621) is not covered for women age 21-29 | Every 3 years |
| 30-65 | High-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, co-testing (hrHPV and cytology) or cytology alone | Co-testing every 5 yearshrHPV testing alone every 5 yearsCytology alone every 3 years |
| >65 | NoneUnless adequate screening\* has not been achieved, or it is <20 years after regression or appropriate management of a high-grade precancerous lesion | Never |
| Women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of cervix for noncervical cancer related reasons (i.e. other than high grade precancerous lesion, CIN 2 or 3, or cervical cancer)  | None | Never |
| Women who have abnormal testing  | Per ASCCP\*\* Guideline, until indicated to resume routine screening | Per ASCCP Guideline, until indicated to resume routine screening |

\* Adequate screening is defined as 3 consecutive negative cytology results or 2 consecutive negative HPV results within 10 years of the cessation of screening, with the most recent test occurring within 5 years.

\*\* American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology guideline (Perkins, 2020)

Women who have received a diagnosis of a high-grade precancerous cervical lesion or cervical cancer, women with in utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol, or women who are immunocompromised (such as those who are HIV positive) are intended to have screening more frequently than delineated in this guideline.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 2, FETAL SURGERY

Line 1

Fetal surgery is only covered for the following conditions: repair of urinary tract obstructions via placement of a urethral shunt, repair of congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation, repair of extralobal pulmonary sequestration, repair of sacrococcygeal teratoma, therapy for twin-twin transfusion syndrome, and repair of myelomeningocele.

Fetoscopic repair of urinary tract obstruction (S2401) is only covered for placement of a urethral shunt. Fetal surgery for cystic adenomatoid malformation of the lung, extralobal pulmonary sequestration and sacrococcygeal teratoma must show evidence of developing hydrops fetalis.

Certification of laboratory required (76813-76814).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 3, PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT FOR PREVENTION OF BREAST CANCER IN HIGH-RISK WOMEN

Line 191

Bilateral prophylactic breast removal and/or salpingo-oophorectomy are included on Line 191 for women without a personal history of invasive breast cancer who meet the criteria in the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic V1.2023 (9/7/22) [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org)). Prior to surgery, women without a personal history of breast cancer must have a genetics consultation as defined in section B of the DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINE D1, NON-PRENATAL GENETIC TESTING GUIDELINE.

Contralateral prophylactic mastectomy is included on Line 191 for women with a personal history of breast cancer.

Hysterectomy is only included on Line 191 for women with a BRCA1 pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant who undergo the procedure at the time of risk reducing salpingo-oophrectomy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 4, TOBACCO DEPENDENCE, INCLUDING DURING PREGNANCY

Lines 1,5

Pharmacotherapy (including varenicline, buproprion and all five FDA-approved forms of nicotine-replacement therapy) and behavioral counseling are included on this line, alone or in combination, for at least two quit attempts per year. At least two quit attempts per year must be provided without prior authorization, and each attempt can include both pharmacotherapy and behavioral counseling. Combination drug therapy (i.e. two forms of NRT or NRT plus buproprion) is also included with each quit attempt without prior authorization. However, nicotine inhalers and sprays may be subject to prior authorization.

A minimum of four counseling sessions of at least 10 minutes each (group or individual, telephonic or in person) are included for each quit attempt. More intensive interventions and group therapy are likely to be the most effective behavioral interventions. During pregnancy, additional intensive behavioral counseling is strongly encouraged. All tobacco cessation interventions during pregnancy are not subject to quantity or duration limits.

Inclusion on this line follows the minimum standard criteria as defined in the Oregon Public Health Division “Standard Tobacco Cessation Coverage” (based on the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act), available here: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREVENTIONWELLNESS/TOBACCOPREVENTION/Documents/tob_cessation_coverage_standards.pdf>. The USPSTF has also made “A” recommendations for screening, counseling, and treatment of pregnant and nonpregnant adults, included in Guideline Note 106.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Prioritized-List-Tobacco-Pregnancy.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 5, OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT

Line 320

Medical treatment of overweight (with known cardiovascular risk factors) and obesity in adults is limited to intensive counseling on nutrition and physical activity, provided by health care professionals. Intensive counseling is defined as face-to-face contact more than monthly. A multidisciplinary team is preferred, but a single clinician could also deliver intensive counseling in primary care or other settings.

Intensive counseling visits are included on this line for 6 months. Intensive counseling visits may continue for an additional 6 months (up to 12 months) as long as there is evidence of continued weight loss or improvement in cardiovascular risk factors based on the intervention.

Maintenance visits at the conclusion of the intensive treatment are included on this line no more than monthly after this intensive counseling period. The characteristics of effective behavioral interventions include: high intensity programs; multicomponent (including at a minimum diet and exercise), group-based commercial programs; Mediterranean diet; and the following sub-elements -- calorie counting, contact with a dietician, and comparison to peers.

Known cardiovascular risk factors in overweight persons for which this therapy is effective include: hypertension, dyslipidemia, prediabetes, or the metabolic syndrome.

Treatment of prediabetes with the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) is addressed on Line 3 in Guideline Note 179. The DPP program can be used as an alternative to the intensive counseling as above, even in the absence of prediabetes as required by Guideline Note 179.

Medical treatment of obesity in children is limited to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions. For treatment of children up to 12 years old, interventions may be targeted only to parents, or to both parents and children.

Pharmacological treatments and devices (e.g. gastric balloons, duodenal jejunal bypass liners, and vagus nerve blocking devices) for obesity are not intended to be included as services on this line or any other line on the Prioritized List.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 6, REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES

Lines 31,46,57,68,71,73,80,90,91,127,131,132,136,150,153,160,178,183,184,196,200,201,207,254,256,272,285,287,292,300,301,309,317,341,345,348,355,356,359,376,377,398,401,402,408,416,417,422,424,432,443,457,464,467,468,478,486,497,509,556,559,572,590,608

The quantitative limits in this guideline note do not apply to mental health or substance abuse conditions.

A total of 30 visits per year of rehabilitative therapy and a total of 30 visits per year of habilitative therapy (physical, occupational and speech therapy) are included on these lines when medically appropriate. Additional visits, not to exceed 30 visits per year of rehabilitative therapy and 30 visits per year of habilitative therapy, may be authorized in cases of a new acute injury, surgery, or other significant change in functional status. Children under age 21 may have additional visits authorized beyond these limits if medically appropriate. Massage therapy (CPT 97124) is included in these service limits. When billing CPT 97124, there must be a minimum of 8 minutes of massage provided. Massage is limited to no more than one session per week.

Physical, occupational and speech therapy are only included on these lines when the following criteria are met:

GUIDELINE NOTE 6, REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES (CONT'D)

1. therapy is provided by a licensed physical therapist, occupational therapist, speech language pathologist, physician, or other practitioner licensed to provide the therapy,
2. there is objective, measurable documentation of clinically significant progress toward the therapy plan of care goals and objectives,
3. the therapy plan of care requires the skills of a medical provider, and
4. the client and/or caregiver cannot be taught to carry out the therapy regimen independently.

No limits apply while in a skilled nursing facility for the primary purpose of rehabilitation, an inpatient hospital or an inpatient rehabilitation unit.

Spinal cord injuries, traumatic brain injuries, or cerebral vascular accidents are not subject to the visit limitations during the first year after an acute injury.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 7, ERYTHROPOIESIS-STIMULATING AGENT (ESA) GUIDELINE

Lines 12,59,92,94,111-115,125,133,135,157,158,161,163,179,191,199,200,208,210,214,215,217,229,234,237,238,258-262,271,276,286-288,294,295,314-316,329,339,396,397,401,419,435,559,593

1. Indicated for anemia (Hgb < 10gm/dl or Hct < 30%) induced by cancer chemotherapy given within the previous 8 weeks or in the setting of myelodysplasia.
	1. Reassessment should be made after 8 weeks of treatment. If no response, treatment should be discontinued. If response is demonstrated, ESAs should be discontinued once the hemoglobin level reaches 10, unless a lower hemoglobin level is sufficient to avoid the need for red blood cell (RBC) transfusion.
2. Indicated for anemia (Hgb < 10gm/dl or HCT < 30%) associated with HIV/AIDS.
	1. An endogenous erythropoietin level < 500 IU/L is required for treatment, and patient may not be receiving zidovudine (AZT) > 4200 mg/week.
	2. Reassessment should be made after 8 weeks. If no response, treatment should be discontinued. If response is demonstrated, the lowest ESA dose sufficient to reduce the need for RBC transfusions should be used, and the Hgb should not exceed 11gm/dl.
3. Indicated for anemia (Hgb < 10 gm/dl or HCT <30%) associated with chronic renal disease, with or without dialysis, in the absence of iron deficiency.
	1. Reassessment should be made after 12 weeks. If no response, treatment should be discontinued. If response is demonstrated, the lowest ESA dose sufficient to reduce the need for RBC transfusions should be used, and the Hgb should not exceed 11gm/dl. In those not on dialysis, the Hgb level should not exceed 10gm/dl.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 8, BARIATRIC SURGERY

Line 320

Bariatric/metabolic surgery (limited to Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy) is included on Line 320 when the following criteria are met:

1. Age ≥ 18
2. The patient has obesity with a:
	1. BMI ≥ 40 OR
	2. BMI ≥ 35 with:
		1. Type 2 diabetes, OR
		2. at least two of the following other serious obesity-related comorbidities: hypertension, coronary heart disease, mechanical arthropathy in major weight bearing joint, sleep apnea
3. Repeat bariatric surgery is included when it is a conversion from a less intensive (such as gastric band or sleeve gastrectomy) to a more intensive surgery (e.g. Roux-en-Y). Repair of surgical complications (excluding failure to lose sufficient weight) are also included on this and other lines. Reversal of surgical procedures and devices is included on this line when benefits of reversal outweigh harms.
4. Participate in the following four evaluations and meet criteria as described.
	1. Psychosocial evaluation: (Conducted by a licensed mental health professional)
		1. Evaluation to assess potential compliance with post-operative requirements.
		2. Must remain free of abuse of or dependence on alcohol during the six-month period immediately preceding surgery. No current use of any nicotine product or illicit drugs and must remain abstinent from their use during the six-month observation period. Testing will, at a minimum, be conducted within 1 month of the quit date and within 1 month of the surgery to confirm abstinence from illicit drugs. Tobacco and nicotine abstinence to be confirmed in active users by negative cotinine levels at least 6 months apart, with the second test within one month of the surgery date.
		3. No mental or behavioral disorder that may interfere with postoperative outcomes1.
		4. Patient with psychiatric illness must be stable for at least 6 months.
	2. Medical evaluation: (Conducted by OHP primary care provider)
		1. Pre-operative physical condition and mortality risk assessed with patient found to be an appropriate candidate.
		2. Optimize medical control of diabetes, hypertension, or other co-morbid conditions.
		3. Female patient not currently pregnant with no plans for pregnancy for at least 2 years post-surgery. Contraception methods reviewed with patient agreement to use effective contraception through 2nd year post-surgery.
	3. Surgical evaluation: (Conducted by a licensed bariatric surgeon associated with program2)
		1. Patient found to be an appropriate candidate for surgery at initial evaluation and throughout period leading to surgery.

GUIDELINE NOTE 8, BARIATRIC SURGERY (CONT'D)

* + 1. Received counseling by a credentialed expert on the team regarding the risks and benefits of the procedure and understands the many potential complications of the surgery (including death) and the realistic expectations of post-surgical outcomes.
	1. Dietitian evaluation: (Conducted by licensed dietitian)
		1. Counseling in dietary lifestyle changes
		2. Counseling on post-operative dietary change requirements
1. Participate in additional evaluations:
	1. Post-surgical attention to lifestyle, an exercise program and dietary changes and understands the need for post-surgical follow-up with all applicable professionals (e.g. nutritionist, psychologist/psychiatrist, exercise physiologist or physical therapist, support group participation, regularly scheduled physician follow-up visits).

1 Many patients (>50%) have depression as a co-morbid diagnosis that, if treated, would not preclude their participation in the bariatric surgery program.

2 All surgical services must be provided by a program with current accreditation (as a comprehensive center or low acuity center) by the Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Accreditation and Quality Improvement Program (MBSAQIP)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 9, CORNEAL COLLAGEN CROSS LINKING

Line 310

CPT 0402T is included on this line only when used for conventional epithelium-off corneal collagen cross linking and only for treatment of:

A) progressive keratoconus, OR

B) corneal ectasia following refractive surgery; AND

only when there is objective progressive deterioration in vision.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 10, CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY AND POSTERIOR CYCLITIS

Lines 360,383

Central serous chorioretinopathy (ICD-10-CM H35.71) is included on Line 383 only for treatment when the condition has been present for three months or longer. Posterior Cyclitis (ICD-10-CM H30.2) should only be treated in patients with 20/40 or worse vision.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 11, COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR (CSF) GUIDELINES

Lines 92,94,111-115,125,133,135,157,158,161,163,179,191,199,200,208,210,214,215,217,229,234,237,238,258-262,271,276,286-288,294,314-316,329,396,397,401,419,435,559,593

1. CSF are not indicated for primary prophylaxis of febrile neutropenia unless the primary chemotherapeutic regimen is known to produce febrile neutropenia at least 20% of the time. CSF should be considered when the primary chemotherapeutic regimen is known to produce febrile neutropenia 10-20% of the time; however, if the risk is due to the chemotherapy regimen, other alternatives such as the use of less myelosuppressive chemotherapy or dose reduction should be explored in this situation.
2. For secondary prophylaxis, dose reduction should be considered the primary therapeutic option after an episode of severe or febrile neutropenia except in the setting of curable tumors (e.g., germ cell), as no disease free or overall survival benefits have been documented using dose maintenance and CSF.
3. CSF are not indicated in patients who are acutely neutropenic but afebrile.
4. CSF are not indicated in the treatment of febrile neutropenia except in patients who received prophylactic filgrastim or sargramostim or in high-risk patients who did not receive prophylactic CSF. High-risk patients include those age >65 years or with sepsis, severe neutropenia with absolute neutrophil count <100/mcl, neutropenia expected to be more than 10 days in duration, pneumonia, invasive fungal infection, other clinically documented infections, hospitalization at time of fever, or prior episode of febrile neutropenia.
5. CSF are not indicated to increase chemotherapy dose-intensity or schedule, except in cases where improved outcome from such increased intensity has been documented in a clinical trial.
6. CSF (other than pegfilgrastrim) are indicated in the setting of autologous progenitor cell transplantation, to mobilize peripheral blood progenitor cells, and after their infusion.
7. CSF are NOT indicated in patients receiving concomitant chemotherapy and radiation therapy.
8. There is no evidence of clinical benefit in the routine, continuous use of CSF in myelodysplastic syndromes. CSF may be indicated for some patients with severe neutropenia and recurrent infections, but should be used only if significant response is documented.
9. CSF is indicated for treatment of cyclic, congenital and idiopathic neutropenia.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 12, PATIENT-CENTERED CARE OF ADVANCED CANCER

Lines 92,111-115,124,129,133,135,157,158,163,179,191,199,200,208,210,214,215,217,229,234,237,238,258-262,271,276,286,287,294,314-316,329,372,396,397,419,435,593,603

Cancer is a complex group of diseases with treatments that vary depending on the specific subtype of cancer and the patient’s unique medical and social situation. Goals of appropriate cancer therapy can vary from intent to cure, disease burden reduction, disease stabilization and control of symptoms. Cancer care must always take place in the context of the patient’s support systems, overall heath, and core values. Patients should have access to appropriate peer-reviewed clinical trials of cancer therapies. A comprehensive

GUIDELINE NOTE 12, PATIENT-CENTERED CARE OF ADVANCED CANCER (CONT'D)

multidisciplinary approach to treatment should be offered including palliative care services (see STATEMENT OF INTENT 1, PALLIATIVE CARE).

Treatment with intent to prolong survival is not a covered service for patients who have progressive metastatic cancer with:

1. Severe co-morbidities unrelated to the cancer that result in significant impairment in two or more major organ systems which would affect efficacy and/or toxicity of therapy; OR
2. A continued decline in spite of best available therapy with a non reversible Karnofsky Performance Status or Palliative Performance score of <50% with ECOG performance status of 3 or higher which are not due to a pre-existing disability.

Treatments with intent to relieve symptoms or improve quality of life are covered as defined in STATEMENT OF INTENT 1, PALLIATIVE CARE.

Examples include:

1. Single-dose radiation therapy for painful bone metastases with the intent to relieve pain and improve quality of life.
2. Surgical decompression for malignant bowel obstruction. Single fraction radiotherapy should be given strong consideration for use over multiple fraction radiotherapy when clinically appropriate (e.g., not contraindicated by risk of imminent pathologic fracture, worsening neurologic compromise or radioresistant histologies such as sarcoma, melanoma, and renal cell carcinoma).
3. Medication therapy such as chemotherapy with low toxicity/low side effect agents with the goal to decrease pain from bulky disease or other identified complications. Cost of chemotherapy and alternative medication(s) should also be considered.

To qualify for treatment coverage, the cancer patient must have a documented discussion about treatment goals, treatment prognosis and the side effects, and knowledge of the realistic expectations of treatment efficacy. This discussion may take place with the patient’s oncologist, primary care provider, or other health care provider, but preferably in a collaborative interdisciplinary care coordination discussion. Treatment must be provided via evidence-driven pathways (such as NCCN, ASCO, ASH, ASBMT, or NIH Guidelines) when available.

The development of the single fraction radiotherapy portion of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-Single-Fraction-for-Bone-Metastases.pdf). See <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 13, HEMANGIOMAS, COMPLICATED; PORT WINE STAINS

Lines 321,627,656

Dermatologic hemangiomas (ICD-10-CM D18.01 Hemangioma and Lymphangioma of skin and subcutaneous tissue) are included on Line 321 when they are ulcerated, infected, recurrently hemorrhaging, or function-threatening (e.g. eyelid hemangioma). Otherwise, they are included on Line 627.

ICD-10-CM Q82.5 (Congenital non-neoplastic nevus) is included on Line 321 only when representing port wine stains. For all other diagnoses, it is included on Line 656. Treatment of port wine stains is only included on Line 321 when treatment is with pulsed dye lasers and:

1. When lesions are located on the face and neck; OR
2. When lesions are located on the trunk or extremities AND are associated with recurrent bleeding or painful nodules.

Otherwise, treatment of port wine stains is included on Line 656.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 14, SECOND BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTS

Lines 94,113,115,130,163,179,217,260,288

Second bone marrow transplants are not covered except for tandem autologous transplants for multiple myeloma.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 15, HETEROTOPIC BONE FORMATION

Lines 80,356

Radiation treatment is indicated only in those at high risk of heterotopic bone formation: those with a history of prior heterotopic bone formation, ankylosing spondylitis or hypertrophic osteoarthritis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 16, PROTON BEAM THERAPY FOR CANCER

Lines 92,112,125,129,191,200,237,276,287,294,372,396,397

Proton beam therapy is included on Lines 112 CANCER OF EYE AND ORBIT, 125 BENIGN NEOPLASM OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD and 294 CANCER OF BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Proton beam therapy is included on Lines 129, 200 and 287 only for: malignant skull base, paranasal sinus (including lethal midline granuloma), spinal, and juxtaspinal tumors.

Proton beam therapy is additionally included on Lines 92, 191, 237, 276, 396 and 397 only for pediatric malignant tumors (incident cancer under age 21.)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 17, PREVENTIVE DENTAL CARE

Lines 3,53

Dental cleaning is limited to once per 12 months for adults and twice per 12 months for children up to age 19 (D1110, D1120). More frequent dental cleanings may be required for certain higher risk populations.

Fluoride varnish (99188) is included on Line 3 for use with children 18 and younger during well child preventive care visits. Fluoride treatments (D1206 and D1208) are included on Line 53 PREVENTIVE DENTAL SERVICES for use with adults and children during dental visits. The total number of fluoride applications provided in all settings is not to exceed four per twelve months for a child at high risk for dental caries and two per twelve months for a child not at high risk. The number of fluoride treatments is limited to once per 12 months for average risk adults and up to four times per 12 months for high-risk adults.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 18, VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICES

Lines 81,97,264

Ventricular assist devices are covered as a bridge to cardiac transplant; as treatment for pulmonary hypertension when pulmonary hypertension is the only contraindication to cardiac transplant and the anticipated outcome is cardiac transplant; as a bridge to recovery; or as destination therapy*.*

When used as destination therapy, patients must

1. have chronic end-stage heart failure (New York Heart Association Class IIIB or IV end-stage left ventricular failure) for more than 60 days, AND
2. not be a candidate for heart transplantation, AND
3. meet all of the following conditions:
	1. Have failed to respond to optimal medical management, including beta-blockers and ACE inhibitors (if tolerated) for at least 45 of the last 60 days, or have been balloon pump dependent for 7 days, or IV inotrope dependent for 14 days; and
	2. Have a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) <25%; and
	3. Have demonstrated functional limitation with a peak oxygen consumption of <14 ml/kg/min unless balloon pump or inotrope dependent or physically unable to perform the test.
4. Have adequate psychological condition and appropriate external psychosocial support for prolonged VAD support
5. Have adequate end organ function

# GUIDELINE NOTE 19, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING FOR PTSD

Line 173

Neuropsychological testing is included on this line only when there is question of cognitive deficit or impairment and such testing is required to assist in making the correct diagnosis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 20, ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDERS IN CHILDREN

Line 121

Use of ICD-10-CM F90.9, Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, unspecified type, in children age 5 and under, is appropriate only when the following apply:

* Child does not meet the full criteria for the full diagnosis because of their age.
* For children age 3 and under, when the child exhibits functional impairment due to hyperactivity that is clearly in excess of the normal activity range for age (confirmed by the evaluating clinician’s observation, not only the parent/caregiver report), and when the child is very limited in his/her ability to have the sustained periods of calm, focused activity which would be expected for the child’s age.

For children age 5 and under diagnosed with disruptive behavior disorders, including those at risk for ADHD, first line therapy is evidence-based, structured “parent-behavior training. Second line therapy is pharmacotherapy.

For children age 6 and over who are diagnosed with ADHD, pharmacotherapy alone or pharmacotherapy with psychosocial/behavioral treatment are included on this line for first line therapy.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Treatment%20of%20Attention%20Deficit%20Hyperactivity%20Disorder-Approved%2012-5-13.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 21, SEVERE INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASE

Lines 426,482,504,533,542,656

Inflammatory skin conditions included in this guideline are:

1. Psoriasis
2. Atopic dermatitis
3. Lichen planus
4. Darier disease
5. Pityriasis rubra pilaris

GUIDELINE NOTE 21, SEVERE INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASE (CONT'D)

1. Discoid lupus
2. Vitiligo

The conditions above are included on Line 426 if severe, defined as having functional impairment as indicated by Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) ≥ 11 or Children's Dermatology Life Quality Index (CDLQI) ≥ 13 (or severe score on other validated tool) AND one or more of the following:

1. At least 10% of body surface area involved
2. Hand, foot, face, or mucous membrane involvement.

Otherwise, these conditions above are included on Lines 482, 504, 533, 542 and 656.

For severe psoriasis, treatments included on this line are topical agents, phototherapy, targeted immune modulator medications and other systemic medications.

For severe atopic dermatitis/eczema, treatments included on this line are topical moderate- to high- potency corticosteroids, topical calcineurin inhibitors (for example, pimecrolimus, tacrolimus), narrowband UVB, topical phosphodiesterase (PDE)-4 inhibitors, and oral immunomodulatory therapy (e.g. cyclosporine, methotrexate, or oral corticosteroids). Targeted immune modulators (for example, dupilumab) are included on this line when:

A) Prescribed in consultation with a dermatologist or allergist or immunologist, AND

B) The patient has failed (defined as inadequate efficacy, intolerable side effects, or side effects that pose a health risk) either

1) a 4 week trial of a combination of topical moderate to high potency topical steroids and a topical non-steroidal agent OR

 an oral immunomodulator, OR

2) 12 weeks of phototherapy.

JAK inhibitor (upadacitinib) therapy is included on this line when other immunomodulatory therapy has failed to adequately control disease (defined as inadequate efficacy, intolerable side effects, or side effects that pose a health risk).

ICD-10-CM Q82.8 (Other specified congenital malformations of skin) is included on Line 426 only for Darier disease.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 22, PLANNED CESAREAN DELIVERY

Line 1

Cesarean delivery on maternal request without medical or obstetrical indication is not included on this line (or the list). Planned cesarean delivery is also not included on this line (or the list) for: small for gestational age; suspected cephalopelvic disproportion; maternal Hepatitis B infection; or maternal Hepatitis C infection.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Planned-Cesarean-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 23, COLON CANCER SURVEILLANCE

Line 157

1. History and physical exam is indicated every 3 to 6 months for the first three years after primary therapy, then annually thereafter.
2. CEA testing should be performed every 2-3 months after colon resection for at least two years in patients with stage II or III disease for whom resection of liver metastases is clinically indicated
3. Colonoscopy is indicated every 3 to 5 years.
4. No other surveillance testing is indicated.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 24, COMPLICATED HERNIAS

Lines 168,524

Complicated inguinal and femoral hernias in men are included on Line 168 if the hernia

A) Causes symptoms of intestinal obstruction and/or strangulation; OR

B) Is incarcerated (defined as non-reducible by physical manipulation); OR

C) Causes pain and functional limitations as assessed and documented by a medical professional; OR

D) Affects the patient’s ability to obtain or maintain gainful employment.

Otherwise, inguinal and femoral hernias in men are included on Line 524.

Repair of inguinal and femoral hernias in women and in children age 18 or younger are included on Line 168 due to the different natural history of disease in these populations.

Ventral hernias are included on Line 524. Incarcerated ventral hernias (including incarcerated abdominal incisional and umbilical hernias) are included on Line 524, because the chronic incarceration of large ventral hernias does not place the patient at risk for impending strangulation. Ventral hernias are defined as anterior abdominal wall hernias and include primary ventral hernias (epigastric, umbilical, Spigelian), paratomal hernias and most incisional hernias (ventral incisional hernias). ICD-10-CM K42.0, K43.0, K43.3, K43.6

GUIDELINE NOTE 24, COMPLICATED HERNIAS (CONT'D)

and K46.0 are included on Line 524 when used to designate incarcerated abdominal incisional and umbilical hernias without intestinal obstruction or gangrene.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 25, STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION FOR NEUROBLASTOMA

Line 259

Stem cell transplantation (CPT 38204-38215, 38230-38241) is only included on this line for treatment of high-risk neuroblastoma (ICD-10-CM C74).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 26, PELVIC CONGESTION SYNDROME

Line 532

Pelvic congestion syndrome is included on this line using ICD-10-CM N94.89. This condition does not pair with any vein embolization procedures due to lack of evidence of effectiveness.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 27, TREATMENT OF SLEEP APNEA

Line 202

For adults over the age of 18 years:

A) CPAP is covered initially when all of the following conditions are met:

1) 12 week ‘trial’ period to determine benefit. This period is covered if apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) calculated using the CMS definition of hypopnic episode of >4% oxygen desaturation or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) is greater than or equal to 15 events per hour; or if between 5 and 14 events with additional symptoms including one or more of the following:

 a) excessive daytime sleepiness defined as either an Epworth Sleepiness Scale score>10 or daytime sleepiness interfering with ADLs that is not attributable to another modifiable sedating condition (e.g. narcotic dependence), or

 b) documented hypertension, or

 c) ischemic heart disease, or

 d) history of stroke

2) Additionally:

 a) Providers must provide education to patients and caregivers prior to use of CPAP machine to ensure proper use; and

 b) Positive diagnosis through polysomnogram (PSG) or Home Sleep Test (HST).

B) CPAP coverage subsequent to the initial 12 weeks is based on documented patient tolerance, compliance, and clinical benefit. Compliance (adherence to therapy) is defined as use of CPAP for at least four hours per night on 70% of the nights during a consecutive 30-day period.

C) Mandibular advancement devices (oral appliances) are covered for those for whom CPAP fails or is contraindicated.

D) Surgery for sleep apnea in adults is not included on this line (due to lack of evidence of efficacy). Surgical codes are included on this line only for children who meet criteria below

E) Hypoglossal nerve stimulation for treatment of obstructive sleep apnea is not included on this line due to insufficient evidence of effectiveness and evidence of harm.

For children age of 18 years or younger:

 A) Adenotonsillectomy is an appropriate first line treatment for children with OSA. Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy is only covered when a child with OSA has previously had a tonsillectomy, when tonsillectomy is contraindicated, or when tonsillar hypertrophy is not present. More complex surgical treatments are only included on this line for children with craniofacial anomalies.

 B) Intranasal corticosteroids are an option for children with mild OSA in whom adenotonsillectomy is contraindicated or for mild postoperative OSA.

 C) CPAP is covered for a 3 month trial for children through age 18 who have

 1) undergone surgery or are not candidates for surgery, AND

 2) have documented residual sleep apnea symptoms (sleep disruption and/or significant desaturations) with residual

 daytime symptoms (daytime sleepiness or behavior problems)

 D) CPAP will be covered for children through age 18 on an ongoing basis if:

 1) There is documentation of improvement in sleep disruption and daytime sleepiness and behavior problems with CPAP

 use, AND

 2) Annual re-evaluation for CPAP demonstrates ongoing clinical benefit and compliance with use, defined as use of CPAP

 for at least four hours per night on 70% of the nights in a consecutive 30 day period

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Prioritized%20List-TxSleepApnea.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 28, TROCHANTERIC BURSITIS

Lines 376,505

Trochanteric bursitis (ICD-10-CM M70.6 and M70.7) is included on Line 376 for pairing with physical therapy and steroid joint injections. Trochanteric bursitis is included on Line 505 for pairing with surgical interventions (i.e. CPT 27062).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 29, TYMPANOSTOMY TUBES IN ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA

Line 389

Tympanostomy tubes (CPT 69433, 69436) are only included on this line as treatment for:

1. recurrent acute otitis media (three or more well-documented and separate episodes in six months or four or more well-documented and separate episodes in the past 12 months with at least one episode in the past six months) in patients who have unilateral or bilateral middle ear effusion at the time of assessment for tube candidacy, or
2. patients with complicating conditions (atelectasis [collapsed eardrum], immunocompromised host, meningitis by lumbar puncture, acute mastoiditis, sigmoid sinus/jugular vein thrombosis by CT/MRI/MRA, cranial nerve paralysis, sudden onset dizziness/vertigo, need for middle ear culture, labyrinthitis, or brain abscess).

Patients with craniofacial anomalies; syndromes that include cognitive, speech, or language delays; cleft palate; permanent hearing loss of 25dB or greater independent of otitis media with effusion; developmental delay; intellectual disability; learning disorder; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; blindness or uncorrectable visual impairment; and patients with speech and language delay may be considered for tympanostomy if unresponsive to appropriate medical treatment or having recurring infections (without needing to meet the strict “recurrent” definition above).

Adenoidectomy is included on these lines at the time of tympanostomy tube insertion for children under age 4 with symptoms directly related to the adenoids (for example, ear infection associated with rhinorrhea and/or upper respiratory infection) OR in children aged 4 years or older.

Removal of retained tympanostomy tubes requiring anesthesia (CPT code 69424) or as an office visit, is included on Line 424 as a complication, pairing with ICD-10-CM H74.8.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Management%20of%20Recurrent%20Acute%20Otitits%20Media%20in%20Children%20Final%208-8-13.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 30, TESTICULAR CANCER

Line 217

The treatment of testicular cancer with bone marrow/stem cell rescue and transplant in conjunction with high-dose chemotherapy is included only after multiple (at least 2) recurrences after standard chemotherapy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 31, COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION

Line 326

Patients will be considered candidates for cochlear implants if the following criteria are met:

1. Severe to profound sensorineural hearing loss in both ears (defined as 71dB hearing loss or greater at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz)
2. Receive limited useful benefit from appropriately fitted hearing aids, defined as a speech discrimination score of <30% on age appropriate testing for children and as scores of 40% or less on sentence recognition test in the best-aided listening condition for adults
3. No medical contraindications
4. High motivation and appropriate expectations (both patient and family, when appropriate)

Bilateral cochlear implants are included on this line. Simultaneous implantation appears to be more cost-effective than sequential implantation.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 32, CATARACT

Line 296

Cataract extraction is included on this line for cataracts causing symptomatic (i.e. causing the patient to seek medical attention) impairment of visual function not correctable with a tolerable change in glasses or contact lenses resulting in the patient's inability to function satisfactorily while performing activities of daily living (ADLs). Cataract removal must be likely to restore vision and allow the patient to resume activities of daily living. There are rare instances where cataract removal is medically necessary even if visual improvement is not the primary goal:

1. Hypermature cataract causing inflammation and glaucoma OR
2. To see the back of the eye to treat posterior segment conditions that could not be monitored due to the poor view and very dense lens opacity (i.e. diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma) OR
3. Significant anisometropia causing aniseikonia.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 33, NITROUS OXIDE FOR LABOR PAIN

Line 1

Nitrous oxide for labor pain is included on this line.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 34, EXTRACTION OF IMPACTED WISDOM TEETH

Line 344

Extraction of impacted wisdom teeth (D7220, D7230, D7240, D7241, D7250) is only included on this line when there is

1. Evidence of pathology. Such pathology includes unrestorable caries, non-treatable pulpal and/or periapical pathology, cellulitis, abscess and osteomyelitis, internal/external resorption of the tooth or adjacent teeth, fracture of tooth, disease of follicle including cyst/tumour, tooth/teeth impeding surgery or reconstructive jaw surgery, and when a tooth is involved in or within the field of tumour resection OR
2. Two or more episodes of pericoronitis OR
3. Severe pain directly related to the impacted tooth that does not respond to conservative treatment. (Extraction for pain or discomfort related to normal tooth eruption or for non-specific symptoms such as “headaches” or “jaw pain” is not considered medically or dentally necessary for treatment.)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 35, SINUS SURGERY

Lines 287,466,506

Sinus surgery (other than adenoidectomy) is indicated when at least one of the following circumstances occur (A-G):

1. Recurrent acute rhinosinusitis, defined as 4 or more episodes of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in one year without signs or symptoms of rhinosinusitis between episodes and have failed optimal medical management defined as nasal steroid therapy and nasal saline therapy, in patients who are compliant with oral antibiotics and/or oral corticosteroids for management of acute episodes of rhinosinusitis

OR

1. Chronic sinusitis defined as 12 weeks of continuous symptoms without improvement with one of the following (1-3):
2. Findings of obstruction of active infection on CT scan OR
3. Symptomatic mucocele OR
4. Negative CT scan but significant disease found on nasal endoscopy

AND

Failure of medical therapy defined as (1-2)

1. Two or more courses of antibiotics with adequate doses AND
2. Trial of inhaled and/or oral steroids (2 or more courses of adequate doses of one or both)

OR

1. Nasal polyposis causing or contributing to sinusitis

OR

1. Complications of sinusitis including subperiosteal or orbital abscess, Pott’s puffy tumor, brain abscess or meningitis

OR

1. Invasive or allergic fungal sinusitis

OR

1. Tumor of nasal cavity or sinuses

OR

1. CSF rhinorrhea

Adenoidectomy (CPT 42830, 42835) is included on Line 466 only for treatment of children with chronic sinusitis who fail appropriate medical therapy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 36, ADENOTONSILLECTOMY FOR INDICATIONS OTHER THAN OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

Lines 42,47,368,551

Tonsillectomy/adenotonsillectomy is an appropriate treatment for patients with:

1. Seven or more documented attacks of strep tonsillitis in a year or 5 or more documented attacks of strep tonsillitis in each of two consecutive years or 3 or more documented attacks of strep tonsillitis per year in each of the three consecutive years where an attack is considered a positive culture/screen and where an appropriate course of antibiotic therapy has been completed; or,
2. A history of two or more peritonsillar abscesses OR when general anesthesia is required for the surgical drainage of a peritonsillar abscess and tonsillectomy is performed at the time of the surgical drainage; or,
3. Unilateral tonsillar hypertrophy in adults; unilateral tonsillar hypertrophy in children with other symptoms suggestive of malignancy.

ICD-10-CM J35.1 and J35.3 are included on Line 368 only for 1) unilateral tonsillar hypertrophy in adults and 2) unilateral tonsillar hypertrophy in children with other symptoms suggestive of malignancy. Bilateral tonsillar hypertrophy and unilateral tonsillar hypertrophy in children without other symptoms suggestive of malignancy are included only on Line 551.

See Guideline Notes D8 and 27 for diagnosis and treatment of obstructive sleep apnea in children.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 37, SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE OTHER THAN SCOLIOSIS

Lines 346,530

Spine surgery is included on Line 346 only in the following circumstances:

1. Decompressive surgery is included on Line 346 to treat debilitating symptoms due to central or foraminal spinal stenosis, and only when the patient meets the following criteria:
	1. Has MRI evidence of moderate or severe central or foraminal spinal stenosis AND either
		1. Has neurogenic claudication OR
		2. Has objective neurologic impairment consistent with the MRI findings. Neurologic impairment is defined as objective evidence of one or more of the following:
			1. Markedly abnormal reflexes
			2. Segmental muscle weakness
			3. Segmental sensory loss
			4. EMG or NCV evidence of nerve root impingement
			5. Cauda equina syndrome
			6. Neurogenic bowel or bladder
			7. Long tract abnormalities

Foraminal or central spinal stenosis causing only radiating pain (e.g. radiculopathic pain) is included only on Line 530.

1. Spinal fusion procedures are included on Line 346 for patients with MRI evidence of moderate or severe central spinal stenosis only when one of the following conditions are met:
	1. spinal stenosis in the cervical spine (with or without spondylolisthesis) which results in objective neurologic impairment as defined above OR
	2. spinal stenosis in the thoracic or lumbar spine caused by spondylolisthesis resulting in signs and symptoms of neurogenic claudication and which correlate with xray flexion/extension films showing at least a 5 mm translation OR
	3. pre-existing or expected post-surgical spinal instability (e.g. degenerative scoliosis >10 deg, >50% of facet joints per level expected to be resected)

For all other indications, spine surgery is included on Line 530.

The following interventions are not included on these lines due to lack of evidence of effectiveness for the treatment of conditions on these lines, including cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and sacral conditions:

* local injections (including ozone therapy injections)
* botulinum toxin injection
* intradiscal electrothermal therapy
* therapeutic medial branch block
* coblation nucleoplasty
* percutaneous intradiscal radiofrequency thermocoagulation
* percutaneous laser disc decompression
* radiofrequency denervation
* corticosteroid injections for cervical pain
* intradiscal injections, including platelet rich plasma, stem cells, methylene blue, or ozone

Corticosteroid injections for low back pain with or without radiculopathy are only included on Line 530. Diagnostic anesthetic injections for selective nerve root blocks are included on Line 530 for lumbar or sacral symptoms.

The development of this guideline note was informed by HERC coverage guidances on [Percutaneous Interventions for Low Back Pain](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Percutaneous-Interventions-Cervical-Spine-Pain-Approved-3-15-2015.pdf), [Percutaneous Interventions for Cervical Spine Pain](https://www.oregon.gov/OHA/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports-Blog.aspx?View=%7b2905450B-49B8-4A9B-AF17-5E1E03AB8B6B%7d&SelectedID=190), [Low Back Pain: Corticosteroid Injections](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Coverage%20Guidance%20-%20Low%20back%20pain-Corticosteroid%20Injections.pdf) and [Low Back Pain: Minimally Invasive and Non-Cordicosteroid Percutaneous Interventions](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Low-Back-Pain-Non-Pharmacologic-Non-Invasive-Interventions-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 38, SUBTALAR ARTHROEREISIS

Line 377

Procedure code S2117 is only covered when not incorporating an implant device.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 39, ENDOMETRIOSIS AND ADENOMYOSIS

Lines 1,395

1. Hysterectomy, with or without adnexectomy, for endometriosis may be appropriate when all of the following are documented (1-4):
	1. Patient history of (a and b):
		1. Prior detailed operative description or histologic diagnosis of endometriosis
		2. Presence of pain for more than 6 months with negative effect on patient’s quality of life
	2. Failure of a 3-month therapeutic trial with both of the following (a and b), unless there are contraindications to use:
		1. Hormonal therapy (i or ii):
			1. Oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesteronecontaining IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar
			2. Agents for inducing amenorrhea (e.g., GnRH analogs or danazol)
		2. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
	3. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present

GUIDELINE NOTE 39, ENDOMETRIOSIS AND ADENOMYOSIS (CONT'D)

* 1. Negative preoperative pregnancy test result unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized
1. Hysterectomy, with or without adnexectomy, for adenomyosis may be appropriate when all of the following are documented (1-5):
	1. Patient history of dysmenorrhea, pelvic pain or abnormal uterine bleeding for more than six months with a negative effect on her quality of life.
	2. Failure of a six-month therapeutic trial with both of the following (a and b), unless there are contraindications to use:
		1. Hormonal therapy (i or ii):
			1. Oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesteronecontaining IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar
			2. Agents for inducing amenorrhea (e.g., GnRH analogs or danazol)
		2. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
	3. One of the following (a or b):
		1. Endovaginal ultrasound suspicious for adenomyosis (presence of abnormal hypoechoic myometrial echogenicity or presence of small myometrial cysts)
		2. MRI showing thickening of the junctional zone > 12mm
	4. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present
	5. Negative preoperative pregnancy test unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized

# GUIDELINE NOTE 40, UTERINE LEIOMYOMA

Lines 404,421

Hysterectomy, myomectomy, uterine artery embolization, or laparoscopic radiofrequency ablation for leiomyomata may be indicated when all of the following are documented (A-D):

1. One of the following (1 or 2):
2. Patient history of 2 out of 3 of the following (a, b and c):
	1. Leiomyomata enlarging the uterus to a size of 12 weeks or greater gestation
	2. Pelvic discomfort cause by myomata (i or ii or iii):
		1. Chronic lower abdominal, pelvic or low backpressure
		2. Bladder dysfunction not due to urinary tract disorder or disease
		3. Rectal pressure and bowel dysfunction not related to bowel disorder or disease
	3. Rapid enlargement causing concern for sarcomatous changes of malignancy
3. Leiomyomata as probable cause of excessive uterine bleeding evidenced by (a, b, c and d):
	1. Profuse bleeding lasting more than 7 days or repetitive periods at less than 21-day intervals
	2. Anemia due to acute or chronic blood loss (hemoglobin less than 10 or hemoglobin less than 11 g/dL if use of iron is documented)
	3. Documentation of mass by sonography
	4. Bleeding causes major impairment or interferes with quality of life
4. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present
5. Assessment for absence of endometrial malignancy in the presence of abnormal bleeding
6. Negative preoperative pregnancy test result unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized

# GUIDELINE NOTE 41, SCOLIOSIS

Line 361

Non-surgical treatments of scoliosis (ICD-10-CM M41) are included on Line 361 when

1. the scoliosis is considered clinically significant, defined as curvature greater than or equal to 25 degrees, or
2. there is curvature with a documented rapid progression.

Surgical treatments of adolescent and adult idiopathic scoliosis (ICD-10-CM M41.1 and M41.2 families) are included on Line 361 only for

1. patients with documented failure of non-operative management; AND
2. a spinal curvature of greater than 45 degrees

# GUIDELINE NOTE 42, PANCREAS/KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS

Line 83

Simultaneous pancreas kidney transplant (SPT) is only included on this line for type I diabetes mellitus with end stage renal disease (E10.2). Pancreas after kidney transplant (PAK) is only included on this line for other type I diabetes mellitus with secondary diagnosis of Z94.0 (Kidney transplant status).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 43, LYMPHEDEMA

Line 422

Lymphedema treatments are included on this line when medically appropriate. These services are to be provided by a licensed practitioner who is

1. Certified by Lymphology Association of North America (LANA, <http://www.clt-lana.org>), OR
2. CLT-LANA eligible (graduates from a minimum 135-hour lymphedema program that meet the LANA eligibility requirements).

GUIDELINE NOTE 43, LYMPHEDEMA (CONT'D)

Services should be provided by a LANA certified therapist if available.

Treatments for lymphedema are not subject to the visit number restrictions found in Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES.

It is the intent of the HERC that compression dressings/garments and other medical equipment needed for the treatment of lymphedema be covered even in the absence of ulcers or other complications.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 44, MENSTRUAL BLEEDING DISORDERS

Line 423

Endometrial ablation or hysterectomy for abnormal uterine bleeding in Premenopausal women may be indicated when all of the following are documented (A-C):

1. Patient history of (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5):
	1. Excessive uterine bleeding evidence by (a, b and c):
		1. Profuse bleeding lasting more than 7 days or repetitive periods at less than 21-day intervals
		2. Anemia due to acute or chronic blood loss (hemoglobin less than 10 g/dL or hemoglobin less than 11 g/dL if use of iron is documented) for hysterectomy. No documented hemoglobin level is required for endometrial ablation procedures.
		3. Bleeding causes major impairment or interferes with quality of life
	2. Failure of hormonal treatment for a six-month trial period or contraindication to hormone use (oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesterone-containing IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar)
	3. No current medication use that may cause bleeding, or contraindication to stopping those medications
	4. Endometrial sampling performed
	5. For hysterectormy, no evidence of treatable intrauterine conditions or lesions by (a, b or c):
		1. Sonohysterography
		2. Hysteroscopy
		3. Transvaginal ultrasound

For endometrial ablation, a pre-operative ultrasound should be performed.

1. Negative preoperative pregnancy test result unless patient has been previously sterilized
2. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present

# GUIDELINE NOTE 45, OTHER DISEASES OF VOCAL CORDS

Lines 205,560

ICD-10-CM J38.3 (Other diseases of vocal cords) is included on Line 205 for treatment of abscesses and cellulitis of the vocal cords; it is included on Line 560 for treatment of spastic dysphonia.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 46, AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Line 449

Pegaptanib is only covered for minimally classic and occult lesions of wet macular degeneration.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 47, URINARY INCONTINENCE

Line 457

Surgery for genuine stress urinary incontinence may be indicated when all of the following are documented (A-G):

1. Patient history of (1, 2, and 3):
	1. Involuntary loss of urine with exertion
	2. Identification and treatment of transient causes of urinary incontinence, if present (e.g., delirium, infection, pharmaceutical causes, psychological causes, excessive urine production, restricted mobility, and stool impaction)
	3. Involuntary loss of urine on examination during stress (provocative test with direct visualization of urine loss) and low or absent post void residual
2. Patient’s voiding habits
3. Physical or laboratory examination evidence of either (1 or 2):
	1. Urethral hypermobility
	2. Intrinsic sphincter deficiency
4. Diagnostic workup to rule out urgency incontinence
5. Negative preoperative pregnancy test result unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized
6. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present
7. Patient required to have 3 months of alternative therapy (e.g., pessaries or physical therapy, including bladder training and/or pelvic floor exercises, as available). If limited coverage of physical therapy is available, patients should be taught pelvic floor exercises by their treating provider, physical therapist or trained staff, and have documented consistent practice of these techniques over the 3 month period.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 48, FRENULECTOMY/FRENULOTOMY

Lines 344,661

Frenulectomy/frenulotomy (D7961) is included on this line for the following situations:

1. When deemed to cause gingival recession
2. When deemed to cause movement of the gingival margin when frenum is placed under tension.
3. Maxillary labial frenulectomy not covered until age 12 and above.

Otherwise, D7961 is included on Line 661.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 49, WEARABLE CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATORS

Lines 69,98,110,189,281,347

Wearable cardiac defibrillators (WCDs; CPT 93745, HCPCS K0606-K0609) are included on these lines for patients at high risk for sudden cardiac death who meet the medical necessity criteria for an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) as defined by the CMS 2005 National Coverage Determination but are unable to have an ICD implanted due to medical condition (e.g. ICD explanted due to infection with waiting period before ICD reinsertion or current medical condition contraindicates surgery). WCDs are not included on these lines for use during the waiting period for ICD implantation after myocardial infarction, coronary bypass surgery, or coronary artery stenting.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 50, PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE SURGERY

Line 468

Hysterectomy, cystocele repair, and/or other surgery for pelvic organ prolapse may be indicated when all of the following are documented (A-E):

1. Patient history of symptoms of pelvic prolapse such as:
	1. Complaints of the pelvic organs prolapsing at least to the introitus, and one or more of the following:
	2. Low back discomfort or pelvic pressure, or
	3. Difficulty in defecating, or
	4. Difficulty in voiding
2. For hysterectomy
3. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present, and
4. Assessment for absence of endometrial malignancy in the presence of abnormal bleeding
5. Physical examination is consistent with patient’s symptoms of pelvic support defects indicating either symptomatic prolapse of the cervix, enterocele, cystocele, rectocele or prolapse of the vaginal vault
6. Negative preoperative pregnancy test unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized
7. Patient required to have 3 months of alternative therapy (e.g., pessaries or physical therapy, including bladder training and/or pelvic floor exercises, as available). If limited coverage of physical therapy is available, patients should be taught pelvic floor exercises by their treating provider, physical therapist or trained staff, and have documented consistent practice of these techniques over the 3 month period.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 51, CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION

Lines 311,424,446,476

Antibiotic and other medication therapy (including antihistamines, decongestants, and nasal steroids) are not indicated for children with chronic otitis media with effusion (OME) (without another appropriate diagnosis).

Patients with specific higher risk conditions (including craniofacial anomalies, Down’s syndrome, and cleft palate, or documented speech and language delay) along with hearing loss and chronic otitis media with effusion are intended to be included on Line 311 or Line 446 for children up to and including age 7. Otherwise hearing loss associated with chronic otitis media with effusion (without those specific higher risk conditions) is only included on Line 476.

For coverage to be considered on Line 311, Line 446 or Line 476, there should be a 3 to 6 month watchful waiting period after diagnosis of otitis media with effusion, and if documented hearing loss is greater than or equal to 25dB in the better hearing ear, tympanostomy surgery may be indicated, given short- but not long- term improvement in hearing. Formal audiometry is indicated for children with chronic OME present for 3 months or longer. Children with language delay, learning problems, or significant hearing loss should have hearing testing upon diagnosis. Children with chronic OME who are not at risk for language delay (such as those with hearing loss <25dB in the better hearing ear) or developmental delay should be reexamined at 3- to 6-month intervals until the effusion is no longer present, significant hearing loss is identified, or structural abnormalities of the eardrum or middle ear are suspected.

Adenoidectomy is included on these lines at the time of tympanostomy tube insertion for children under age 4 with symptoms directly related to the adenoids (for example, ear infection associated with rhinorrhea and/or upper respiratory infection) OR in children aged 4 years or older.

Removal of retained tympanostomy tubes requiring anesthesia (CPT code 69424) or as an office visit, is included on Line 424 as a complication, pairing with ICD-10-CM H74.8.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Mgmt-Chronic-Otitis-with-Effusion-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 52, CHRONIC ANAL FISSURE

Line 526

Surgery for chronic anal fissure (ICD-10-CM K60.1) is included in this line with one or more of the following:

1. Condition unresponsive to six to eight weeks of continuous treatment;
2. Condition progresses in spite of six to eight weeks of treatment;
3. Presence of pectenosis; and/or,
4. Fissures that have previously healed but have recurred three or more times.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 53, BASIC PERIODONTICS

Line 218

Only for the treatment of severe drug-induced hyperplasia (D4210, D4211, D4212). Payable only when there are pockets of 5 mm or greater (D4341).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 54, CONDUCT DISORDER

Line 420

Conduct disorder rarely occurs in isolation from other psychiatric diagnoses, the patient should have documented screening (or documented refusal to be screened) for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); chemical dependency (CD); mood disorders such as anxiety and/or depression; and physical, sexual, and family abuse or other trauma (PTSD).

ICD-10-CM F91.9 (Conduct disorder, unspecified) is included on Line 420 only for children ages 5 and younger who cannot be diagnosed with a more specific mental health diagnosis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 55, PELVIC PAIN SYNDROME

Line 532

1. Diagnostic MRI may be indicated for evaluation of pelvic pain to assess for Adenomyosis and to assist in the management of these challenging patients when all of the following are documented:
	1. Patient history of dysmenorrhea, pelvic pain or abnormal uterine bleeding for more than six months with a negative effect on her quality of life.
	2. Failure of a six-month therapeutic trial with both of the following (a and b), unless there are contraindications to use:
		1. Hormonal therapy (i or ii):
			1. Oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesterone-containing IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar
			2. Agents for inducing amenorrhea (e.g., GnRH analogs or danazol)
		2. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
	3. An endovaginal ultrasound within the past 12 months that shows no other suspected gynecological pathology if diagnostic MRI shows > 12mm thickening of the junctional zone, the presumptive diagnosis of adenomyosis is fulfilled. See Guideline Note 39.
2. Hysterectomy for chronic pelvic pain in the absence of significant pathology may be Indicated when all of the following are documented (1-7):
	1. Patient history of:
		1. No treatable conditions or lesions found on laparoscopic examination
		2. Pain for more than 6 months with negative effect on patient’s quality of life
	2. Failure of a six-month therapeutic trial with both of the following (a and b), unless there are contraindications to use:
		1. Hormonal therapy (i or ii):
			1. Oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesterone-containing IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar
			2. Agents for inducing amenorrhea (e.g., GnRH analogs or danazol)
		2. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
	3. Evaluation of the following systems as possible sources of pelvic pain:
		1. Urinary
		2. Gastrointestinal
		3. Musculoskeletal
	4. Evaluation of the patient’s psychologic and psychosexual status for nonsomatic cause of symptoms
	5. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present
	6. Assessment for absence of endometrial malignancy in the presence of abnormal bleeding
	7. Negative preoperative pregnancy test unless patient is postmenopausal or as been previously sterilized

# GUIDELINE NOTE 56, NON-INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENTS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE

Lines 361,402

Patients seeking care for back pain should be assessed for potentially serious conditions (“red flag” symptoms requiring immediate diagnostic testing), as defined in Diagnostic Guideline D4. Patients lacking red flag symptoms should be assessed using a validated assessment tool (e.g. STarT Back Assessment Tool) in order to determine their risk level for poor functional prognosis based on psychosocial indicators.

For patients who are determined to be low risk on the assessment tool, the following services are included on these lines:

* Office evaluation and education,

GUIDELINE NOTE 56, NON-INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENTS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE (CONT'D)

* Up to four total visits, consisting of the following treatments: OMT/CMT, acupuncture, and PT/OT. Massage, if available, may be provided as part of these four total visits.
* First line medications: NSAIDs, acetaminophen, and/or muscle relaxers. Opioids may be considered as a second line treatment, subject to the limitations on coverage of opioids in Guideline Note 60 OPIOIDS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE.

For patients who are determined to be medium- or high risk on the validated assessment tool, as well as patients undergoing opioid tapers as in Guideline Note 60 OPIOIDS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE, the following treatments are included on these lines:

* Office evaluation, consultation and education
* Cognitive behavioral therapy. The necessity for cognitive behavioral therapy should be re-evaluated every 90 days and coverage will only be continued if there is documented evidence of decreasing depression or anxiety symptomatology, improved ability to work/function, increased self-efficacy, or other clinically significant, objective improvement.
* Prescription and over-the-counter medications; opioid medications subject to the limitations on coverage of opioids in Guideline Note 60 OPIOIDS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE.
* The following evidence-based therapies, when available, may be provided: yoga, massage when not billed under 97124 and limited to one session per week, Pilates, supervised exercise therapy, intensive interdisciplinary rehabilitation. HCPCS S9451 is only included on Line 402 for the provision of yoga or supervised exercise therapy.
* A total of 30 visits per year of any combination of the following evidence-based therapies when available and medically appropriate. These therapies are only included on these lines if provided by a provider licensed to provide the therapy and when there is documentation of measurable clinically significant progress toward the therapy plan of care goals and objectives using evidence based objective tools (e.g. Oswestry, Neck Disability Index, SF-MPQ, and MSPQ).
1. Rehabilitative therapy (physical and/or occupational therapy), if provided according to Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES. Rehabilitation services provided under this guideline also count towards visit totals in Guideline Note 6. Massage billed under CPT 97124 is included in this category and is subject to the restrictions on massage in Guideline Note 6.
2. Chiropractic or osteopathic manipulation
3. Acupuncture

Mechanical traction (CPT 97012) is not included on these lines, due to evidence of lack of effectiveness for treatment of back and neck conditions.

The development of this guideline note was informed by HERC coverage guidances on [Low Back Pain Non-Pharmacologic, Non-Invasive Intervention](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Low-Back-Pain-Non-Pharmacologic-Non-Invasive-Interventions-11-13-14.pdf), [Low Back Pain, Pharmacological and Herbal Therapies](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Low-Back-Pain-Pharmacologic-Interventions-Final-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 57, PELVIC PHYSICAL THERAPY FOR INTERSTITIAL CYSTITIS

Line 327

Pelvic physical therapy (CPT 97140 and 97161-97164) is included on this line only for treatment of interstitial cystitis in patients who present with pelvic floor tenderness. Such pelvic PT is only included on this line when provided by professionals trained and experienced in pelvic floor therapy and as limited in Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 58, IMPULSE DISORDERS

Line 547

Impulse disorders rarely occur in isolation from other psychiatric diagnosis, thus the Patient should have documented screening for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); chemical dependency (CD); mood disorders such as anxiety and/or depression; and physical, sexual, and family abuse or other trauma (PTSD).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 59, DYSMENORRHEA

Line 558

Hysterectomy for dysmenorrhea may be indicated when all of the following are documented (A-G):

1. Patient history of:
	1. No treatable conditions or lesions found on laparoscopic examination
	2. Pain for more than 6 months with negative effect on patient’s quality of life
2. Failure of a six-month therapeutic trial with both of the following (1 and 2), unless there are contraindications to use:
	1. Hormonal therapy (a or b):
		1. Oral contraceptive pills or patches, progesterone-containing IUDs, injectable hormone therapy, or similar
		2. Agents for inducing amenorrhea (e.g., GnRH analogs or danazol)
	2. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
3. Evaluation of the following systems as possible sources of pelvic pain:
	1. Urinary
	2. Gastrointestinal
	3. Musculoskeletal
4. Evaluation of the patient’s psychologic and psychosexual status for nonsomatic cause of symptoms

GUIDELINE NOTE 59, DYSMENORRHEA (CONT'D)

1. Nonmalignant cervical cytology, if cervix is present
2. Assessment for absence of endometrial malignancy in the presence of abnormal bleeding
3. Negative preoperative pregnancy test unless patient is postmenopausal or has been previously sterilized

# GUIDELINE NOTE 60, OPIOIDS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE

Lines 346,361,402,530

Opioid medications are only included on these lines under the following criteria. Time periods described below are relative to the patient’s initial injury or condition for which opioids were originally prescribed, regardless of whether the individual or any plan paid for the medication. Providers are encouraged to consider the recommendations of the Oregon Opioid Prescribing Guidelines Task Force when prescribing opioid medications: Oregon Acute Opioid Prescribing Guideline (October 2018) and the Oregon Chronic Opioid Prescribing Guidelines (2017-2018).

**For acute conditions and flares**

During the first 6 weeks after an acute injury, acute flare of chronic pain, or surgery opioid treatment is included on these lines ONLY:

* 1. When each prescription is limited to 7 days of treatment, AND
	2. For short acting opioids only, AND
	3. When one or more alternative first line pharmacologic therapies such as NSAIDs, acetaminophen, and muscle relaxers have been tried and found not effective or are contraindicated, AND
	4. When prescribed with a plan to keep active (home or prescribed exercise regime) and with consideration of additional therapies such as spinal manipulation, physical therapy, yoga, or acupuncture, AND
	5. There is documented evaluation of the patient’s risk factors for opioid misuse or abuse (e.g., history of opioid misuse, verification of prescription history in the PDMP).

**During subacute period**

Treatment with opioids after 6 weeks of continuous therapy and up to 90 days after the initial injury/flare/surgery is included on these lines ONLY:

* 1. With documented evidence of improvement of function of at least thirty percent as compared to baseline based on a validated tools (e.g. Oswestry, Neck Disability Index, SF-MPQ, and MSPQ).
	2. When prescribed with a plan to keep active (home or prescribed exercise regime) and additional therapies such as spinal manipulation, physical therapy, yoga, or acupuncture, when available.
	3. With verification that the patient is not high risk for opioid misuse or abuse. Such verification may involve
		1. Documented verification from the state's prescription monitoring program database that the controlled substance history is consistent with the prescribing record
		2. Use of a validated screening instrument to verify the absence of a current substance use disorder (excluding nicotine) or a history of prior opioid misuse or abuse
		3. Administration of a baseline urine drug test to verify the absence of illicit drugs and non-prescribed opioids.
	4. Each prescription must be limited to 7 days of treatment and for short acting opioids only

**Long-term opioid therapy**

Long-term opioid treatment (>90 days) after the initial injury/flare/surgery is included on these lines as described below.

For patients receiving long-term opioid therapy (>90 days) for conditions of the back and spine, continued coverage of opioid medications requires a comprehensive individual treatment plan for chronic pain, taking into account the biological, behavioral, psychological and social factors which may influence each individual’s experience of chronic pain as well as any current and past treatments. Treatment plans should be prescribed (unless contraindicated) with a plan to keep active (home or prescribed exercise regimen) and should include additional therapies such as spinal manipulation, physical therapy, yoga or acupuncture unless contraindicated and if available in a patient’s community and reasonably accessible to the patient. The treatment plan should conform with the Oregon Chronic Opioid Prescribing Guidelines (2017-2018). A taper plan may be indicated if and when clinically appropriate.

**Opioid tapers**

Opioid taper plans are not required in order for continued inclusion of long-term opioid therapy on these lines. Providers initiating taper plans are encouraged to follow Oregon Opioid Tapering Guidelines (January 2020). Taper plans should include nonpharmacological treatment strategies for managing the patient’s pain. During the taper, behavioral health conditions need to be regularly assessed and appropriately managed.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 61, HOSPITALIZATION FOR ACUTE VIRAL INFECTIONS

Lines 140,536,549,553,615

Most acute viral infections are self-limited (e.g. colds, infectious mononucleosis, gastroenteritis). However, some viral infections such as aseptic meningitis, or severe gastroenteritis may require hospitalization to treat the complications of the primary disease.

Accepted coding practices insist that the underlying condition in these cases be the principle diagnosis. For example, complicated viral pneumonia requiring respiratory support with a ventilator would have a principle diagnosis of viral pneumonia and a secondary diagnosis of respiratory failure. Since the diagnosis code for viral pneumonia has historically appeared only on a non-funded line, treatment has

GUIDELINE NOTE 61, HOSPITALIZATION FOR ACUTE VIRAL INFECTIONS (CONT'D)

not been reimbursable regardless of the severity of the disease. In contrast, the code for viral gastroenteritis appears on Line 146 and any necessary outpatient or inpatient services would be covered.

Reimbursement for the treatment of certain conditions appearing low on the Prioritized List should be provided in severe cases of the diseases identified on the following four lines.

 Line: 553

 Condition: OTHER NONINFECTIOUS GASTROENTERITIS AND COLITIS

 Treatment: MEDICAL THERAPY

Treatment of non-infectious gastroenteritis of significant severity that is associated with dehydration should be a covered service if the case fulfills the requirement of hospital admission guidelines using an index of severity of illness.

 Line: 536

 Condition: VIRAL, SELF-LIMITING ENCEPHALITIS, MYELITIS AND ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

 Treatment: MEDICAL THERAPY

Treatment of viral encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis of significant severity that is associated with either obtundation or dehydration should be a covered service if the case fulfills the requirement of hospital admission guidelines using an index of severity of illness.

 Line: 549

 Condition: ASEPTIC MENINGITIS

 Treatment: MEDICAL THERAPY

Treatment of aseptic meningitis of significant severity that is associated with either obtundation or dehydration should be a covered service if the case fulfills the requirement of hospital admission guidelines using an index of severity of illness.

 Line: 614

 Condition: ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS AND COMMON COLD

 Treatment: MEDICAL THERAPY

 Line: 615

 Condition: OTHER VIRAL INFECTIONS

 Treatment: MEDICAL THERAPY

 Line: 651

 Condition: INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH NO OR MINIMALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS OR NO TREATMENT NECESSARY

 Treatment: EVALUATION

Treatment of acute infectious disease that is associated with respiratory failure, obtundation/altered mental status, or dehydration should be a covered service if the case fulfills the requirement of hospital admission guidelines using an index of severity of illness.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 62, NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY

Lines 8,27,47,79,205,207,235,285,379,424

Negative pressure wound therapy (CPT 97605-97608) is included on these lines only for patients who:

* Have wounds that are refractory to or have failed standard therapies;
* Are not suitable candidates for surgical wound closure; or,
* Are at high risk for delayed or non-healing wounds due to factors such as compromised blood flow, diabetic complications, wounds with high risk of fecal contamination, extremely exudative wounds, and similar situations.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 63, HYDROCELE REPAIR

Lines 168,545

Excision of hydrocele is only included on Line 168 for children age 18 and younger with hydroceles which persist after 18 months of age. Treatment of hydrocele in men over age 18 is included on Line 168 only when the hydrocele causes pain and functional limitations as assessed and documented by a medical professional.

For children under 18 months of age and men over age 18 who do not meet the above criteria, treatment of hydroceles is included on Line 545.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 64, BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT FOR SICKLE CELL DISEASE

Line 113

Allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation for sickle cell disease is included on this line only when:

1. Patient has a related human leukocyte antigen (HLA) matched donor; or

GUIDELINE NOTE 64, BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT FOR SICKLE CELL DISEASE (CONT'D)

1. Patient has an unrelated or HLA mismatched related donor AND severe sickle cell disease (e.g. recurrent chest syndrome, recurrent vaso-occlusive crises, red blood cell alloimmunization on chronic transfusion therapy).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 65, SEVERE CYSTIC ACNE

Lines 453,522

Acne is only included on Line 453 if it is severe, defined as the presence of the following characteristics: persistent or recurrent inflammatory nodules and cysts AND ongoing scarring. Otherwise, acne diagnoses are included on Line 522.

Note that acne with recurrent abscesses or communicating sinuses is covered according to Guideline Note 132 ACNE CONGLOBATA AND ACNE FULMINANS.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 66, CERVICAL DYSPLASIA

Line 25

Work up and treatment of cervical dysplasia should follow the American Society for Cervical Colposcopy and Pathology guidelines as published in the Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease, April 2020. See <https://www.asccp.org/management-guidelines>, retrieved on 4/20/2022, referencing the 2019 ASCCP Risk-Based Management Consensus Guidelines.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 67, BROW PTOSIS

Lines 393,472,654

Brow ptosis repair is included on Line 393 for congenital brow ptosis in children only when ALL the following criteria are met:

1. The condition developed within the first year of life, and
2. Ptosis interferes with field of vision, and
3. The child has abnormal head posture (e.g., head tilt or turn, chin up or chin down), amblyopia or strabismus or is at high risk for development of amblyopia.

Brow ptosis repair is included on Line 472 for acquired brow ptosis only when ALL the following criteria are present:

1. Brow ptosis is causing a functional impairment of upper/outer visual fields with documented complaints of interference with vision or visual field related activities such as difficulty reading or driving due to upper brow drooping, looking through eyelashes, or seeing the upper eyelid skin, and
2. Photographs show the eyebrow below the supraorbital rim, and
3. Overhanging skin due to brow ptosis is sufficiently low to produce a visually significant field restriction of approximately 30 degrees or less from fixation or a central "pseudo-margin to reflex distance" of 2.0 mm or less, and
4. The visual field impairment cannot be corrected by an upper lid blepharoplasty alone.

Otherwise, brow ptosis repair is included on Line 654.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 68, TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LOWER EXTREMITY VENOUS DISEASE

Lines 379,519,639

Medical treatment of chronic lower extremity venous disease with major complications (skin ulceration, recurrent cellulitis or clinically significant bleeding) is included on Line 379, including medical compression garments.

Surgical treatment of chronic lower extremity venous disease is only included on Line 379 when

1. The patient has had an adequate 3-month trial of conservative therapy and failed; AND
2. Ultrasound findings of severe axial venous reflux (>1 second in the greater or small saphenous vein or accessory saphenous vein; AND
3. The patient has one of the following:
	1. Non-healing skin ulceration in the area of the varicose vein(s), OR
	2. Recurrent episodes of cellulitis associated with chronic venous disease OR
	3. Clinically significant bleeding from varicose vein(s).

Otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Lines 519 and 639.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 69, ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (ECT)

Lines 7,22,26

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT; CPT 90870) is included on these lines for the treatment of major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenic disorder, or schizoaffective disorder when one or more of the following conditions are present:

1. Acute suicidality with high risk of acting out suicidal thoughts
2. Psychotic features
3. Rapidly deteriorating physical status due to complications from the depression, such as poor oral intake
4. Catatonia
5. History of poor response to multiple adequate trails of medications and/or combination treatments, or the patient is unable or unwilling to comply with or tolerate side effects of available medications, or has a co-morbid medical condition that prevents the use of available medications

GUIDELINE NOTE 69, ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (ECT) (CONT'D)

1. History of good response to ECT during an earlier episode of the illness
2. The patient is pregnant and has severe mania or depression, and the risks of providing no treatment outweigh the risks of providing ECT

The frequency and number of treatments need to be determined by the severity of illness and by the relative benefits and risks of ECT treatment. During the course of ECT, it is important to monitor therapeutic responses and adverse effects of treatment. Continuation treatment of patients who have responded to ECT consists of treatment with antidepressant medications and/or a tapering schedule of ECT treatments. Continuation treatment reduces the risk of relapse and should be offered to all patients who respond to ECT. Continuation ECT treatments should be tapered and discontinued as the patient’s clinical condition allows. Maintenance treatment with ECT is indicated to prevent recurrence of depression in patients whose remission of symptoms cannot be maintained with pharmacologic antidepressant treatment.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 70, HEART-KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS

Line 264

Patients under consideration for heart/kidney transplant must qualify for each individual type of transplant under current DMAP administrative rules and transplant center criteria with the exception of any exclusions due to heart and/or kidney disease. Qualifying renal disease is limited to Stage V or VI.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 71, HIP RESURFACING

Line 356

Hip resurfacing is a covered service for patients who are likely to outlive a traditional prosthesis and who would otherwise require a total hip replacement, and should only be done by surgeons with specific training in this technique.

The following criteria are required to be met for coverage of this procedure:

1. The diagnosis of osteoarthritis or inflammatory arthritis
2. Failure of nonsurgical management
3. The device must be FDA approved

Patients who are candidates for hip resurfacing must not be:

1. Patients with active or suspected infection in or around the hip joint, or sepsis
2. Patients who are skeletally immature
3. Patients with any vascular insufficiency, muscular atrophy, or neuromuscular disease severe enough to compromise implant stability or postoperative recovery
4. Patients with bone stock inadequate to support the device, including severe osteopenia or a family history of severe osteoporosis or osteopenia
5. Patients with osteonecrosis or avascular necrosis with >50% involvement of the femoral head
6. Patients with multiple cysts of the femoral head
7. Females of childbearing age
8. Patients with known moderate-to-severe renal insufficiency
9. Patients who are immunosuppressed with diseases such as AIDS or persons receiving high doses of corticosteroids
10. Patients who are severely overweight
11. Patients with known or suspected metal sensitivity

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Hip-Resurfacing-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 72, CONGENITAL UROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Lines 86,93,434,658

The following conditions are included on these Lines 86, 93 and 434 only for children aged 18 and younger. For adults, these conditions are included on Line 658.

* ICD-10-CM Q54.0 (Hypospadias, balanic)
* ICD-10-CM Q55.22 (Retractile testicle)
* ICD-10-CM Q60.3 (Renal hypoplasia, unilateral)
* ICD-10-CM Q62.4 (Agenesis of ureter)
* ICD-10-CM Q62.5 (Duplication of ureter)
* ICD-10-CM Q62.60 (Accessory kidney)
* ICD-10-CM Q62.61 (Deviation of ureter)
* ICD-10-CM Q62.62 (Displacement of ureter)
* ICD-10-CM Q63 (Other congenital malformations of kidney)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 73, PENILE ANOMALIES

Lines 424,434,573,658

Congenital anomalies of the penis (ICD-10-CM Q54.4, Q55.5 and Q55.6) are included on Line 434 only when they

GUIDELINE NOTE 73, PENILE ANOMALIES (CONT'D)

1. Are associated with hypospadias, OR
2. Result in documented urinary retention, OR
3. Result in repeated urinary tract infections, OR
4. Result in recurrent infections such as meatitis or balanitis, OR
5. Involve 35 degrees of curvature or greater for conditions resulting in lateral or ventral curvature, OR
6. Involve 60 degrees of rotation or greater for conditions resulting in penile torsion, OR
7. Involve aplasia/congenital absence of the penis.

Otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Line 658.

Acquired anomalies of the penis (ICD-10-CM N48.82, N48.83, N48.89 or T81.9XXA) are included on Line 424 only when they are the result of a prior penile procedure AND either

A. Result in a skin bridge, OR

B. Result in a buried penis, OR

C. Are associated with hypospadias, OR

D. Result in documented urinary retention, OR

E. Result in repeated urinary tract infections, OR

F. Result in recurrent infections such as meatitis or balanitis, OR

G. Involve 35 degrees of curvature or greater for conditions resulting in lateral or ventral curvature, OR

H. Involve 60 degrees of rotation or greater for conditions resulting in penile torsion.

Otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Line 573 or Line 658.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 74, GROWTH HORMONE TREATMENT

Lines 40,386,652

Treatment with growth hormone for ICD-10-CM E23.0 (Hypopituitarism) is included on Lines 40 and 386 for adults when

A) Prescribed by or in consultation with an endocrinologist; AND

B) Either

 1) Growth hormone deficiency is confirmed by a negative response to a growth hormone stimulation test (e.g., serum GH levels of <5 ng/mL on stimulation testing with either of the following: glucagon or insulin); OR

 2) Patient has had the pituitary removed or destroyed or has had panhypopituitarism since birth; AND

C) The prescriber certifies that the growth hormone is not being prescribed for anti-aging therapy or to enhance athletic ability or body building

ICD-10-CM E23.0 is included on Line 652 only for adult human growth hormone deficiency that does not meet the above criteria.

Treatment of children and adolescents with growth hormone (for any indication) must be evaluated for medical appropriateness and medical necessity on a case-by-case basis. Therapy must be initiated by and continued in consultation with a pediatric endocrinologist.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 75, APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Line 193

Applied behavioral analysis (ABA), including early intensive behavioral intervention (EIBI), represented by CPT codes 97151-97158, is included on Line 193 AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS for the treatment of autism spectrum disorders.

ABA services are provided in addition to any rehabilitative services (e.g. physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy) included in Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES that are indicated for other acute qualifying conditions.

Individuals ages 1-12

*Intensive interventions*

Specifically, EIBI (for example, UCLA/Lovaas or Early Start Denver Model), is included on this line.

For a child initiating EIBI therapy, EIBI is included for up to six months. Ongoing coverage is based on demonstrated progress towards meaningful predefined objectives (objectives should be achieved as a result of the EIBI, over and beyond gains that would be expected to arise from maturation alone) using a standardized, multimodal assessment, no more frequently than every six months. Examples of such assessments include Vineland, IQ tests (Mullen, WPPSI, WISC-R), language measures, behavior checklists (CBCL, ABC), and autistic symptoms measures (SRS).

The evidence does not lead to a direct determination of optimal intensity. Studies of EIBI ranged from 15-40 hours per week. Through Oregon’s Senate Bill 365, other payers are mandated to cover a minimum of 25 hours per week of ABA. There is no evidence that increasing intensity of therapy yields improves outcomes. Studies for these interventions had a duration from less than one year up to 3 years.

*Less intensive ABA-based interventions*

If EIBI is not indicated, has been completed, or there is not sufficient progress toward multidimensional goals, then less intensive ABA-based interventions (such as parent training, play/interaction based interventions, and joint attention interventions) are included on this line to address core symptoms of autism and/or specific problem areas. Initial coverage is provided for six months. Ongoing coverage is

GUIDELINE NOTE 75, APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (CONT'D)

based on demonstrated progress towards meaningful predefined objectives, with demonstration of medical appropriateness and/or emergence of new problem behaviors.

Effective interventions from the research literature had lower intensity than EIBI, usually a few hours per week to a maximum of 16 hours per week, divided into daily, twice-daily or weekly sessions, over a period of several months.

*Parent/caregiver involvement*

Parent/caregiver involvement and training is recommended as a component of treatment.

Individuals ages 13 and older

Intensive ABA is not included on this line.

Targeted ABA-based behavioral interventions to address problem behaviors, are included on this line. The quality of evidence is insufficient to support these interventions in this population. However, due to strong caregiver values and preferences and the potential for avoiding suffering and expense in dealing with unmanageable behaviors, targeted interventions may be reasonable. Behaviors eligible for coverage include those which place the member at risk for harm or create significant daily issues related to care, education, or other important functions. Ongoing coverage is based on demonstrated progress towards meaningful predefined objectives, with demonstration of medical appropriateness and/or emergence of new problem behaviors.

Very low quality evidence is available to illustrate needed intensity and duration of intervention. In the single-subject research design literature, frequency and duration of interventions were highly variable, with session duration ranging from 30 seconds to 3 hours, number of sessions ranging from a total of three to 8 times a day, and duration ranging from 1 to 20 weeks. These interventions were often conducted in inpatient or residential settings and studies often included patients with intellectual disabilities, some of which were not diagnosed with autism.

Parent/caregiver involvement and training is encouraged.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 76, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FOR LIVER FIBROSIS TO GUIDE MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

Line 198

The following tests are included on this line because of their ability to effectively distinguish F4 from lower levels of fibrosis:

Non-proprietary blood tests:

* Platelet count
* Hyaluronic acid
* Age-platelet index
* AST-platelet ratio
* FIB-4
* FibroIndex
* Forns index
* GUCI
* Lok index

Imaging tests:

* Transient elastography (FibroScan®)
* Acoustic radiation force impulse imaging (ARFI) (Virtual Touch™ tissue quantification, ElastPQ)
* Shear wave elastography (SWE) (Aixplorer®)

The following tests are not included on this line (or any other line):

* Real time tissue elastography
* Proprietary blood tests such as:
	+ Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF™)
	+ Fibrometer™
	+ FibroTest®
	+ Hepascore®
	+ FIBROSpect® II

Noninvasive tests for liver fibrosis are only indicated for the initial assessment or when monitoring progression from F3 to F4, no more than annually.

Magnetic resonance elastography is included on this line for patients when ALL of the following apply:

* In whom at least one imaging test (FibroScan, ARFI, and SWE) has resulted in indeterminant results, a second one is similarly indeterminant, contraindicated or unavailable
* The patient is suspected to have aggressive disease/advanced fibrosis (e.g. in NAFLD based on older age, diabetes, obesity, high FIB-4, or APRI)
* Cirrhosis is not identified on routine imaging (ultrasound, CT)
* A liver biopsy would otherwise be indicated, but MRE would be an appropriate alternative.

GUIDELINE NOTE 76, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FOR LIVER FIBROSIS TO GUIDE MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CONT'D)

Repeat MR Elastography is not indicated.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 77, TIPS PROCEDURE

Lines 56,216,280,334

TIPS procedure (CPT code 37182, 37183) is included on these lines for patients who:

1. Have failed sclerotherapy and have acute bleeding from varices; or
2. Have failed sclerotherapy and have had 2 or more episodes of re-bleeding requiring a transfusion during a 2-week period; or
3. Requires bleeding control from varices and surgery is contraindicated; or
4. Are liver transplant candidates who require bleeding control from varices; or
5. Have severe debilitating ascites or hepatic hydrothorax refractory to medical management (e.g., oral diuretics and repeated large-volume paracentesis).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 78, HEPATIC METASTASES

Line 315

ICD-10-CM C78.7 Hepatic metastases are included on this line only when:

1. Treatment of the primary tumor is covered on a funded line in accordance with the criteria in Guideline Note 12 PATIENT-CENTERED CARE OF ADVANCED CANCER;
2. There are no other extrahepatic metastases; and,
3. The only treatment covered is hepatectomy/resection of liver (CPT codes 47120, 47122,47125 or 47130).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 79, BREAST RECONSTRUCTION

Line 191

Breast reconstruction is only covered after mastectomy, or lumpectomy that results in a significant deformity or asymmetry, as a treatment for breast cancer or as prophylactic treatment for the prevention of breast cancer in a woman who qualifies under Guideline Note 3, and must be completed within 5 years of initial mastectomy or lumpectomy.

Breast reconstruction may include contralateral reduction mammoplasty (CPT 19318) or contralateral mastopexy (CPT 19316). Mastopexy is only to be covered when contralateral reduction mammaplasty is inappropriate for breast reconstruction and mastopexy will accomplish the desired reconstruction result.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 80, REPAIR OF NOSE TIP

Line 300

Nose tip repair (CPT 30460) is included on this line only to be used in conjunction with codes 40700, 40701, 40702 or 40720. If not done in the context of a larger cleft palate/lip surgery, then nose tip repair is only included on this line if required for correction of physical functioning.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 81, BUERGER’S DISEASE

Lines 235,653

Buerger’s disease (ICD-10-CM I73.1) is included on Line 235 only when ulceration or gangrene is present. Otherwise, this diagnosis is included on Line 653. ICD-10-CM I73.1 does not pair on Line 235 with revascularization procedures, bypass graft procedures, or angioplasty.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 82, EARLY INTERVENTION FOR PSYCHOSIS

Lines 22,26,277

1. These lines include “early intervention for psychosis,” a multidisciplinary specialty team-based intervention that includes:
2. Psychiatric medication management
3. Individual counseling
4. Family group therapy
5. Family individual therapy

The goal of the early intervention is to minimize harms of a first outbreak of psychosis and improve long-term functioning.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 83, HIP CORE DECOMPRESSION

Line 356

Hip Core Decompression (S2325) is covered only for early/pre-collapse (stage I or II; before X-ray changes are evident) avascular necrosis of the hip (femoral head and/or neck).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 84, MEDICAL NUTRITION THERAPY FOR EPILEPSY

Line 30

Medical Nutrition Therapy (CPT 97802-97804) is included on this line only for training in the ketogenic diet for children with epilepsy in cases where the child has failed or not tolerated conventional therapy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 85, ELECTIVE INDUCTION OF LABOR

Line 1

Induction of labor is covered for:

* Gestational age beyond 41 weeks 0 days
* Prelabor rupture of membranes, term
* Fetal demise
* Preeclampsia, term (severe or mild)
* Eclampsia
* Chorioamnionitis
* Diabetes, pre-existing and gestational
* Placental abruption
* Preeclampsia, preterm (severe or mild)
* Severe preeclampsia, preterm
* Cholestasis of pregnancy
* Preterm, prelabor rupture of membranes;
* Gastroschisis
* Twin gestation
* Maternal medical conditions (e.g., renal disease, chronic pulmonary disease, chronic hypertension, cardiac disease, antiphospholipid syndrome)
* Gestational hypertension
* Fetal compromise (e.g. isoimmunization, oligohydramnios)
* Intrauterine growth restriction/Small for gestational age, term
* Elective purposes, >39 weeks 0 days to <41 weeks 0 days (without a medical or obstetrical indication) with a favorable cervix (for example, with a Bishop score ≥6)

Induction of labor is not covered for the following:

* Macrosomia (in the absence of maternal diabetes)
* Elective purposes, >39 weeks 0 days to <41 weeks 0 days (without a medical or obstetrical indication) with an unfavorable cervix (for example, a Bishop score <6)
* Elective purposes <39 weeks (without a medical or obstetrical indication)
* Intrauterine growth restriction/Small for gestational age, preterm (without other evidence of fetal compromise)

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Induction%20of%20Labor.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 86, ORGANIC MENTAL DISORDERS

Line 201

There is limited evidence of the effectiveness of mental health treatment of organic mental disorders. However, case management is can be critical. Effective treatments may be available for co-morbid conditions such as mood disorders. When treating co-morbid conditions associated with organic mental disorder, those conditions should be the primary diagnosis for billing purposes. The treatment of co-morbid mental health conditions should be consistent with the treatment methods, frequency, and duration normally applied to those diagnoses. Treatment of neurologic dysfunctions that may be seen in individuals with organic mental disorder are prioritized according to the four dysfunction lines found on the Prioritized List (Lines 71, 292, 345 and 377).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 87, INFLUENZA

Line 399

Treatment and post-exposure prophylaxis of influenza should comply with state and national public health recommendations.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 88, USE OF PROGESTERONE CONTAINING IUDS FOR NON-CONTRACEPTIVE INDICATIONS

Lines 191,423,470

Intrauterine device (IUD) insertion and removal (CPT 58300 and 58301) are included on these lines for use only with progesterone-containing IUDs. These CPT codes are covered only for

* 1. menorrhagia (ICD-10-CM N92.0-N92.2 and N92.4)
	2. for uterine protection in women taking estrogen replacement therapy after premature ovarian failure (ICD-10-CM E28.310, E28.319, E28.39, E28.8, E28.9) or menopause (ICD-10-CM N95.1) ; and
	3. for uterine protection in women taking selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 89, REVASCULARIZATION FOR CHRONIC STABLE ANGINA

Line 189

Coronary revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI; CPT 92920-92944) or coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG; CPT 33510-33516, 33517-33530, 33533-33536) is included on this line for patients with stable angina (ICD-10-CM I20, I25.111-119, I25.701-9, I25.711-9, I25.721-9, I25.731-9, I25.751-9, I25.761-9, I25.791-9,I25.89, I25.9) whose symptoms are not controlled with optimal medical therapy for angina or who cannot tolerate such therapy.

Optimal medical therapy for angina symptom control is defined as two or more antianginals (beta-blocker, nitrate, calcium channel blocker, or ranolazine) in addition to standard treatment for coronary artery disease.

For those with left main coronary artery stenosis or three-vessel coronary artery stenosis, CABG is included on this line with or without a trial of optimal medical therapy.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CA%20Revascularization_5-7-2015.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 90, COGNITIVE REHABILITATION

Lines 91,178,196,285,317

Once physical stabilization from acute brain injury has occurred, as determined by an attending physician, cognitive rehabilitation (CPT 97129 and 97130) is included on this line for a three month period. This three month period does not have to be initiated immediately following stabilization from the injury. For up to 3 years following the acute event, an additional 6 visits of cognitive rehabilitation are included on this line each time the patient has a major change in status resulting in a significantly improved prognosis. Cognitive rehabilitation is not included on this line for those in a vegetative state or for those who are unable or unwilling to participate in therapy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 91, CARIES ARRESTING MEDICAMENT APPLICATION

Line 343

CDT D1354, when used to represent silver diamine fluoride applications for the treatment (rather than prevention) of caries, is limited to a maximum of two applications per year.

D1354 is also included on this line to

A) arrest or reverse noncavitated carious lesions on occlusal surfaces using sealants plus 5% fluoride varnish (application every 3-6 months) or sealants alone (application every 3-6 months), 1.23% fluoride gel (application every 3-6 months), resin infiltration plus 5% fluoride varnish (application every 3-6 months), or 0.2% fluoride mouthrinse (once per week).

B) arrest or reverse noncavitated carious lesions on approximal surfaces using 5% fluoride varnish (application every 3-6 months), resin infiltration alone, resin infiltration plus 5% fluoride varnish (application every 3-6 months), or sealants alone.

C) arrest or reverse noncavitated carious lesions on facial or lingual surfaces using 1.23% fluoride gel (application every 3-6 months) or 5% fluoride varnish (application every 3-6 months).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 92, ACUPUNCTURE

Lines 1,4,5,64,65,92,111,112,114,125,129,133,135,157,158,191,199-201,208,210,214,215,229,234,237,238,258,259,262,271,276,286,287,294,314-316,329,342,361,396,397,402,410,419,435,464,541,559

Inclusion of acupuncture (CPT 97810-97814) on the Prioritized List has the following limitations:

Line 1 PREGNANCY

Acupuncture pairs on Line 1 for the following conditions and codes.

*Hyperemesis gravidarum*

ICD-10-CM: O21.0, O21.1

Acupuncture pairs with hyperemesis gravidarum when a diagnosis is made by the maternity care provider and referred for acupuncture treatment for up to 12 sessions of acupressure/acupuncture per pregnancy.

*Breech presentation*

ICD-10-CM: O32.1

Acupuncture (and moxibustion) is paired with breech presentation when a referral with a diagnosis of breech presentation is made by the maternity care provider, the patient is between 33 and 38 weeks gestation, for up to 6 session per pregnancy.

*Back and pelvic pain of pregnancy*

ICD-10-CM: O99.89

Acupuncture is paired with back and pelvic pain of pregnancy when referred by maternity care provider/primary care provider for up to 12 sessions per pregnancy.

Line 4 SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER,Line 62 SUBSTANCE-INDUCED MOOD, ANXIETY, DELUSIONAL AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDERS,Line 65 SUBSTANCE-INDUCED DELIRIUM; SUBSTANCE INTOXICATION AND WITHDRAWAL

Acupuncture is included on these lines only when used as part of a documented broader treatment plan that offers patients a variety of evidence-based interventions including behavioral interventions, social support, and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), as appropriate.

Line 5 TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

GUIDELINE NOTE 92, ACUPUNCTURE (CONT'D)

Acupuncture is included on this line for a maximum of 12 sessions per quit attempt up to two quit attempts per year; additional sessions may be authorized if medically appropriate.

Lines 92, 111, 112, 114, 125, 129, 133, 135, 157, 158, 191, 199, 200, 208, 210, 214, 215, 229, 234, 237, 238, 258, 259, 261, 262, 271, 276, 286, 287, 294, 314, 315, 316, 329, 342, 372, 396, 397, 419, 435 and 559

Acupuncture is paired only with the ICD-10 code G89.3 (Neoplasm related pain (acute) (chronic)) when there is active cancer and limited to 12 total sessions per year; patients may have additional visits authorized beyond these limits if medically appropriate.

Line 201 CHRONIC ORGANIC MENTAL DISORDERS INCLUDING DEMENTIAS

Acupuncture is paired with the treatment of post-stroke depression only (ICD-10-CM F06.31 or F06.32). Treatments may be billed to a maximum of 30 minutes face-to-face time and limited to 12 total sessions per year, with documentation of meaningful improvement; patients may have additional visits authorized beyond these limits if medically appropriate.

 Line 361 SCOLIOSIS

Acupuncture is included on this line with visit limitations as in Guideline Note 56 NON-INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENTS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE.

Line 402 CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE

Acupuncture is included on this line with visit limitations as in Guideline Note 56 NON-INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENTS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE BACK AND SPINE.

Line 410 MIGRAINE HEADACHES

Acupuncture pairs on Line 410 for migraine (ICD-10-CM G43.0, G43.1, G43.5, G43.7, G43.8, G43.9), for up to 12 sessions per year.

Line 464 OSTEOARTHRITIS AND ALLIED DISORDERS

Acupuncture pairs on Line 464 for osteoarthritis of the knee only (ICD-10-CM M17), for up to 12 sessions per year.

\*Line 541 TENSION HEADACHES

Acupuncture is included on Line 541 for treatment of tension headaches (ICD-10-CM G44.2), for up to 12 sessions per year.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Low-Back-Pain-Non-Pharmacologic-Non-Invasive-Interventions-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

\*Below the current funding line.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 93, IMPLANTABLE GNRH ANALOG THERAPY

Line 187

Use of drug delivery implant therapy for GnRH analogue therapy (such as histrelin) (CPT 11981-11983) is covered only when injectable depot medications (such as Lupron) are contraindicated or after such medications have been tried and complications preclude further use.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 94, PECTUS EXCAVATUM

Lines 401,528

Pectus excavatum (ICD-10-CM Q67.6) is included on Line 401 only for patients with all of the following:

1. Severe deformity (Haller index >3.25) AND
2. Documented pulmonary or cardiac dysfunction demonstrated by either
	1. Cardiac effects to include cardiac compression or displacement, bundle branch block or other cardiac pathology secondary to compression of the heart, OR
	2. Pulmonary function studies demonstrating at least a moderately severe restrictive lung defect, AND
3. these conditions are reasonably expected to be relieved with surgery.

Otherwise, this condition is included on Line 528

ICD-10-CM Q79.8 is included on Line 401 only for Poland syndrome. Other diagnoses using this code are on Line 528. Surgical reconstruction of musculo-skeletal chest wall deformities associated with Poland's syndrome are only included on Line 401 when causing functional deficits.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 95, IMPLANTABLE CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATORS

Lines 97,98,110,281,285

Implantable cardiac defibrillators are included on these lines for patients with one or more of the following:

1. Patients with a personal history of sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia or cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation. Patients must have demonstrated one of the following:
	1. Documented episode of cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation (VF), not due to a transient or reversible cause
	2. Documented sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia (VT), either spontaneous or induced by an electrophysiology (EP) study, not associated with an acute myocardial infarction
2. Patients with a prior myocardial infarction and a measured left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) ≤ 0.30. Patients must not have:
	1. New York Heart Association (NYHC) classification IV heart failure; or
	2. Cardiogenic shock or symptomatic hypotension while in a stable baseline rhythm; or

GUIDELINE NOTE 95, IMPLANTABLE CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATORS (CONT'D)

* 1. Had a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or percutaneous transluminal coronary intervention (PCI) with angioplasty and/or stenting, within past 3 months; or
	2. Had a myocardial infarction in the past 40 days; or
	3. Clinical symptoms or findings that would make them a candidate for coronary revascularization
1. Patients who have severe ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy but no personal history of sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia or cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation, and have New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class II or III heart failure, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) ≤ 35%. Additionally, patients must not have:
	1. Had a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with angioplasty and/or stenting, within the past 3 months; or
	2. Had a myocardial infarction within the past 40 days; or
	3. Clinical symptoms and findings that would make them a candidate for coronary revascularization.
2. Patients who have severe non-ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy but no personal history of sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia or cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation, and have New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class II or III heart failure, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) ≤ 35%, been on optimal medical therapy (OMT) for at least 3 months. Additionally, patients must not have:
	1. Had a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with angioplasty and/or stenting, within the past 3 months; or
	2. Had a myocardial infarction within the past 40 days; or
	3. Clinical symptoms and findings that would make them a candidate for coronary revascularization.
3. Patients with documented familial, or genetic disorders with a high risk of life-threatening tachyarrhytmias (sustained ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation), to include, but not limited to, long QT syndrome or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
4. Patients with an existing ICD may receive an ICD replacement if it is required due to the end of battery life, elective replacement indicator (ERI) or device/lead malfunction.

For these patients identified in A-E, a formal shared decision making encounter must occur between the patient and a physician or qualified non-physician practitioner using an evidence-based decision tool on ICDs prior to initial ICD implantation. The shared decision making encounter may occur at a separate visit.

All indications above in A-F must meet the following criteria:

1. Patients must be clinically stable (e.g., not in shock, from any etiology);
2. Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) must be measured by echocardiography, radionuclide (nuclear medicine) imaging, or catheter angiography;
3. Patients must not have:
	1. Significant, irreversible brain damage; or
	2. Any disease, other than cardiac disease (e.g., cancer, renal failure, liver failure) associated with a likelihood of survival less than 1 year; or
	3. Supraventricular tachycardia such as atrial fibrillation with a poorly controlled ventricular rate.

Exceptions to waiting periods for patients that have had a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with angioplasty and/or stenting, within the past 3 months, or had a myocardial infarction within the past 40 days:

1. Cardiac Pacemakers: Patients who meet all CMS coverage requirements for cardiac pacemakers and who meet the criteria in this national coverage determination for an ICD may receive the combined device in one procedure at the time the pacemaker is clinically indicated;
2. Replacement of ICDs: Patients with an existing ICD may receive a ICD replacement if it is required due to the end of battery life, elective replacement indicator (ERI) or device/lead malfunction.

Other Indications:

For patients who are candidates for heart transplantation on the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) transplant list awaiting a donor heart, coverage of ICDs, as with cardiac resynchronization therapy, as a bridge to transplant to prolong survival until a donor becomes available.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 96, TREATMENT OF BENIGN NEOPLASM OF URINARY ORGANS

Lines 214,511

Treatment of benign urinary system tumors (ICD-10-CM D30.00-D30.02) are included on Line 214 with evidence of bleeding or urinary obstruction. Treatment of 1) oncocytoma which is >5 cm in size or symptomatic and 2) angiomyolipoma (AML) which is >5cm in women of child bearing age or in symptomatic men or women is covered. Otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Line 511.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 97, MANAGEMENT OF ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT SPRAIN

Lines 417,608

Sprain of acromioclavicular joint (ICD-10-CM S43.50-S43.52) is only included on Line 417 for Grade 4-6 sprains. Surgical management of these injuries is covered only after a trial of conservative therapy. Grade 1-3 acromioclavicular joint sprains are included only on Line 608.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 98, SIGNIFICANT INJURIES TO LIGAMENTS, TENDONS AND MENISCI

Lines 376,417,432,608

Significant injuries to ligaments, tendons and/or menisci are those that result in clinically demonstrable joint instability or mechanical interference with motion. Significant injuries are covered on Line 376, Line 417, or Line 432 for both medical and surgical interventions. Non-significant injuries are included on Line 608.

Iliotibial (IT) band syndrome (ICD10 M76.3) is included on Line 376 only for pairing with 2 physical therapy visits with a provider licensed to provide physical therapy services, anti-inflammatory medications, and primary care office visits. Otherwise, it is included on Line 608.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 99, ROUTINE PRENATAL ULTRASOUND

Lines 1,35,37,63

Routine ultrasound for the average risk pregnant woman is included on these lines for:

1. One ultrasound in the first trimester for the purpose of identifying fetal aneuploidy or anomaly (between 11 and 13 weeks of gestation) and /or dating confirmation. In some instances, if a patient’s LMP is truly unknown, a dating ultrasound may be indicated prior to an aneuploidy screen
2. One ultrasound for the purpose of anatomy screening after 18 weeks gestation. For those using tobacco during pregnancy, additional counseling around smoking impacts on the fetus is included during this ultrasound.

Only one type of routine prenatal ultrasound should be covered in a single day (i.e., transvaginal or abdominal).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Routine-Ultrasound-Pregnancy-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 100, SMOKING AND SPINAL FUSION

Lines 47,150,200,254,346,361,401,478,530,559

Non-emergent spinal arthrodesis (CPT 22532-22634) is limited to patients who are non-smoking and abstinent from all nicotine products for 6 months prior to the planned procedure, as shown by negative cotinine levels at least 6 months apart, with the second test within 1 month of the surgery date. Patients should be given access to appropriate smoking cessation therapy. Non-emergent spinal arthrodesis is defined as surgery for a patient with a lack of myelopathy or rapidly declining neurological exam.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 101, ARTIFICIAL DISC REPLACEMENT

Lines 346,530

Artificial disc replacement (CPT 22856-22865) is included on Line 346 as an alternative to fusion for patients who meet criteria for spinal fusion procedures as defined in Guideline Note 37 only when all of the following criteria are met:

Lumbar artificial disc replacement

1. Patients must first complete a structured, intensive, multi-disciplinary program for management of pain, if covered by the agency;
2. Patients must be 60 years or under;
3. Patients must meet FDA approved indications for use and not have any contraindications. FDA approval is device specific but includes:
* Failure of at least six months of conservative treatment
* Skeletally mature patient
* Replacement of a single disc for degenerative disc disease at one level confirmed by patient history and imaging

Cervical artificial disc replacement

1. Patients must meet FDA approved indications for use and not have any contraindications. FDA approval is device specific but includes:
* Skeletally mature patient
* Reconstruction of a single disc following single level discectomy for intractable symptomatic cervical disc disease (radiculopathy or myelopathy) confirmed by patient findings and imaging.

Otherwise, artificial disc replacement is included on Line 530.

Artificial disc replacement combined with fusion in a single procedure (hybrid procedure) is not covered.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Artificial-Disc-11-13-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 102, REPETITIVE TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION

Line 7

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (CPT 90867-90869) is included on this line only when ALL of the following criteria are met:

1. The patient has a confirmed diagnosis of severe major depressive disorder based on standardized rating scales, AND
2. The patient has treatment resistant depression as evidenced by BOTH of the following:

GUIDELINE NOTE 102, REPETITIVE TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION (CONT'D)

1. Ongoing symptoms despite treatment with at least 2 psychopharmacologic regimens each used for 8 weeks unless not tolerated or contraindicated, AND
2. Failure of a trial of psychotherapy conducted for a minimum duration of 6 weeks at least 1 time a week with no improvement in depressive symptoms as documented by standardized rating scales; AND
3. The patient does not have psychosis, acute suicidal risk, catatonia, significantly impaired essential function, or other condition for which electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) would be clinically superior to TMS; AND
4. The patient has no contraindications to rTMS such as implanted devices in or around the head, increased risk of seizure, etc; AND
5. The therapy is administered by an FDA approved device in accordance to labeled indications; AND
6. The patient is 18 years of age or older.

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation is covered for a maximum of 30 sessions (once a day, up to 5 times per week for 6 weeks) for initial treatment. Repeat treatment may be covered if the patient responded to the initial treatment (defined as at least 50 percent reduction in depression score on standardized rating scale) and at least 3 months have elapsed since the initial treatment.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Non-Pharmacologic-Interventions-Treatment-Resistant-Depression-10-4-2016.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 103, BONE ANCHORED HEARING AIDS

Lines 311,446

Bone anchored hearing aids (BAHA; CPT 69714, 69715; HCPCS L8690-L8694) are included on these lines when the following criteria are met:

1. The patient is aged 5-20 years for initial implanted bone anchored hearing aids or headband mounted BAHA devices; headband mounted BAHA devices may be used for children under age 5; AND
2. The patient has one of the following:
	1. Permanent bilateral conductive or mixed hearing loss (for example, congenital malformation of the middle/external ear, microtia, or ossicular disease) unable to be aided by conventional air conducting devices; OR
	2. Unilateral conductive hearing loss with ear canal stenosis or ear canal atresia that is unlikely to benefit from surgery; OR
	3. Profound unilateral sensorineural hearing loss when the contralateral ear has normal hearing with or without a hearing aid; OR
	4. Temporary bilateral conductive hearing loss in patients with cleft palate and middle ear effusions until their palate is repaired and tympanostomy tubes can be placed (for BAHA headband only)

Continuation and maintenance (including repair/replacement) of these devices is included on these lines. This includes patients over the age of 20 who received these devices in childhood or adolescence.

Use of BAHA for treatment of tinnitus is not covered.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 104, NEWER INTERVENTIONS FOR OSTEOARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE

Lines 432,464

The following treatments are not included on this line for osteoarthritis of the knee:

* Whole body vibration
* Glucosamine/chondrioitin (alone, or in combination)
* Platelet rich plasma
* Viscosupplementation
* Transcutaneous electrical stimulation (TENS)

CPT 20610 and 20611 are included on these lines only for interventions other than viscosupplementation for osteoarthritis of the knee.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-Newer-Knee-OA-Final.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 105, MEDIASTINITIS

Lines 285,657

ICD-10-CM J98.51 (Mediastinitis) is included on Line 285 for acute mediastinitis and on Line 657 for chronic or fibrosing mediastinitis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 106, PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Lines 3,622

Included on Line 3 are the following preventive services:

1. US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) “A” and “B” Recommendations in effect and issued prior to January 1, 2022.
	1. [https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation-topics/uspstf-a-and-b-recommendations/](%20https%3A/www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation-topics/uspstf-a-and-b-recommendations)
		1. Treatment of falls prevention with exercise interventions is included on Line 292.
	2. USPSTF “D” recommendations are not included on this line or any other line of the Prioritized List.

GUIDELINE NOTE 106, PREVENTIVE SERVICES (CONT'D)

1. American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Bright Futures Guidelines:
	1. <http://brightfutures.aap.org>. Periodicity schedule available at <https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/periodicity_schedule.pdf>
		1. Bright Futures is the periodicity schedule for screening for EPSDT for the Oregon Health Plan.
	2. Screening for lead levels is defined as blood lead level testing and is indicated for Medicaid populations at 12 and 24 months. In addition, blood lead level screening of any child between ages 24 and 72 months with no record of a previous blood lead screening test is indicated.
2. HealthResources **and Services Administration (HRSA) Women’s Preventive Services-Required Health Plan Coverage Guidelines (revised** January 2022). Available at [https://www.hrsa.gov/women](https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines)[s-guidelines](https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines) as of July 28, 2022.
3. Immunizations as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP): <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/index.html> or approved for the Oregon Immunization Program: <https://public.health.oregon.gov/PreventionWellness/VaccinesImmunization/ImmunizationProviderResources/Documents/DMAPvactable.pdf>
	1. COVID-19 vaccines are intended to be included on this line even if the specific administration code(s) do not yet appear on the line when the vaccine has both 1) FDA approval or FDA emergency use authorization (EUA) and 2) ACIP recommendation.

Colorectal cancer screening is included on Line 3 for average-risk adults aged 45 to 75, using one of the following screening programs:

1. Colonoscopy every 10 years
2. Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years
3. Fecal immunochemical test (FIT) every year
4. Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) every year

CT colonography (CPT 74263), FIT-DNA (CPT 81528) and mSEPT9 (HCPCS G0327) are included on Line 502 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH INTERVENTIONS RESULT IN MARGINAL CLINICAL BENEFIT OR LOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS.

Colorectal cancer screening for average-risk adults aged 76 to 85 is covered after informed decision making between patients and clinicians which includes consideration of the patient’s overall health, prior screening history, and preferences.

Supervised evidence-based exercise programs for fall prevention for persons aged 65 or older OR younger patients who are at increased risk of falls are included on Line 3 using CPT 98961 or 98962 or HCPCS S9451. HCPCS S9451 is only included on Line 3 for the provision of supervised exercise therapy for fall prevention. Programs should be culturally tailored/culturally appropriate when feasible.

Note: CPT 96110 (Developmental screening (e.g., developmental milestone survey, speech and language delay screen), with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument) can be billed in addition to other CPT codes, such as evaluation and management (E&M) codes or preventive visit codes.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Colorectal%20Cancer%20Screening%209-17.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 107, HYPERBARIC OXYGEN

Line 332

A course of hyperbaric oxygen treatment is included on this line subject to the following limitations:

* Codes appearing on this line from ICD-10-CM E08-E13 are included only when they are diabetic wound ulcers of the lower extremities which are Wagner grade 3 or higher (that is, involving bone or gangrenous) and show no measurable signs of healing after 30 days of adequate standard wound therapies including arterial assessment. Courses of treatment for wounds or ulcers are limited to 30 days after the initial treatment; additional 30 day treatment courses are only covered for patients with incomplete wound/infection resolution AND measurable signs of healing
* ICD-10-CM M27.2 is included on this line for osteoradionecrosis of the jaw only
* ICD-10-CM O08.0 and M60.0 are included on this line only if the infection is a necrotizing soft-tissue infection
* ICD-10-CM S07, S17, S38, S47.1, S47.2, S47.9, S57, S67, S77, S87, S97, T79.A are included on this line only for posttraumatic crush injury of Gustilo type III B and C
* ICD-10-CM T66.XXXA-T66.XXXD and L59.8 are included on this line only for osteoradionecrosis and soft tissue radiation injury
* ICD-10-CM T86.82, T82.898, T82.9, T83.89, T83.9, T84.89, T84.9, T85.89, T85.9 are included on this line only for compromised myocutaneous flaps

# GUIDELINE NOTE 108, CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING

Lines 1,8,27

Real-time (personal) continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) is included on Line 8 for:

1. Adults with type 1 diabetes mellitus not on insulin pump management:
	1. Who have received or will receive diabetes education specific to the use of CGM AND
	2. Who have used the device for at least 50% of the time at their first follow-up visit AND
	3. Who have baseline HbA1c levels greater than or equal to 8.0%, frequent or severe hypoglycemia, or impaired awareness of hypoglycemia (including presence of these conditions prior to initiation of CGM).

GUIDELINE NOTE 108, CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING (CONT'D)

1. Adults with type 1 diabetes on insulin pump management (including the CGM-enabled insulin pump):
	1. Who have received or will receive diabetes education specific to the use of CGM AND
	2. Who have used the device for at least 50% of the time at their first follow-up visit.
2. Women with type 1 diabetes who are pregnant or who plan to become pregnant within six months without regard to HbA1c levels.
3. Children and adolescents under age 21 with type 1 diabetes:
	1. Who have received or will receive diabetes education specific to the use of CGM AND
	2. Who have used the device for at least 50% of the time at their first follow-up visit

CPT 95250 and 95251 (Ambulatory continuous glucose monitoring) are included on this line for services related to real-time continuous glucose monitoring but not retrospective (professional) continuous glucose monitoring.

Continuous glucose monitors are not covered for people with type 2 diabetes or gestational diabetes.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-CGM-DM-2017.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 109, VERTEBROPLASTY, KYPHOPLASTY, AND SACROPLASTY

Line 478

Vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty are not included on this line (or any other line) for the treatment of routine osteoporotic compression fractures.

Vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty are only included on this line for the treatment of vertebral osteoporotic compression fractures when they are considered non-routine and meet all of the following conditions:

1. The patient is hospitalized under inpatient status due to pain that is primarily related to a well-documented acute fracture, and
2. The severity of the pain prevents unassisted ambulation, and
3. The pain is not adequately controlled with oral or transcutaneous medication, and
4. The patient must have failed an appropriate 4-to-6 week trial of conservative management.

Sacroplasty is not included on these or any lines of the Prioritized List for coverage consideration.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Vertebroplasty-Kyphoplasty-Sacroplasty.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 110, CHRONIC PELVIC INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS

Lines 51,532

Chronic pelvic inflammatory conditions (ICD-10-CM N70.91-N70.93, N71.9, N73.2, N73.4, N73.5, N73.8, N73.9, N74) are included only on Line 532; acute conditions are included on Line 51.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 111, INTRA-AORTIC BALLOON PUMPS

Line 69

Intra-aortic balloon pumps (CPT 33967-33974) are included on this line only for use in cardiogenic shock.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 112, LUNG VOLUME REDUCTION SURGERY

Line 283

Lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS, CPT 32491, 32672) is included on Line 283 only for treatment of patients with radiological evidence of severe bilateral upper lobe predominant emphysema (ICD-10-CM J43.9) and all of the following:

1. BMI ≤31.1 kg/m2 (men) or ≤32.3 kg/m 2 (women)
2. Stable with ≤20 mg prednisone (or equivalent) dose a day
3. Pulmonary function testing showing
	1. Forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV 1) ≤ 45% predicted and, if age 70 or older, FEV 1≥ 15% predicted value
	2. Total lung capacity (TLC) ≥ 100% predicted post-bronchodilator
	3. Residual volume (RV) ≥ 150% predicted post-bronchodilator
4. PCO2, ≤ 60 mm Hg (PCO 2, ≤ 55 mm Hg if 1-mile above sea level)
5. PO2, ≥ 45 mm Hg on room air ( PO 2, ≥ 30 mm Hg if 1-mile above sea level)
6. Post-rehabilitation 6-min walk of ≥ 140 m
7. Non-smoking and abstinence from all nicotine products for 6 months prior to surgery, as shown by negative cotinine levels at least 6 months apart, with the second test within 1 month of the surgery date.

The procedure must be performed at an approved facility (1) certified by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (Joint Commission) under the LVRS Disease Specific Care Certification Program or (2) approved as Medicare lung or heart-lung transplantation hospitals. The patient must have approval for surgery by pulmonary physician, thoracic surgeon, and anesthesiologist post-rehabilitation. The patient must have approval for surgery by cardiologist if any of the following are present: unstable angina; left-ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) cannot be estimated from the echocardiogram; LVEF <45%; dobutamine-radionuclide cardiac scan indicates coronary artery disease or ventricular dysfunction; arrhythmia (>5 premature ventricular contractions per minute; cardiac rhythm other than sinus; premature ventricular contractions on EKG at rest).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 113, DISEASES OF LIPS

Lines 205,584

ICD-10-CM K13.0 (Diseases of lips) is included on Line 205 only for treatment of abscess or cellulitis of the lips. All other diagnoses coded using K13.0 are included on Line 584.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 114, FEMOROACETABULAR IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME

Line 356

ICD-10-CM M25.85 (Other specified joint disorders, hip), M24.15 (Other articular cartilage disorders, hip) and M76.2 (Iliac crest spur) pair with CPT codes 29914-29916 (Arthroscopy, hip, surgical) and are included on Line 356 only for the diagnosis and treatment of femoroacetabular impingement syndrome.

Surgery for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome is included on this line only for patients who meet all of the following criteria:

1. Adult patients, or adolescent patients who are skeletally mature with documented closure of growth plates; and
2. Other sources of pain have been ruled out (e.g., lumbar spine pathology, SI joint dysfunction, sports hernia); and
3. Pain unresponsive to physical therapy and other non-surgical management and conservative treatments (e.g., restricted activity, cortisone injections, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) of at least three months duration, or conservative therapy is contraindicated; and
4. Moderate-to-severe persistent hip or groin pain that significantly limits activity and is worsened by flexion activities (e.g., squatting or prolonged sitting); and
5. Positive impingement sign (i.e., sudden pain on 90 degree hip flexion with adduction and internal rotation or extension and external rotation); and
6. Radiographic confirmation of FAI (e.g., pistol-grip deformity, alpha angle greater than 50 degrees, coxa profunda, and/or acetabular retroversion); and
7. Do not have advanced osteoarthritis (i.e., Tönnis grade 2 or 3) and/or severe cartilage damage (i.e., Outerbridge grade III or IV).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Femoroacetabular%20Impingement%20Syndrome%20Final%201-9-14.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 115, EXTRACORPOREAL PHOTOPHERESIS

Lines 158,313

Extracorporeal photopheresis (CPT 36522) is included on Line 158 for treatment of chronic T-cell lymphoma (ICD-10-CM C84.0 and C84.1) which is:

1. stage III or IVA
2. erythrodermic
3. not responsive to other therapy

Extracorporeal photopheresis (CPT 36522) is included on Line 313 for treatment of chronic graft-versus-host disease (ICD-10-CM T86.0) which

1. is steroid refractory, steroid dependent or the patient is unable to tolerate corticosteroid therapy
2. primarily affects skin or mucosal membranes (mouth and ⁄or eye disease)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 116, INTRAOCULAR STEROID TREATMENTS

Lines 95,360,441

Intraocular steroid treatments (CPT 67027, 67028) are included on Line 360 for pairing with uveitis (ICD-10-CM H30.0, H30.1, H30.89, H30.9, H44.11) when the following conditions are met: uveitis is chronic, non-infectious, and there has been appropriate trial and failure, or intolerance of therapy, with local and systemic corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressive agents.

Intraocular steroid treatments (CPT 67027, 67028) are included on Line 95 for treating chronic diabetic macular edema (ICD-10-CM [E11.311](http://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11-/E11.311)) only when there has been insufficient response to anti-VEGF therapies, and only when FDA approved treatments are utilized.

Intraocular steroid treatments (CPT 67027, 67028) are only included on Line 441 for treatment of macular edema due to:

1. Central retinal vein occlusion (ICD-10-CM H34.81) in those individuals who have failed anti-VEGF therapy.
2. Branch retinal vein occlusion (ICD-10-CM H34.83) when treatment with laser photocoagulation has not been beneficial, or treatment with laser photocoagulation is not considered suitable because of the extent of macular hemorrhage in those individuals who have failed anti-VEGF therapy.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 117, REMOVAL OF TORI AND EXCISION OF HYPERPLASTIC TISSUE

Line 454

D7472 and D7473, and D7970 are included on this line only when used in conjunction with making a prosthesis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 118, SEPTOPLASTY

Lines 42,119,246,287,466,506,525,577

Septoplasty is included on these lines when

A) The septoplasty is done to address symptomatic septal deviation or deformity which

 1) Fails to respond to a minimum 6 week trial of conservative management (e.g. nasal corticosteroids, decongestants, antibiotics); AND

 2) Results in one or more of the following:

 a. Persistent or recurrent epistaxis, OR

 b. Documented recurrent sinusitis felt to be due to a deviated septum and the patient meets criteria for sinus surgery in Guideline Note 35, SINUS SURGERY; OR

 c. Nasal obstruction with documented absence of other causes of obstruction likely to be responsible for the symptoms (for example, nasal polyps, tumor, etc.) [note: this indication is included only on Line 577; OR

B) Septoplasty is performed in association with cleft lip or cleft palate repair or repair of other congenital craniofacial anomalies; OR

C) Septoplasty is performed as part of a surgery for a neoplasm or facial trauma involving the nose.

Septoplasty is not covered for obstructive sleep apnea.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 119, CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY

Line 415

Carotid endarterectomy is included on Line 415 for patients in the following groups:

* Symptomatic1 with 70-99% carotid artery stenosis but without near occlusion.
* Symptomatic with 50 – 69% stenosis despite optimal medical management
* Asymptomatic with at least 60% stenosis only for those who do not tolerate (or have contraindications to) best current medical therapy

Carotid endarterectomy is not included on Line 415 for patients in the following groups:

* Patients with near occlusion
* Symptomatic1 patients with less than 50% carotid stenosis

1Symptomatic patients are those who have had a recent transient ischemic attack or ischemic stroke.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Carotid%20Endarterectomy.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 120, PEDIATRIC TRIGGER THUMB

Line 376

ICD-10-CM M65.31 is included on Line 376 for treatment of pediatric trigger thumb only. Surgical treatment should be reserved for trigger thumb that does not spontaneously resolve within 48 months of diagnosis. Immediate surgery may be considered for bilateral trigger thumb or trigger thumb with locking symptoms.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 121, CONCUSSION AND POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME

Lines 91,201,612

ICD-10-CM S06.0X0, S06.2X0 and S06.300 are included on Line 91 only for concussions with symptoms that persist for more than 7 days but less than 3 months; otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Line 612. When concussion symptoms last for more than 3 months, the diagnosis of post-concussive syndrome (ICD-10-CM F07.81) should be used, which is included on Line 201.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 122, ORAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT IN MEDICAL SETTINGS

Line 3

D0191 is limited to children under age 6 and requires an additional specific oral health risk assessment using a standardized tool, such as AAP Bright Futures, and should be performed by a provider who has successfully completed an approved training program (such as First Tooth or Smiles for Life).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 123, DENTAL IMPLANT REMOVAL

Lines 344,619

Removal of dental implants (D6100, D6105) is included on Line 344 only when there is advanced peri-implantitis with bone loss and mobility, abscess or implant fracture. Otherwise, this procedure is included on Line 619.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 124, ALCOHOL SEPTAL ABLATION

Line 98

Alcohol septal ablation (CPT 93583) is included on Line 98 only for adult patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy when all of the following conditions are met:

1. Severe heart failure symptoms (New York Heart Association [NYHA] class III or IV)
2. Severe symptoms refractory to optimal medical management
3. LVOT obstruction is present
4. Surgery is contraindicated or has unacceptable risk due to serious comorbidities or advanced age.
5. No concomitant disease is present that independently warrants surgical correction in whom surgical myectomy can be performed as part of the operation.
6. The ablation is performed at an experienced center

# GUIDELINE NOTE 125, CAROTID ARTERY STENTING

Lines 317,415

Carotid artery stenting (CPT 37215-37217) is included on Lines 317 and 415 for patients who have not had a disabling stroke (modified Rankin scale ≥ 3) AND

1. who are at high risk for complications during carotid endarterectomy (CEA) due to significant comorbidities and/or anatomic risk factors (i.e., recurrent stenosis and/or previous radical neck dissection) and who also have symptomatic (recent transient ischemic attack or ischemic stroke) carotid artery stenosis >50% OR
2. who are at high risk for complications during CEA due to significant comorbidities and/or anatomic risk factors and have asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis ≥80% only if best current medical therapy is not tolerated or contraindicated.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 126, APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS INTERVENTIONS FOR SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR

Line 438

Targeted ABA-based interventions towards self-injurious problem behaviors are included on this line when meeting criteria as defined in Guideline Note 75 APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 127, GENDER DYSPHORIA

Line 312

Hormone treatment with GnRH analogues for delaying the onset of puberty and/or continued pubertal development is included on this line for gender questioning children and adolescents. This therapy should be initiated at the first physical changes of puberty, confirmed by pubertal levels of estradiol or testosterone, but no earlier than Tanner stages 2-3. Prior to initiation of puberty suppression therapy, adolescents must fulfill eligibility and readiness criteria and must have a comprehensive mental health evaluation. Ongoing psychological care is strongly encouraged for continued puberty suppression therapy.

Cross-sex hormone therapy is included on this line for treatment of adolescents and adults with gender dysphoria who meet appropriate eligibility and readiness criteria. To qualify for cross-sex hormone therapy, the patient must:

1. have persistent, well-documented gender dysphoria
2. have the capacity to make a fully informed decision and to give consent for treatment
3. have any significant medical or mental health concerns reasonably well controlled
4. have a comprehensive mental health evaluation provided in accordance with Version 7 of the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) Standards of Care ([www.wpath.org](http://www.wpath.org)).

Sex reassignment surgery is included for patients who are sufficiently physically fit and meet eligibility criteria. To qualify for surgery, the patient must:

1. have persistent, well documented gender dysphoria
2. for genital surgeries, have completed twelve months of continuous hormone therapy as appropriate to the member’s gender goals unless hormones are not clinically indicated for the individual
3. have completed twelve months of living in a gender role that is congruent with their gender identity unless a medical and a mental health professional both determine that this requirement is not safe for the patient
4. have the capacity to make a fully informed decision and to give consent for treatment
5. have any significant medical or mental health concerns reasonably well controlled
6. for breast/chest surgeries, have one referral from a mental health professional provided in accordance with version 7 of the WPATH Standards of Care.
7. For genital surgeries, have two referrals from mental health professionals provided in accordance with version 7 of the WPATH Standards of Care.

Electrolysis (CPT 17380) and laser hair removal (CPT 17110,17111) are only included on this line as part of pre-surgical preparation for chest or genital surgical procedures also included on this line. These procedures are not included on this line for facial or other cosmetic procedures or as pre-surgical preparation for a procedure not included on this line.

GUIDELINE NOTE 127, GENDER DYSPHORIA (CONT'D)

Mammoplasty (CPT 15771, 15772, 19316, 19325, 19340, 19342, 19350) is only included on this line when 12 continuous months of hormonal (estrogen) therapy has failed to result in breast tissue growth of Tanner Stage 5 on the puberty scale OR there is any contraindication to, intolerance of or patient refusal of hormonal therapy.

Revisions to surgeries for the treatment of gender dysphoria are only covered in cases where the revision is required to address complications of the surgery (wound dehiscence, fistula, chronic pain directly related to the surgery, etc.). Revisions are not covered solely for cosmetic issues.

Pelvic physical therapy (CPT 97110,97140,97161-97164, and 97530) is included on this line only for pre- and post-operative therapy related to genital surgeries also included on this line and as limited in Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 128, FOREIGN BODIES IN THE GI TRACT

Lines 41,500

ICD-10-CM T18.2XXD, T18.3XXD, T18.4XXD, T18.5XXD, T18.8XXD, T18.9XXD) are included on Line 41 only when hazardous objects are involved that are likely to cause perforation (e.g. sharp objects >2 inches, neodinium magnets, button batteries) or obstruction.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 129, FECAL INCONTINENCE

Lines 71,529

ICD-10-CM R15.9 (Full incontinence of feces) is included on Line 71 only for supportive equipment (e.g. diapers, gloves). Surgical treatment for fecal incontinence is included on Line 529 DISORDERS OF FUNCTION OF STOMACH AND OTHER FUNCTIONAL DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

Sacral nerve stimulation is included on Line 529 only for fecal incontinence and only when all of the following criteria are met:

1. Documented failure or intolerance to conventional therapy (e.g., dietary modification, the addition of bulking and pharmacologic treatment); AND
2. A successful percutaneous test stimulation, defined as at least 50% sustained (more than one week) improvement in symptoms; AND
3. Condition is not related to anorectal malformation and/or chronic inflammatory bowel disease; AND
4. Incontinence is not related to another neurologic condition such as peripheral neuropathy or complete spinal cord injury.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 130, BLEPHAROPLASTY

Line 472

Blepharoplasty is covered when 1) a minimum of 30 degrees of visual field loss exists with upper lid skin/margin in repose, 2) upper eyelid position contributes to difficulty tolerating a prosthesis in an anophthalmic socket, OR 3) essential blepharospasm or hemifacial spasm is present.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 131, HYPOTONY

Lines 285,654

ICD-10-CM H44.40-H44.439 (hypotony of the eye) are only included on Line 285 when resulting from a complication of a procedure. Non-procedure related cases are included on Line 654.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 132, ACNE CONGLOBATA AND ACNE FULMINANS

Lines 373,453

Acne conglobata is only included on Line 373 if it involves recurrent abscesses or communicating sinuses. ICD-10 L70.0 is included on Line 373 only for acne fulminans.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 133, ACUTE PERIPHERAL MOTOR AND DIGITAL NERVE INJURY

Lines 207,509,537

Repair of acute (<6 months) peripheral nerve injuries are included on Line 207. Non-surgical medical care of these injuries are included on Line 509. Surgical repair of chronic nerve injuries are included on Line 537.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 134, NEONATAL NASOLACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION

Lines 393,510

Probing of nasolacrimal duct (CPT 68810-68840) is included on Line 393 only for children 12 months of age and older who have failed conservative management (e.g. topical antibiotics, Crigler massage) and for children younger than 12 months of age with multiple episodes of purulent infections.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 135, FIBROMYALGIA

Line 531

Fibromyalgia (ICD-10-CM M79.7) treatment should consist of a multi-modal approach, which should include two of more of the following:

1. medications other than opioids
2. exercise advice/programs
3. cognitive behavioral therapy.

Care should be provided in the primary care setting. Referrals to specialists are generally not required. Use of opioids should be avoided due to evidence of harm in this condition.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 136, COLLAPSED VERTEBRA

Lines 150,478

Diagnosis codes appearing on this line for collapsed vertebra (in the ICD-10-CM M48.5 series) are included on Line 150 for a fracture that qualified for trauma system entry or a fracture with spinal cord injury.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 137, BENIGN BONE AND JOINT TUMORS

Lines 401,559

Treatment of benign conditions of joints are included on Line 401 for those conditions only when there are significant functional problems of the joint due to size, location, or progressiveness of the disease. Treatment of all other benign joint conditions are included on Line 559.

Treatment of benign tumors of bones are included on Line 401 for those neoplasms associated with pathologic fractures, at high risk of fracture, or which cause function problems including impeding joint function due to size, causing nerve compression, have malignant potential or are considered precancerous. Treatment of all other benign bone tumors are included on Line 559

# GUIDELINE NOTE 138, OBSTRUCTIVE AND REFLUX UROPATHY

Line 21

ICD-10-CM N13.9 (Obstructive and reflux uropathy unspecified) appears on this line for pediatric populations only.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 139, FRENOTOMY FOR TONGUE TIE IN NEWBORNS

Lines 18,597

Ankyloglossia (ICD-10-CM Q38.1) is included on Line 18 for pairing with frenotomy (CPT 41010, CDT D7962) only when it interferes with breastfeeding. Otherwise, Q38.1 and CPT 41010 and CDT D7962 are included on Line 597.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 140, BREASTFEEDING SUPPORT AND SUPPLIES

Line 3

Breast pumps and supplies are covered for postpartum women when a pump is necessary to establish or maintain milk production in order to maximize availability of breast milk to the baby.

For cases in which there is a medical indication for breast pumps, the pumps should be supplied whenever possible within 24 hours to allow for continued milk production.

Lactation support services (including education and counseling by trained providers) are covered for pregnant and postpartum women (for six months postpartum).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 141, LARYNGEAL STENOSIS OR PARALYSIS; DYSPHONIA

Lines 66,518

Laryngeal and vocal cord paralysis (ICD-10-CM J38.01 and J38.02) are included on Line 66 if associated with recurrent aspiration pneumonia (unilateral or bilateral) or airway obstruction (bilateral). Vocal cord paralysis is included on Line 66 for children 18 and under with dysphonia or dysphagia persisting for at least twelve months. Treatment of hoarseness and dysphonia in adults are included only on Line 518. Laryngeal stenosis (ICD-10-CM J38.6) is included on Line 66 only if it causes airway obstruction; otherwise it is included on Line 518.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 142, STEREOTACTIC BODY RADIATION THERAPY

Line 262

Stereotactic body radiation therapy (CPT 32701, 77373, 77435) is included on Line 262 only for early stage non-small cell lung cancer in medically inoperable patients.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 143, TREATMENT OF UNILATERAL HEARING LOSS

Lines 311,446

Unilateral hearing loss treatment is Included on these lines only for children aged 20 and younger with the following conditions:

1. For mild to moderate sensorineural unilateral hearing loss (defined as 26-70 dB hearing loss at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz), first line intervention should be a conventional hearing aid, with second line therapy being contralateral routing of signal (CROS) system
2. For severe to profound unilateral sensorineural hearing loss (defined as 71 dB hearing loss or greater at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz), first line therapy should be a contralateral routing of signal (CROS) system with second line therapy being a bone anchored hearing aid (BAHA). BAHA SoftBand therapy may be first line therapy for children under age 5 or patients with severe ear deformities (e.g. microstia, severe canal atresia).

Cochlear implants are not included on these lines for unilateral hearing loss per Guideline Note 31 COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 144, PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR THERAPY FOR GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GERD)

Lines 314,380,513

Short term treatment (up to 8 weeks) of GERD without Barrett’s (ICD-10-CM K20.8, K20.9, K21.0, K21.9) with proton pump inhibitor therapy is included on Line 380. Long term treatment of GERD without Barrett’s with proton pump inhibitor therapy is included on Line 513.

Long term proton pump inhibitor therapy is included on Line 380 for Barrett’s esophagus (ICD-10-CM K22.70) and eosinophilic esophagitis (ICD-10-CM K20.0) and on Line 314 for Barrett’s esophagus with dysplasia (ICD-10-CM K22.71).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 145, TREATMENTS FOR BENIGN PROSTATE ENLARGEMENT WITH LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS

Line 327

For men with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) due to benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH), surgical procedures are included on this line for patients with one of the following:

A) Refractory urinary retention; OR

B) Recurrent urinary tract infections due to BPH; OR

C) Recurrent bladder stones or gross hematuria due to BPH; OR

D) Severe symptoms (International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) of 20-35) in patients who are not candidates for drug treatment due to intolerable side effects or have failed combination therapy with an alpha-blocker and 5-alpha reductase inhibitor for at least 3 months.

Prostatic urethral lift procedures (CPT 52441, 52442, HCPCS C9739, C9740) are included on Line 327 when the following criteria are met:

* Age 50 or older
* Estimated prostate volume < 80 cc
* IPSS ≥ 13
* No obstructive median lobe of the prostate identified on cystoscopy at the time of the procedure

The following interventions for benign prostate enlargement are not included on Line 327 due to lack of evidence of effectiveness:

* Botulinum toxin
* HIFU (High Intensity Focused Ultrasound)
* TEAP (Transurethral Ethanol Ablation of the Prostate)
* Laser coagulation (for example, VLAP/ILC)
* Prostatic artery embolization

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20-%20Prostatic%20Urethral%20Lift.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 146, ABLATION PROCEDURES FOR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

Line 347

AV nodal ablation (CPT 33250, 33251,33261,93650) pairs with atrial fibrillation (ICD-10-CM I48.0, I48.1, I48.2, I48.91) only for patients with inadequate ventricular rate control resulting in symptoms, left ventricular systolic dysfunction or substantial risk of left ventricular systolic dysfunction, when pharmacological therapy for rate control is ineffective or not tolerated

Transcatheter pulmonary vein isolation (93656-93657) pairs with atrial fibrillation (ICD-10-CM I48.0, I48.1, I48.2, I48.91) only for patients who remain symptomatic from atrial fibrillation despite rate control medications and antiarrhythmic medications.

Surgical ablation (pulmonary vein isolation or Maze procedure) (CPT 33254-33259, 33265, 33266) only pairs with atrial fibrillation (ICD-10-CM I48.0, I48.1, I48.2, I48.91) at the time of other cardiac surgery for patients who remain symptomatic despite rate control medications.

GUIDELINE NOTE 146, ABLATION PROCEDURES FOR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (CONT'D)

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Atrial-Fibrillation-ablation-1-8-15.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 147, IVC FILTERS FOR ACTIVE PULMONARY EMBOLISM (PE)/DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

Lines 1,78,213,280,285

Inferior vena cava (IVC) filter placement (CPT 37191) is included on these lines for patients with active deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism (DVT/PE) for which anticoagulation is contraindicated. IVC filter placement is not included on these lines for patients with DVT who are candidates for anticoagulation.

Retrieval of removable IVC filters (CPT 37193) is included on these lines when the benefits of removal outweigh the harms.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/IVC-filter-Approved-3-15-2015.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 148, BIOMARKER TESTS OF CANCER TISSUE

Lines 157,184,191,229,262,271,329

The use of tissue of origin testing (e.g. CPT 81504) is included on Line 662 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS.

For early stage breast cancer, the following breast cancer genome profile tests are included on Line 191 when the listed criteria are met. One test per primary breast cancer is covered when the patient is willing to use the test results in a shared decision-making process regarding adjuvant chemotherapy. Lymph nodes with micrometastases less than 2 mm in size are considered node negative.

* Oncotype DX Breast Recurrence Score (CPT 81519) for breast tumors that are estrogen receptor positive, HER2 negative, and either lymph node negative, or lymph node positive with 1-3 involved nodes.
* EndoPredict (CPT 81522) and Prosigna (CPT 81520 or PLA 0008M) for breast tumors that are estrogen receptor positive, HER2 negative, and lymph node negative.
* MammaPrint (using CPT 81521, 81523 or HCPCS S3854) for breast tumors that are estrogen receptor or progesterone receptor positive, HER2 negative, lymph node negative, and only in those cases categorized as high clinical risk.

For early stage breast cancer that is estrogen receptor positive, HER2 negative, and either lymph node negative or lymph node positive with 1-3 involved nodes, Breast Cancer Index (CPT 81518) is included on Line 191 when the patient is willing to use the test results in a shared decision-making process regarding prolonged adjuvant endocrine therapy.

EndoPredict, Prosigna, and MammaPrint are not included on Line 191 for early stage breast cancer with involved axillary lymph nodes. Oncotype DX Breast Recurrence Score is not included on Line 191 for breast cancer involving four or more axillary lymph nodes or more extensive metastatic disease.

Oncotype DX Breast DCIS Score (CPT 81479) is included on Line 662 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS.

For melanoma, BRAF gene mutation testing (CPT 81210) is included on Line 229. DecisionDx-Melanoma (CPT 81529) is included on Line 662.

For lung cancer, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene mutation testing (CPT 81235) is included on Line 262 only for non-small cell lung cancer. KRAS gene mutation testing (CPT 81275) is not included on this line.

For colorectal cancer, KRAS gene mutation testing (CPT 81275) is included on Line 157. BRAF (CPT 81210) and Oncotype DX are not included on this line. Microsatellite instability (MSI) is included on Line 157.

For bladder cancer, Urovysion testing is included on Line 662.

For prostate cancer, Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score and Prolaris Score Assay (CPT 81541) are included on Line 662 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS.

For thyroid cancer, Afirma gene expression classifier (CPT 81546) is included on Line 662.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC coverage guidance on [Biomarkers Tests of Cancer Tissue for Prognosis and Potential Response to Treatment](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-biomarker-tests-cancer-tissue-Approved8-15.pdf); the prostate-related portion of that coverage guidance was superseded by a [Coverage Guidance on Gene Expression Profiling for Prostate Cancer](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20-%20Gene%20Prostate-Final.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 149, SCLEROTHERAPY OF FLUID COLLECTIONS

Lines 168,224,293,422,424,480,545,557,567,594,604,630

Sclerotherapy for fluid collections (CPT 49185) is included on these lines only for the treatment of cysts, seromas or lymphoceles which are causing bleeding, infection, severe pain, organ torsion, or organ dysfunction.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 150, FETAL MRI

Line 1

Fetal MRI (CPT 74712-74713) is included on this line only when all of the following conditions are met:

1. Abnormalities are found on fetal ultrasound performed by an experienced sonologist which cannot be adequately further evaluated by 2D or 3D ultrasound
2. The information obtained by fetal MRI is necessary for decisions about fetal or neonatal therapy, delivery planning, or to advise a family about prognosis
3. The fetus is 18 weeks gestational age or older
4. The MRI is performed and interpreted at a center with technicians and radiologists who are either trained or highly experienced in fetal MRI and which has appropriate MRI equipment, with a minimum of a 1.5 Tesla magnet.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 151, CARDIAC TRANSPLANT GENETIC TESTING FOR TRANSPLANT REJECTION

Lines 240,264

Genetic testing for cardiac transplant rejection (CPT 81595) is included on these lines only for patients at least 1 year post transplant who are without clinical signs of rejection.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 152, MICROTIA

Lines 406,602

ICD-10-CM Q17.2 (Microtia) is included on Line 406 for external ear reconstruction when ANY of the following criteria are met:

A) Hearing is expected to improve; OR

B) Reconstruction is necessary to allow for use of a conventional air conduction hearing aid; OR

C) The external ear deformity is preventing the functional ability to use eyewear for the correction of visual loss; OR

D) The patient is under 21 years of age and reconstruction is determined to be medically appropriate and necessary after

individual case review.

Otherwise, this diagnosis is included on Line 602.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 153, PLANNED OUT-OF-HOSPITAL BIRTH

Lines 1,2

Planned out-of-hospital birth is included on this line for pregnant women who are at low risk for adverse obstetric or birth outcomes. The high-risk conditions outlined below would either preclude coverage of planned out-of-hospital birth, necessitate a consultation, or require transfer of the mother or infant to a hospital setting. When a condition requiring transfer arises during labor, an attempt should be made to transfer the mother and/or her newborn; however, imminent fetal delivery may delay or preclude actual transfer prior to birth.

Coverage of prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care is recommended with the performance of appropriate risk assessments (at initiation of care and throughout pregnancy and delivery) and the out-of-hospital birth attendant’s adherence to the consultation and transfer criteria as outlined below.

When a high-risk condition develops that requires transfer or planned hospital birth, coverage is recommended when appropriate care is provided until the point the high-risk condition is identified. For women who have a high-risk condition requiring consultation, ongoing coverage of planned out-of-hospital birth care is recommended as long as the consulting provider’s recommendations are then appropriately managed by the out-of-hospital birth attendant in a planned out-of-hospital birth setting.

**HIGH-RISK CONDITIONS**

Conditions in the red (darker) boxes indicate high-risk conditions that require planned hospital birth (when present on intake) or transfer of the mother or infant to hospital-based care (when condition develops).

Conditions in the yellow (lighter) boxes indicate potentially risky conditions that require consultation. Consultations may be with 1) a provider (MD/DO or CNM) who has active admitting privileges to manage pregnancy in a hospital and/or 2) appropriate specialty consultation (e.g., maternal-fetal medicine, hepatologist, hematologist, psychiatrist).

This list of high-risk conditions is not exhaustive, and other, physical health, behavioral health, obstetric, or fetal high-risk conditions may arise that require consultation and/or transfer to hospital-based care. Having multiple risk conditions requiring consultation may increase the risk sufficiently to indicate the need for transfer of care.

| **MEDICAL HISTORY OR OBSTETRIC HISTORY** **^ indicates transfer; ~ indicates consultation** |
| --- |
| Cancer | * Active gynecologic cancer^
 |
| Cardiovascular Disease | * Cardiovascular disease causing functional impairment^
 |
| Connective Tissue Disorders | * Systemic lupus erythematous~
* Scleroderma~
* Rheumatoid arthritis~
* Any collagen-vascular disease~
 |
| Delivery History | * Prior cesarean section^
 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | * Type 1 diabetes^
* Type 2 diabetes^
 |
| Endocrine Conditions  | * Significant endocrine conditions other than diabetes (e.g. hyperthyroidism)~
 |
| Fetal Demise or Stillbirth | * Prior stillbirth/neonatal death~
 |
| Hematologic Disorders | * Maternal bleeding disorder^
 |
| * Hemoglobinopathies~
* History of thrombosis or thromboembolism~
* History of postpartum hemorrhage requiring transfusion or other advanced treatment (e.g. Bakri balloon)~
 |
| Hypertensive Disorders | * Eclampsia^
* Pre-eclampsia requiring preterm birth^
* HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets)^
* Pre-existing or chronic hypertension^
 |
| Infectious Diseases | * HIV positive^
 |
| Isoimmunization | * Blood group incompatibility and/or Rh sensitization in a prior pregnancy~
 |
| Neonatal Encephalopathy in prior pregnancy | * Neonatal encephalopathy in prior pregnancy~
 |
| Neurological disorders | * Neurological disorders or active seizure disorders that would impact maternal or neonatal health (e.g. epilepsy, myasthenia gravis, previous cerebrovascular accident)^
 |
| Placental Conditions | * History of retained placenta requiring surgical removal^
 |
| Psychiatric Conditions | * History of postpartum mood disorder with high risk to the infant (e.g. psychosis)~
* Schizophrenia, other psychotic disorders, bipolar I disorder or schizotypal disorders~
 |
| Pulmonary Disease | * Chronic pulmonary disease (e.g. cystic fibrosis)~
 |
| Renal Disease | * Renal disease requiring supervision by a renal specialist^
* Renal failure^

*(Preeclampsia and related conditions are listed separately)* |
| Shoulder Dystocia | * History of, with or without fetal clavicular fracture~
 |
| Uterine Conditions | * Prior myomectomy~
 |
| * Prior hysterotomy^
 |

| **CONDITIONS OF CURRENT PREGNANCY** |
| --- |
| Abnormal Bleeding in pregnancy | * Antepartum hemorrhage, recurrent^
* Hemorrhage (hypovolemia, shock, need for transfusion, vital sign instability)^
 |
| Amniotic Membrane Rupture | * Before 37 weeks 0 days^
 |
| * Pre-labor rupture > 24 hours~
 |
| Congenital or Hereditary Anomaly of the fetus | * Evidence of congenital anomalies requiring immediate assessment and/or management by a neonatal specialist~
 |
| Diabetes, Gestational  | * Requiring medication or uncontrolled^
 |
| Fetal Growth | * Uteroplacental insufficiency^
* IUGR (defined as fetal weight less than fifth percentile using ethnically-appropriate growth tables, or concerning reduced growth velocity on ultrasound)^
 |
| * Inappropriate uterine growth (size-date discrepancy). (An ultrasound read by a qualified physician constitutes a consultation)~
 |
| Fetal presentation | * Breech or noncephalic presentation^
 |
| Gestational age  | * < 37 weeks 0 days^
* ≥42 weeks 0 days (unless already in active labor at 41 weeks 6 days)^
 |
| * Expected date of delivery (EDD) uncertain~
 |
| Hematologic conditions | * Anemia with hemoglobin < 8.5 g/dL (current pregnancy)^
* Suspected or diagnosed thrombosis or thromboembolism^
* Thrombocytopenia (platelets < 100,000)^
 |
| * Hemoglobin < 10 g/dL, unresponsive to treatment~
 |
| Hepatic disorders | * Disorders including uncontrolled intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy and/or abnormal liver function tests~
 |
| Hyperemesis gravidarum | * Refractory~
 |
| Hypertensive disorders | * Elevated blood pressure on two occasions 30 minutes apart (e.g. gestational hypertension or pregnancy-induced hypertension)^
	+ Systolic ≥ 140 or diastolic ≥ 90
* Elevated blood pressure on one occasion^
	+ Systolic ≥ 160 or diastolic ≥ 110, or
	+ Systolic ≥ 140 or diastolic ≥ 90, with severe pre-eclampsia features
* Pre-eclampsia^
* Eclampsia^
* HELLP syndrome^
 |
| Infectious conditions | * HIV, Hepatitis B or syphilis positive^
* Chorioamnionitis^
* Maternal temperature ≥ 38.0 C in labor/postpartum
* Genital herpes at time of labor^
* Maternal infection postpartum (e.g., endometritis, sepsis, wound) requiring hospital treatment^
* Rubella^
* Tuberculosis (other than latent)^
* Toxoplasmosis^
* Varicella (active at labor)^
 |
| Isoimmunization | * Blood group incompatibility and/or Rh sensitization in current pregnancy^
 |
| Labor management | * Induction^
* Failure to progress/failure of head to engage in active labor^
* Lack of adequate progress in 2nd stage with cephalic presentation^
 |
| Miscarriage/non-viable pregnancy | * Molar^
 |
| Multiple gestations | * Multiple gestations^
 |
| Oligohydramnios or polyhydramnios | * Oligohydramnios^
* Polyhydramnios^
 |
| Perineal laceration or obstetric anal sphincter injury | * 3rd degree requiring hospital repair or beyond expertise of attendant^
* 4th degree^
* Enlarging hematoma^
 |
| Placental conditions | * Low lying placenta within 2 cm or less of cervical os at 38 weeks 0 days or later^
* Placenta previa^
* Vasa previa^
* Abruption^
* Retained placenta > 60 minutes^
 |
| Psychiatric conditions | * Maternal mental illness requiring psychological or psychiatric intervention~
* Patient currently taking psychotropic medications~
 |
| Renal  | * Acute pyelonephritis~
 |
| Substance Use | * Drug or alcohol misuse with high risk for adverse effects to fetal or maternal health^
 |
| Umbilical cord | * Prolapse^
 |
| Uterine condition | * Anatomic anomaly (e.g. bicornuate, large fibroid impacting delivery)~
* Uterine prolapse~
 |
| * Uterine rupture, inversion^
 |

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [Coverage Guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-OOHB-2020-Final.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 154, EAR DRUM REPAIR

Lines 311,446,476

Repair of open wounds or perforations of the ear drum (ICD-10-CM H72 and S09.2) are only included on Lines 311 and 446 when there is documented conductive hearing loss greater than or equal to 25dB persistent for more than three months. Otherwise, such repairs are included on Line 476 CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA; OPEN WOUND OF EAR DRUM.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 155, ELECTRIC TUMOR TREATMENT FIELDS FOR GLIOBLASTOMA

Line 294

Electric tumor treatment fields (codes HCPCS A4555 and E0766) are included on this line only when

1. Used for the initial treatment of supratentorial glioblastoma
2. Used in combination with temozolomide

Electric tumor treatment fields are not included on this line for recurrent glioblastoma or any other indication.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 156, ENCOUNTER FOR TESTING AND DESENSITIZATION TO ALLERGENS

Lines 9,102,123,222,313,533,534,553,562,569

ICD-10-CM Z01.82 (Encounter for allergy testing) is only included on these lines when:

1. Used to diagnose an allergy that affects a diagnosis appearing on a line above the current funding line (e.g. asthma, severe eczema); AND
2. Symptoms are not adequately controlled by empiric conservative therapy; AND
3. Testing must correlate specifically to the member's history, risk of exposure and physical findings; AND
4. Test technique and/or allergens tested must have proven efficacy demonstrated through scientifically valid medical studies published in the peer-reviewed literature.

ICD-10-CM Z51.6 (Encounter for desensitization to allergens) is only included on these lines when:

1. Used to treat a diagnosis appearing on Lines 9, 102, 123, 222 and 313, AND
2. The patient has a properly performed skin test and/or serologic evidence of IgE-mediated antibody to a potent extract of the allergen, AND
3. Hypersensitivity to allergen cannot be adequately managed by appropriate medication therapy or allergen avoidance.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 157, WIGS

Lines 424,587

Wigs (HCPCS A9282) are covered only for hair loss due to chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

ICD-10-CM codes L58.0 (Acute radiodermatitis), L64.0 (Drug-induced androgenic alopecia) and L65.8 (Other specified nonscarring hair loss) are only included on Line 424 for pairing with HCPC A9282 (Wig). Otherwise, these ICD-10-CM codes are included on Line 587.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 158, HALLUX RIGIDUS

Lines 356,543

Surgical treatment of hallux rigidus is included on Line 356 only for

* Stage 3 and 4 disease when paired with arthroplasty (CPT 28750), the Keller procedure (CPT 28292), or cheilectomy with implant (CPT 28291)
* Stage 2 disease when paired with cheilectomy (CPT 28289) and there is documentation that conservative therapy (e.g. injection, physical therapy, orthotics) has been tried and failed to adequately control symptoms.

Otherwise surgical treatment of this diagnosis is included on Line 543.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 159, SMOKING AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Line 523

Surgical treatment of erectile dysfunction is only included on this line when patients are non-smoking and abstinent from all nicotine products for 6 months prior to surgery, as shown by negative cotinine levels at least 6 months apart, with the second test within 1 month of the surgery date.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 160, CONGENITAL MUSCULAR TORTICOLLIS

Line 402

Congenital muscular torticollis (ICD-10-CM Q68.0 Congenital deformity of sternocleidomastoid muscle) is paired with physical therapy on this line only in the following circumstances:

1. The patient is a child aged 2 years or younger
2. For patients with deficits of passive rotation of the neck of < 10 degrees, one therapy visit is included for instructing caregivers on home treatment.
3. For patients with deficits of passive rotation of the neck of > 10 degree or with deficits of passive rotation of the neck of < 10 degrees who have had no improvement after 4 weeks of home treatment, physical therapy is included on this line according to Guideline Note 6 REHABILITATIVE AND HABILITATIVE THERAPIES.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 161, SACROILIAC JOINT INJECTIONS AND SACROILIAC JOINT FUSION

Lines 398,530

Sacroiliac joint (SIJ) injection (CPT 20610 and 27096, and HCPCS G0260) is included on these lines for diagnostic sacroiliac injections with anesthetic only, but not for therapeutic injections or corticosteroid injections. Injections are only covered for patients for whom SIJ fusion surgery is being considered.

SIJ fusion (CPT 27279) is included on Line 398 for patients who have all of the following:

1. Baseline score of at least 30% on the Oswestry Disability Index (ODI)
2. Undergone and failed a minimum six months of intensive non-operative treatment that must include non-opioid medication optimization and active therapy. Active therapy is defined as activity modification, chiropractic/osteopathic manipulative therapy, bracing, and/or active therapeutic exercise targeted at the lumbar spine, pelvis, SIJ and hip including a home exercise program. Failure of conservative therapy is defined as less than a 50% improvement on the ODI.

GUIDELINE NOTE 161, SACROILIAC JOINT INJECTIONS AND SACROILIAC JOINT FUSION (CONT'D)

1. Typically unilateral pain that is caudal to the lumbar spine (L5 vertebrae), localized over the posterior SIJ, and consistent with SIJ pain.
2. Thorough physical examination demonstrating localized tenderness with palpation over the sacral sulcus (Fortin’s point, i.e. at the insertion of the long dorsal ligament inferior to the posterior superior iliac spine or PSIS) in the absence of tenderness of similar severity elsewhere (e.g. greater trochanter, lumbar spine, coccyx) and that other obvious sources for their pain do not exist.
3. Positive response to at least three of six provocative tests (e.g. thigh thrust test, compression test, Gaenslen’s test, distraction test, Patrick’s sign, posterior provocation test).
4. Absence of generalized pain behavior (e.g. somatoform disorder) and generalized pain disorders (e.g. fibromyalgia).
5. Diagnostic imaging studies that include ALL of the following:
	1. Imaging (plain radiographs and a CT or MRI) of the SIJ that excludes the presence of destructive lesions (e.g. tumor, infection), fracture, traumatic sacroiliac joint instability, or inflammatory arthropathy that would not be properly addressed by percutaneous SIJ fusion
	2. Imaging of the pelvis (AP plain radiograph) to rule out concomitant hip pathology
	3. Imaging of the lumbar spine (CT or MRI) to rule out neural compression or other degenerative condition that can be causing low back or buttock pain
	4. Imaging of the SIJ that indicates evidence of injury and/or degeneration
6. At least 75 percent reduction of pain for the expected duration of two anesthetics (on separate visits each with a different duration of action), and the ability to perform previously painful maneuvers, following an image-guided, contrast-enhanced intra-articular SIJ injection.

Otherwise, SIJ fusion is included on Line 530.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 162, LONG-ACTING REVERSIBLE CONTRACEPTIVE (LARC) PLACEMENT

Line 6

Long-acting reversible contraceptives (implant or intrauterine device) are included on Line 6 in all settings, including (but not limited to) immediately postpartum and postabortion.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/LARC-CG.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 163, SKIN SUBSTITUTES FOR CHRONIC SKIN ULCERS

Line 379

Skin substitutes for chronic venous leg ulcers and chronic diabetic foot ulcers are included on this line when all of the following criteria are met:

1. FDA indications and contraindications are followed, if applicable
2. Wound has adequate arterial flow (ABI > 0.7), no ongoing infection and a moist wound healing environment
3. For patients with diabetes, Hba1c level is < 12
4. Prior appropriate wound care therapy (including but not limited to appropriate offloading, multilayer compression dressings and smoking cessation counseling) has failed to result in significant improvement (defined as at least a 50 percent reduction in ulcer surface area) of the wound over at least 30 days
5. Ongoing coverage requires significant improvement of the ulcer with skin substitute application over the preceding 6 week time period
6. Patients is able to adhere to the treatment plan
7. The use of skin substitutes is not included on this line for chronic skin ulcers other than venous leg ulcers and diabetic foot ulcers (e.g., pressure ulcers)

Note: There is no evidence supporting superiority of one skin substitute versus another and new studies are constantly being published. Decisions for specific products could be made based on at least one supportive randomized controlled trial, and those that involve fewer applications, and are lower cost.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 164, PERCUTANEOUS REPAIR OF PARAVALVULAR LEAKS

Line 285

Percutaneous transcatheter closure of paravalvular leak (CPT 93590-93592) is included on this line only for patients with

1. prosthetic heart valves with paravalvular leak AND
2. intractable hemolysis or NYHA class III/IV heart failure AND
3. who are at high risk for surgery and have anatomic features suitable for catheter-based therapy AND
4. when performed in centers with expertise in the procedure.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 165, FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANT

Line 146

Fecal microbiota transplant (FMT); (CPT 44705, HCPCS G0455) is included on this line for treatment of recurrent C difficile infection only.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 166, BREAST REDUCTION SURGERY FOR MACROMASTIA

Lines 402,561

Breast reduction surgery for macromastia is not covered as a treatment for neck or back pain resulting from the macromastia due to lack of high quality evidence of effectiveness.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 167, CHOLECYSTECTOMY FOR CHOLECYSTITIS AND BILIARY COLIC

Lines 55,641

Cholecystectomy for cholecystitis and biliary colic are including on Line 55 when meeting the following criteria:

1. For cholecystitis, with either:
	1. The presence of right upper quadrant abdominal pain, mass, tenderness or a positive Murphy’s sign, AND
	2. Evidence of inflammation (e.g. fever, elevated white blood cell count, elevated C reactive protein) OR
	3. Ultrasound findings characteristic of acute cholecystitis or non-visualization of the gall bladder on oral cholecystegram or HIDA scan, or gallbladder ejection fraction of < 35%.
2. For biliary colic (i.e. documented clinical encounter for right upper quadrant or epigastric pain with gallstones seen on imaging during each episode) without evidence of cholecystitis or other complications is included on Line 55 only when
	1. Recurrent (i.e. 2 or more episodes in a one year period) OR
	2. A single episode in a patient at high risk for complications with emergent cholecystitis (e.g. immunocompromised patients, morbidly obese patients, diabetic patients) OR
	3. When any of the following are present: elevated pancreatic enzymes, elevated liver enzymes or dilated common bile duct on ultrasound.

Otherwise, biliary colic is included on Line 641.

ICD-10-CM K82.8 (Other specified diseases of gallbladder) is included on Line 55 when the patient has porcelain gallbladder or gallbladder dyskinesia with a gallbladder ejection fraction <35%. Otherwise, K82.8 is included on Line 641.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 168, INTRASTROMAL CORNEAL RING SEGMENTS

Line 310

Insertion of intrastromal corneal ring segments (CPT 65785) is included on this line only for reduction or elimination of myopia or astigmatism in adults age 19 and older with keratoconus who are no longer able to achieve adequate functional vision to perform ADLs with best correction using contact lenses or spectacles, who have a corneal thickness of 450 microns or greater at proposed incision site, and for whom corneal transplant is the only remaining option to improve their functional vision.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 169, ORTHODONTICS FOR CRANIOFACIAL ANOMALIES AND HANDICAPPING MALOCCLUSION

Lines 256,618

Orthodontic treatment is included on Line 256 DEFORMITIES OF HEAD AND HANDICAPPING MALOCCLUSION for persons under the age of 21 with

 A) Cleft lip and palate, cleft palate or cleft lip with alveolar process involvement, OR

 B) Other craniofacial anomalies resulting in significant malocclusion expected to result in difficulty with mastication, speech, or

 other oral function, OR

 C) Severe malocclusions with a Handicapping Labiolingual Deviation Index California Modification score of 26 or higher; AND

 D) Free and clear of active decay and periodontal disease, verified by a dental exam in past 6 months

Advanced dental imaging is included on this line only when required for surgical planning for repair of craniofacial anomalies and handicapping malocclusion.

All other orthodontic services appear on Line 618 DENTAL CONDITIONS (E.G., MALOCCLUSION).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 170, INTRATHECAL OR EPIDURAL DRUG INFUSION

Lines 71,285,292,491

Implantation, revision and replacement of devices for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion systems is only included on these lines when the patient meets the criteria for at least one of the categories (A or B) below:

1. Placed for administration of baclofen for spasticity where all of the following (1-3) occur:
	1. The patient has had an adequate trial of non-invasive methods of spasticity control and not had adequate control of spasticity or had intolerable side effects with these methods.
	2. The spasticity is causing difficulties with at least one of the following (a, b or c):
		1. Posture or function
		2. Balance or locomotion
		3. Self-care (or ease of care by parents or caregivers)
	3. The patient has a favorable response to a trial intrathecal dosageof the anti-spasmodic drug prior to pump implantation.
2. Palliation for severe, intractable pain due to life-limiting active cancer which
	1. Has not been responsive to non-invasive systemic pain control strategies or had intolerable side effects from such strategies, AND

GUIDELINE NOTE 170, INTRATHECAL OR EPIDURAL DRUG INFUSION (CONT'D)

* 1. Where the patient has a favorable response to a trial of an intrathecal dose of the analgesic drug prior to pump implantation

Intrathecal or epidural drug infusion pump insertion, revision, and replacement are included on Line 662 for use with chronic non-malignant pain and all other indications not listed above. See Guideline Note 173 INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN CONDITIONS. Removal of pumps placed for such indications is included on Line 285.

Maintenance (i.e. reprogramming, medication refill) of epidural or intrathecal medication infusion pumps for any condition is only included on these lines for patients who

1. have no significant complications with the current medication regimen or pump delivery system AND
2. are continuing to receive adequate benefit from the pump-delivered medication.

Maintenance (but not replacement) of these infusion systems may be paired with ICD-10-CM Z45.49 (Encounter for adjustment and management of other implanted nervous system device).

CPT codes 62320-62323 (Injection(s) of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (e.g., anesthetic, antspasmodic, opioid, steriod, other solution), interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid) are only included on Lines 71 and 292 for trials of antispasmodics in preparation for placement of a baclofen pump.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 171, LATTICE DEGENERATION, ASYMPTOMATIC RETINAL BREAKS AND ROUND HOLES

Lines 374,654

Lattice degeneration is included on Line 374 only for pairing with ophthalmologic visits and dilated eye exams, and only for patients at high risk of retinal detachment:

1. Patients under the age of 65 years with round holes and myopic vision, OR
2. Patients with a history of retinal detachment in the other eye OR,
3. Patients with biologic family member with history of retinal tear or retinal detachment

Otherwise, lattice degeneration is included on Line 654.

Retinal breaks and round holes are only included for pairing with treatment (other than ophthalmologic visits and dilated eye exams) on Line 374 when they are symptomatic, the result of trauma, or are horseshoe breaks. Otherwise, these diagnoses are included on Line 654.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 172, INTERVENTIONS WITH MARGINAL CLINICAL BENEFIT OR LOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS FOR CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Line 502

The following interventions are prioritized on Line 502 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH INTERVENTIONS RESULT IN MARGINAL CLINICAL BENEFIT OR LOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS:

| **Procedure Code** | **Intervention Description** | **Rationale** | **Last Review** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S2300 | Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with thermally-induced capsulorrhaphy | More effective treatments are available | [September, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-Arthroscopy-shoulder-surgical-thermally-induced-capsulorrhaphy-HCPCS-S2300.docx) |
| S2900 | Surgical techniques requiring use of robotic surgical system | More cost-effective treatments are available | [May, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-Robotic-Assist-S2900.docx) |
| 15777 | Acellular dermal matrix for soft tissue reinforcement (eg, breast, trunk) | Unclear benefits versus other effective therapies; increased risk of adverse events | [August 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-15777-Acellular-dermal-matrix-August-2019.docx) |
| 15778 | Implantation of absorbable mesh or other prosthesis for delayed closure of defect(s) (ie, external genitalia, perineum, abdominal wall) due to soft tissue infection or trauma | More cost-effective treatments with lower complication rates are available | [November 2022](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-15778-Implant-absorbable-mesh-defect.docx) |
| 45391-45392 | Colonoscopy, flexible; with endoscopic ultrasound examination | More costly than equally effective tests | [January 2005](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 51715 | Endoscopic injection of implant material into the submucosal tissues of the urethra and/or bladder neck surgical; with thermally-induced capsulorrhaphy | More effective treatments are available | [August 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-51715-Endoscopic-injection-implant-material-submucosal-tissues-urethra-bladder-neck.docx) |
| 61630 | Balloon angioplasty, intracranial (eg, atherosclerotic stenosis), percutaneous | Similar or worse outcomes than standard therapies | [March 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN-172-balloon-angioplasty-intracranial-61630-61635.docx) |
| 64566 | Posterior tibial neurostimulation | Minimally effective, no evidence of long-term effectiveness | [December, 2010](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN-172-bladder-incontinence-64566.docx)  |
| 69710 | Implantation or replacement of electromagnetic bone conduction hearing device in temporal bone | Less effective than other therapies | [August, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN-172-audiant-bone-conductors-69710-L8690-93.docx) |
| 74263, 81528, 81327, G0327 | Screening CT colonography,FIT-DNA (Cologuard),mSEPT9, Chromoscopy | Insufficient evidence for use in population screening | [August 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-Cologuard.docx) |
| 81219 | CALR (calreticulin) (eg, myeloproliferative disorders), gene analysis, common variants in exon 9 | Individual test not cost-effective; should only be done as part of a gene panel | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-81219-CALR.docx) |
| 99454 | Remote monitoring of physiologic parameters, 30 days | This code does not require medical decision making nor communication with a patient. | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-99454-Remote-monitoring-physiologic-parameter-30-days.docx) |
| 99174, 99177 | Photoscreening | More costly than equally effective methods of screening | [May 2019](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |

# GUIDELINE NOTE 173, INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Line 662

The following Interventions are prioritized on Line 662 CONDITIONS FOR WHICH CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS ARE UNPROVEN, HAVE NO CLINICALLY IMPORTANT BENEFIT OR HAVE HARMS THAT OUTWEIGH BENEFITS:

| **Procedure Code** | **Intervention Description** | **Rationale** | **Last Review** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0232T | Injection(s), platelet rich plasma, any site, including image guidance, harvesting and preparation when performed | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [March 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-0232T-platelet-rich-plasma-injection.docx) |
| 0275TG0276 | Percutaneous laminotomy/laminectomy (interlaminar approach) for decompression of neural elements (with or without ligamentous resection, discectomy, facetectomy and/or foraminotomy), any method under indirect image guidance (eg, fluoroscopic, CT), single or multiple levels, unilateral or bilateral; lumbarBlinded procedure for lumbar stenosis, PILD, or placebo control, performed in an approved coverage with evidence development (CED) clinical trial | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-0275T-G0276-MILD.docx) |
| 0398T | MRI guided focused ultrasound for the treatment of essential tremor | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-MRI-guided-focused-US-tx-ET-CPT-0398T.docx) |
| 0404T | Transcervical uterine fibroid(s) ablation with ultrasound guidance, radiofrequency | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-0404T-Transcervical-uterine-fibroid-ablation.docx) |
| C1824 | Cardiac contractility modulation | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C1824-cardiac-contractility-modulation.docx) |
| C1825 | Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), non-rechargeable with carotid sinus baroreceptor stimulation lead(s) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C1825-Generator-neurostimulator-with-carotid-sinus-baroreceptor-stimulation.docx) |
| C1832 | Autograft suspension, including cell processing and application, and all system components | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness  | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C1832-Autograft-suspension.docx) |
| C1833 | Monitor, cardiac, including intracardiac lead and all system components (implantable) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness  | [November, 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C1833-Monitor-Cardiac-lead.docx) |
| C1839 | Iris prosthesis | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C1839-Iris-prosthesis.docx) |
| C2614 | Probe, percutaneous lumbar discectomy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Probe-Percutaneous-lumbar-discectomy-C2614.docx) |
| C8937 | Computer aided detection of breast MRI | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CAD-Breast-MRI-C8937.docx) |
| C9733 | Non-ophthalmic fluorescent vascular angiography | Unproven therapy | [December, 2012](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Non-ophthalmic-fluorescent-vascular-angiography-C9733.docx) |
| C9747, 55880 | Ablation of prostate/ablation of malignant prostate tissue, transrectal, high-intensity focused ultrasound (hifu), including imaging guidance | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-55880-HIFU.docx) |
| C9749 | Repair of Nasal vestibular lateral wall stenosis with implant(s) | Unproven treatment | [August, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-nasal-wall-stenosis-C9749.docx) |
| C9751 | Bronchoscopy, rigid or flexible, transbronchial ablation of lesion(s) by microwave energy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Bronchoscopic-ablation-C9751.docx) |
| C9754C9755 | Percutaneous arteriovenous fistula formation | Insufficient evidence of benefit | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Percutaneous-arteriovenous-fistula-creation-C9754-C9755.docx) |
| C9756 | Intraoperative near-infrared fluorescence lymphatic mapping of lymph node(s) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C9756-Intraoperative-near-infrared-fluorescence-lymphatic-mapping-lymph-node.docx) |
| C9757 | Laminotomy with repair of annular defect with implantation of bone anchored annular closure device | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C9757-Laminotomy-repair-annular-defect-bone-anchored-annular-closure-device.docx) |
| C9771 | Nasal/sinus endoscopy, cryoablation nasal tissue(s) and/or nerve(s), unilateral or bilateral | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C9771-Nasal-sinus-endoscopy-cryoablation.docx) |
| C9764-C9767C9772-C9775 | Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, with intravascular lithotripsy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [March 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C9772-C9775-Revascularization-endovascular-intravascular-lithotripsy.docx) |
| C9781 | Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with implantation of subacromial spacer (e.g., balloon) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-C9781-Arthroscopy-shoulder-subacromial-spacer.docx) |
| D0422-D0423 | Collection and preparation of genetic sample material for laboratory analysis and report Genetic test for susceptibilityto diseases – specimen analysis | Insufficient evidence ofeffectiveness | [October, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-D0422-D0423-CDT.docx) |
| D9932-D9935 | Cleaning and inspection of removable complete or partial denture, maxillary or mandibular | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-2016CDT.docx) |
| E0650-E0673,E0676 | Pneumatic compressors and associated appliances, including intermittent devices | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-E0650-E0673-E0676-pneumatic-compressors.docx) |
| G0069 | Subcutaneous immunotherapy in the home | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness; evidence of harm | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-subcutaneous-immunotherapy-at-home-G0069.docx) |
| G0106, G0120, G0122 | Barium enema as a colorectal cancer screening modality | Not indicated as a CRC screening modality | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT%20G0106-G0120-G0122-Barium-enema.docx) |
| G0252 | Pet imaging, full and partial-ring pet scanners only, for initial diagnosis of breast cancer and/or surgical planning for breast cancer (e.g., initial staging of axillary lymph nodes) | Not a recommended test for axillary staging | [March, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-PET-partial-ring-intial-DX-G0252.docx) |
| G0460,G0465 | Autologous platelet rich plasma for diabetic or non-diabetic chronic wounds/ulcers, including phlebotomy, centrifugation, and all other preparatory procedures, administration and dressings, per treatment | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness  | [May, 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-G0460-Autologous-platelet-rich-plasma.docx) |
| G0481, G0482,G0483 | Urine drug testing, definitive for >7 drugclasses | No clinical benefit | [August, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-G0481-G0483-definitive-testing-drug-classes.docx)[Coverage Guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20Urine%20Drug%20Testing.pdf) |
| G2010, G2250 | Remote assessment of recorded video and/or images | Clinical value not established | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-G2010-G2250-Remote-assessment-of-recorded-video-images.docx) |
| K1002 | Cranial electrotherapy stimulation system (CES) | No clinically important benefit (CES) for chronic pain; insufficient evidence of effectiveness for all othe indications | [March 2020](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-K1002-Cranial-electrotherapy-stimulation-system.docx) |
| M0076 | Prolotherapy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-M0076-Prolotherapy.docx) |
| S2102 | Islet cell tissue transplant from pancreas; allogeneic | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-S2102-Islet-cell-tissue-transplant.docx) |
| S8930 | Electrical stimulation of auricular acupuncture points by proprietary electrical stimulation devices, such as P-Stim and E-pulse [note: auricular electroacupuncture provided by a licensed provider in a clinical setting is covered under CPT 97813-97814] | No evidence of effectiveness | [March, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-S8930-e-Auricular-acupuncture.docx) |
| S8948 | Low level laser therapy and all similar therapies | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-S8948-Low-level-laser-therapy.docx) |
| 15773, 15774 | Grafting of autologous fat harvested by liposuction technique to face, eyelids, mouth, neck, ears, orbits, genitalia, hands, and/or feet | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness; utilization mainly for cosmetic purposes | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-15773-Grafting-autologous-fat-harvested-liposuction%20.docx) |
| 15820-15821 | Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid | No clinically important benefit | [May, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Blepharoplasty-lower-eyelid-15820-15821.docx) |
| 19294C9726 | Intraoperative radiation therapy (IORT) concurrent with partial mastectomyPlacement and removal (if performed) of applicator into breast for intraoperative radiation therapy, add-on to primary breast procedure | Unproven treatment | [May, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-19294-IORT-partial-mastectomy.docx) |
| 20560, 20561 | Dry needling | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-20560-20561-Dry-needling.docx) |
| 20696-20697 | Application of multiplane (pins or wires in more than 1 plane), unilateral, external fixation with stereotactic computer-assisted adjustment (eg, spatial frame) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2009](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 20939 | Bone marrow aspiration for bone grafting, spine surgery | Unproven treatment | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT20939-Bone-marrow-aspiration-spine-surgery.docx) |
| 20979 | Low intensity ultrasound stimulation to aid bone healing, noninvasive (nonoperative) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [February 2000](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 20982 | Radiofrequency ablation therapy for reduction or eradication of 1 or more bone tumors  | No evidence of effectiveness | 2004 |
| 20983 | Cryotherapy ablation therapy for reduction or eradication of 1 or more bone tumors | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-cryoablation-bone-tumors-20983.docx) |
| 20985 | Computer-assisted surgical navigational procedure for musculoskeletal procedures, image-less | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-computer-assist-surgery-musculoskeletal-20985.docx) |
| 21685 | Hyoid myotomy and suspension | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2003](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 22860 | Total disc arthroplasty (artificial disc), anterior approach, including discectomy to prepare interspace (other than for decompression); second interspace, lumbar | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-22860-total-disc-arthroplasty-discectomy.docx) |
| 22867-22870C1821 | Insertion of interlaminar/ interspinous process stabilization/ distraction device, without fusion, including image guidance when performed, with open decompression, lumbar Interspinous process distraction device (implantable) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-interlaminar-interspinous-tabilization-distraction-device-22867-22870.docx) |
| 27080 | Coccygectomy, primary | No evidence of effectiveness | [November 2000](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 27418 | Anterior tibial tubercleplasty (eg, Maquet type procedure) | Harms outweigh benefits, more efficacious procedures exist | [May 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-27418-Anterior-tibial-tubercleplasty.docx) |
| 28890 | Extracorporeal shock wave, high energy involving the plantar fascia | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2005](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 29868 | Arthroscopy, knee, surgical; meniscal transplantation | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2007](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 30469 | Repair of nasal valve collapse with low energy, temperature-controlled (ie, radiofrequency) subcutaneous/submucosal remodeling | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-30469-repair-nasal-valve-collapse-remodeling.docx) |
| 31627 | Computer assisted bronchoscopy  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Image-guided-bronchoscopy-31627.docx) |
| 31647-31649, 31651 | Bronchial valve insertion/removal/replacement | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-bronchial-valve-insertion-31647-31649-31651.docx) |
| 31660-31661 | Bronchial thermoplasty | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-bronchial-thermoplasty-31660-31661.docx) |
| 32998 | Radiofrequency ablation therapy for reduction or eradication of 1 or more pulmonary tumor(s)  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 33140-33141 | Transmyocardial laser revascularization, by thoracotomy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [February 2000](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 33274 33275 | Leadless cardiac pacemakers | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness; evidence of harm | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Leadless-cardiac-pacemakers-33274-33275.docx) |
| 33289, 93264, C2624 | CardioMEMS™ – Implantable wireless pulmonary artery pressure monitor for heart failure monitoring | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Cardio-MEMS-Implantable-C9741-C2624.docx) [Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports-Blog.aspx?View=%7b2905450B-49B8-4A9B-AF17-5E1E03AB8B6B%7d&SelectedID=253) |
| 33267, 33268, 3326933340 | Exclusion of left atrial appendage Percutaneous transcatheter closure of the left atrial appendage with endocardial implant | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-33267-33268-33269-Exclusion-left-atrial-appendage.docx) |
| 33370 | Transcatheter placement and subsequent removal of cerebral embolic protection device(s) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-33370-Transcatheter-cerebral-embolic-protection-device.docx) |
| 33548 | Surgical ventricular restoration procedure, includes prosthetic patch, when performed (eg, ventricular remodeling, SVR, SAVER, Dor procedures) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2005](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 33927-33929 | Total artificial heart | Unproven treatment | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-33927-33929-Artificial-Heart%20.docx) |
| 36455 | Exchange transfusion, blood; other than newborn | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2016](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 36456 | Partial exchange transfusion, blood, plasma or crystalloid necessitating the skill of a physician or other qualified health care professional, newborn  | Added to services recommended for Non Coverage file | [November, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-newborn-partial-exchange-transfusion-36456.docx) |
| 41512 | Tongue base suspension | No clinically important benefit | [January, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-tongue-base-suspension-surgery-41512.docx) |
| 41530 | Submucosal ablation of the tongue base, radiofrequency | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 43206 | Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; with optical endomicroscopy | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Esophagoscopy-43206.docx) |
| 43252, 88375 | Optical endomicroscopy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-optical-endomicroscopy-43252-88375.docx) |
| 43257 | Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with delivery of thermal energy to the muscle of lower esophageal sphincter and/or gastric cardia, for treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease | No evidence of effectiveness | January, 2014 |
| 43284 | Laproscopy, surgical, esophageal sphincter augmentation procedure, placement of sphincter augmentation device (ie, magnetic band) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-43284-magnetic-sphincter-augmentation.docx) |
| 43290 | Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with deployment of intragastric bariatric balloon | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-43290-esophagogastromduodenoscopy-flexible-transoral.docx) |
| 43770, 43842-43845, 43886-43888 | Gastric restrictive procedures (gastric band, other) | No evidence of effectiveness | October, 2016 |
| 44133, 44136 | Donor enterectomy and intestinal allotransplantation from living donor | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-44133-44136-Donor-enterectomy-intestinal-allotransplantation-living-donor.docx) |
| 46760 | Sphincteroplasty, anal, for incontinence, adult; muscle transplant/implantation artificial sphincter | No evidence of effectiveness | May, 2013 |
| 47383 | Ablation, 1 or more liver tumor(s), percutaneous, cryoablation | No evidence of effectiveness for both hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic disease | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-cryoablation-liver-tumor-47383.docx) |
| 42975 | Drug-induced sleep endoscopy, with dynamic evaluation of velum, pharynx, tongue base, and larynx for evaluation of sleep-disordered breathing, flexible, diagnostic | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-42975-Drug-induced-sleep-endoscopy.docx) |
| 50380 | Renal autotransplantation, reimplantation of kidney | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2000](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 50705 | Ureteral embolization or occlusion | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-ureteral-embolization-50705.docx) |
| 52647 | Laser coagulation of prostate | No evidence of effectiveness | [March, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-laser-coagulation-prostate-52647.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/TURP-alternatives-Approved-3-12-2015.pdf)  |
| 53451, 53452, 53454 | Periurethral transperineal adjustable balloon continence device | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-53451-53452-53454-Periurethral-transperineal-adjustable-balloon-continence-device.docx) |
| 53855C9769 | Temporary prostatic stents | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-temporary-prostatic-stents-53855.docx) |
| 53860 | Transurethral radiofrequency micro-remodeling of the bladder neck and urethra for stress incontinence | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2010](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-transurethral-radiofrequency-micro-remodeling-53860.docx) |
| 55873 | Cryosurgical ablation of the prostate | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 55874 | Absorbable perirectal spacer for use during prostate cancer radiation therapy  | Unproven treatment | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-55874-Absorbable-perirectal-spacer-prostate-cancer-radiation.docx) |
| 55875 | Transperineal placement of needles or catheters into prostate for interstitial radioelement application, with or without cystoscopy | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-55875-Transperineal-placement-needles-catheters-prostate-for-interstitial-radioelement-application.docx) |
| 57465 | Computer-aided mapping of cervix uteri during colposcopy, including optical dynamic spectral imaging and algorithmic quantification of the acetowhitening effect | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-57462-CA-mapping-cervix-uteri-colposcopy.docx) |
| 58565 | Hysteroscopy, surgical; with bilateral fallopian tube cannulation to induce occlusion by placement of permanent implants | Risk outweighs benefits | [August 2020](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 61635 | Transcather placement of intravascular stent(s), intracranial (eg, atherosclerotic stenosis), including balloon angioplasty, if performed | Results in significantly worse outcomes than medical management | [March, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/OHA/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN-172-Rationale-61630-61635.docx) |
| 61640-61642 | Balloon dilation of intracranial vasospasm, percutaneous | Evidence of harm | [March, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-balloon-dilation-intracranial-vasospasm-61640-61642.docx) |
| 61645 | Percutaneous arterial transluminal mechanical thrombectomy and/or infusion for thrombolysis, intracranial | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-mechanical-thrombectomy-61645.docx) |
| 61650-61651 | Endovascular intracranial prolonged administration of pharmacologic agent(s) other than for thrombolysis, arterial | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-61736-61737-LITT.docx) |
| 61736, 61737 | Laser interstitial thermal therapy (LITT) of lesion, intracranial | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-61736-61737-LITT.docx) |
| 62263 | Percutaneous lysis of epidural adhesions using solution injection (eg, hypertonic saline, enzyme) or mechanical means  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [February 2000](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 62287, S2348 | Percutaneous laser disc decompressionOzone therapy injectionsRadiofrequency denervation | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January, 2018](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN173-percutaneous-laser-disc-decompression-62287-S2348.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20-%20LBP_Percutaneous%20and%20Min%20Inv-Final.pdf) |
| 62290-6229272285, 72295 | Discography | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2007](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 62380 | Endoscopic decompression of spinal cord, nerve root(s), including laminotomy, partial facetectomy, foraminotomy, discectomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-decompression-spinal-cord-62380.docx) |
| 64451, 64625 | Anesthetic or steroid injection and/or radiofrequency ablation, nerves innervating the sacroiliac joint, with image guidance | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64451-64625-Anesthetic-steroid-injection-radiofrequency-ablation-SI-Joint.docx) |
| 64454, 64624 | Nerve blocks and/or destruction by neurolytic agent, genicular nerve branches including imaging guidance, when performed | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May, 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64454-64624-Nerve-blocks-destruction-neurolytic-agent-genicular-nerve-branches.docx) |
| 64479-64480 | Transforaminal epidural steroid injections, or diagnostic anesthetic injections, cervical and thoracic spine | Insufficient evidence of benefit | [March, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-ESI-cervical-thoracic-64479-64480.docx)[Coverage guidance; August 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Percutaneous-Interventions-Cervical-Spine-Pain-Approved-3-15-2015.pdf)  |
| 64490-64492 | Facet joint injections cervical and thoracic | Insufficient evidence of benefit | [March, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Facet-joint-injections-cervical-thoracic-64490-64492.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Percutaneous-Interventions-Cervical-Spine-Pain-Approved-3-15-2015.pdf)  |
| 64555 | Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrode array; peripheral nerve (excludes sacral nerve) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64555-646xx-Interventional-Treatments-for-Acute-and-Chronic-Pain.docx) |
| 64582, 64583 | Implantation, revision or replacement of hypoglossal nerve neurostimulator array | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64582-64583-Implantation-hypoglossal-nerve-neurostimulator.docx) |
| 64617 | Chemodenervation of muscle(s); larynx | No evidence of effectiveness | [January, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Chemodenervation-larynx-64617.docx) |
| 64628-64629 | Thermal destruction of intraosseous basivertebral nerve  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64628-64629-Thermal-destruction-intraosseous-basivertebral-nerve%20.docx) |
| 64632 | Destruction by neurolytic agent; plantar common digital nerve | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [March 2020](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64632-Destruction-by-neurolytic-agent-plantar-common-digital-nerve.docx) |
| 64633-64634 | Radiofrequency ablation of the cervical and thoracic spine | Insufficient evidence of benefit | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64555-646xx-Interventional-Treatments-for-Acute-and-Chronic-Pain.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Percutaneous-Interventions-Cervical-Spine-Pain-Approved-3-15-2015.pdf)  |
| 64635-64636C9752, C9753 | Radiofrequency ablation of the lumbar and sacral spine | Insufficient evidence of benefit |  [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64555-646xx-Interventional-Treatments-for-Acute-and-Chronic-Pain.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Percutaneous-Interventions.pdf)  |
| 64640 | Destruction by neurolytic agent; other peripheral nerve or branch | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-64555-646xx-Interventional-Treatments-for-Acute-and-Chronic-Pain.docx) |
| 68841 | Insertion of drug-eluting implant, including punctal dilation when performed, into lacrimal canaliculus, each | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-68841-Insertion-drug-eluting%20implant-lacrimal-canaliculus.docx) |
| 69720-69725 | Decompression facial nerve | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 69955 | Total facial nerve decompression and/or repair | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 70554 | Functional MRI | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May 2019](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 74261-74262 | Computed tomographic (CT) colonography |  | [December, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-CT-colonography-74261-74263.docx) |
| 75571 | CT coronary calcium scoring | Insufficient evidence of benefit, unclear harms of radiation exposure | [August, 2013](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-CACS-75571.docx)[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Coronary%20Artery%20Calcium%20Scoring%20Final%208-8-13.pdf)  |
| 76376-7637793319 | 3D rendering of imaging studies | No additional proven benefit beyond the standard study, therefore not reimbursed separately | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-76376-76377-3D-rendering-imaging.docx) |
| 7697876979 | Ultrasound, targeted dynamic microbubble sonographic contrast characterization (non-cardiac) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-US-targeted-dynamic-microbubble-sonographic-contrast-characterization-non-cardiac-76978-76979.docx) |
| 77061-77063 | Digital breast tomosynthesis | No evidence of effectiveness | [March 2017](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) [Coverage Guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/DBT-CG.pdf) |
| 77084 | Magnetic resonance (eg, proton) imaging, bone marrow blood supply | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 77086 | Vertebral fracture assessment using DXA  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-vertebral-fx-assessment-DXA-77086.docx) |
| 77089-77092 | Trabecular bone score  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-77089-77092-Trabecular-bone-score.docx) |
| 77767 | Remote afterloading high dose rate radionuclide skin surfacebrachytherapy, includes basic dosimetry | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October and November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-HDR-radionuclide-ss-brachytherapy-77767-77768.docx) |
| 77768 | Skin surface brachytherapy | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-HDR-radionuclide-ss-brachytherapy-77767-77768.docx) |
| 78265-78266 | Gastric emptying imaging study | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-gastric-emptying-study-78265-78266.docx) |
| 78429-78434, 78459, 78491-78492 | Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation and/or perfusion | Insufficient evidence of benefit, unclear harms of radiation exposure | [January, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-NuclearCardiac-78491-78492.docx)[Updated November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-78429-78434-8459-78491-78492-Myocardial-imaging-PET-metabolic-evaluation.docx)[Coverage Guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/Nuclear-Cardiac-Imaging-1-8-2015.pdf) |
| 81232 | 5-fluorouracil/5-FU and capecitabine drug metabolism | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-81232-81246-5-fluorouracil-5-FU-capecitabine-drug-metabolism.docx) |
| 81237 | EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2 polycomb repressive complex 2 subunit) (eg, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma) gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg, codon 646) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-EZH2-81237.docx) |
| 81277  | Cytogenomic neoplasia (genome-wide) microarray analysis, interrogation of genomic regions for copy number and loss-of-heterozygosity variants for chromosomal abnormalities | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81277-Cytogenomic-neoplasia-genome-wide-microarray-analysis.docx) |
| 81283 | IFNL3 (interferon, lambda 3) (eg, drug response), gene analysis, rs12979860 variant  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-81283-IFNL3-interferon-lambda-3-gene-analysis.docx) |
| 81287 | MGMT (O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) (eg, glioblastoma multiforme), methylation analysis  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-MGMT-81287.docx) |
| 81291 | MTHFR (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase) gene analysis, common variants | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2011](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-MTHFR-81291.docx) |
| 81306 | NUDT15 (nudix hydrolase 15) (eg, drug metabolism) gene analysis | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-NUDT15-81306.docx) |
| 81320 | PLCG2 (phospholipase C gamma 2) (eg, chronic lymphocytic leukemia) gene analysis, common variants (eg, R665W, S707F, L845F) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-PLCG2-81320.docx) |
| 81328 | SLCO1B1 (solute carrier organic anion transporter family, member 1B1) gene analysis, common variant(s)  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-81328-SLCO1B1-gene-analysis.docx) |
| 81330 | SMPD1(sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal) gene analysis, common variants  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2011](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-SMPD1-81330.docx) |
| 81345 | TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase) (eg, thyroid carcinoma, glioblastoma multiforme) gene analysis, targeted sequence analysis (eg, promoter region) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-TERT-81345.docx) |
| 81346 | TYMS (thymidylate synthetase) (eg, 5-fluorouracil/5-FU drug metabolism), gene analysis, common variant(s) (eg, tandem repeat variant) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-81232-81246-5-fluorouracil-5-FU-capecitabine-drug-metabolism.docx) |
| 81350 | UGT1A1 (UDP glucuronosyl-transferase 1 family, polypeptide A1) (eg, irinotecan metabolism), gene analysis, common variants | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2011](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-UGT1A1-81350.docx) |
| 81355 | VKORC1 (vitamin K epoxide reductase complex, subunit 1) (eg, warfarin metabolism), gene analysis, common variants | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2011](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-VKORC1-81355.docx) |
| 81417 | Re-evaluation of whole exome sequencing | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | December, 2011 |
| 81422 | Fetal chromosomal microdeletion(s) genomic sequence analysis (eg. DiGeorge syndrome, Cri-du-chat syndrome), circulating cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-fetal-chromosomal-microdeletion-genomic-sequence-analysis-81422.docx) |
| 81470, 81471 | X-linked intellectual disability (XLID) genomic sequence panels | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-XLID-81470-81471.docx) |
| Breast Cancer Gene Expression tests billed with nonspecific codes (e.g. 81479, 81599, 84999, S3854) | MammostratOncotype DX Breast DCIS ScoreIHC4 | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness  | May, 2018[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20-%20Breast%20Cancer%20Gene.pdf)  |
| Prostate Cancer Gene Expression tests billed with nonspecific codes (e.g. 81479, 81599, 84999) | Oncotype DX Genomic Prostate Score | Unproven Intervention | [November](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN173-Oncotype-Prostate-Score-Assay_Prolaris-81479_81541.docx) 2022[Coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG%20-%20Gene%20Prostate-Final.pdf) |
| 81490 | Autoimmune (rheumatoid arthritis), analysis of 12 biomarkers using immunoassays, utilizing serum, prognostic algorithm | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-biomarkers-immunoassays-81490.docx) |
| 81493 | Coronary artery disease, mRNA, gene expression profiling | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-CAD-mRNA-RT-PRC-81493.docx) |
| 81500 | Oncology (ovarian), biochemical assays of two proteins (CA-125 and HE4), utilizing serum, with menopausal status, algorithm reported as a risk score | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Oncology-ovarian-biochem-assay-81500-81503.docx) |
| 81503 | Oncology (ovarian), biochemical assays of five proteins (CA-125, apolipoprotein A1, beta-2 microglobulin, transferrin, and pre-albumin), utilizing serum, algorithm reported as a risk score | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Oncology-ovarian-biochem-assay-81500-81503.docx) |
| 81504 | Oncology (tissue of origin), microarray gene expression profiling of > 2000 genes, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as tissue similarity scores) | Unproven intervention | [August, 201](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-biomarkers-81504.docx)8 |
| 81506 | Endocrinology (type 2 diabetes), biochemical assays of seven analytes (glucose, HbA1c, insulin, hs-CRP, adiponectin, ferritin, interleukin 2-receptor alpha), utilizing serum or plasma, algorithm reporting a risk score | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Endocrin_biochem-assay-diabetes-81506.docx) |
| 81525 | Oncotype DX for colon cancer | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-algorithmic-oncology-tests-81525-81528-81535-81536-81538-81540-81545-81595.docx) |
| 81529 | Oncology (cutaneous melanoma), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 31 genes (28 content and 3 housekeeping), utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as recurrence risk, including likelihood of sentinel lymph node metastasis | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www-auth.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81529-Oncology-cutaneous-melanoma-mRNA-gene-expression-profiling.docx) |
| 81535-81536 | Oncology (gynecologic), live tumor cell culture and chemotherapeutic response by DAPI stain and morphology, predictive algorithm reported as a drug response score | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-algorithmic-oncology-tests-81525-81528-81535-81536-81538-81540-81545-81595.docx) |
| 81538 | Oncology (lung), mass spectrometric 8-protein signature, including amyloid A, utilizing serum, prognostic and predictive algorithm reported as good versus poor overall survival | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-algorithmic-oncology-tests-81525-81528-81535-81536-81538-81540-81545-81595.docx) |
| 81539 | Oncology (high-grade prostate cancer), biochemical assay of four proteins (Total PSA, Free PSA, Intact PSA, and human kallikrein-2[hk2]), utilizing plasma or serum, prognostic algorithm reported as a probability score  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-HG-prostate-cancer-biochemical-assay-81539.docx) |
| 81540 | Oncology (tumor of unknown origin), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 92 genes (87 content and 5 housekeeping) to classify tumor into main cancer type and subtype, utilizing formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-algorithmic-oncology-tests-81525-81528-81535-81536-81538-81540-81545-81595.docx) |
| 81541 | Oncology (prostate), mRNA gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 46 genes (31 content and 15 housekeeping) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GLN173-Oncotype-Prostate-Score-Assay_Prolaris-81479_81541.docx) 2022 |
| 81545 | Oncology (thyroid), gene expression analysis of 142 genes, utilizing fine needle aspirate, algorithm reported as a categorical result | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-algorithmic-oncology-tests-81525-81528-81535-81536-81538-81540-81545-81595.docx) |
| 81546 | Oncology (thyroid), mRNA, gene expression analysis of 10,196 genes, utilizing fine needle aspirate, algorithm reported as a categorical result (eg, benign or suspicious) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81546-Oncology-thyroid-mRNA-gene-expression-analysis.docx) |
| 81551 | Oncology (prostate), promoter methylation profiling by real-time PCR of 3 genes (GSTP1, APC, RASSF1) | Unproven intervention | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-81551-Oncology-prostate-GSTP1-APC-RASSF1.docx) |
| 81552 | Oncology (uveal melanoma), mRNA, gene expression profiling by real-time RT-PCR of 15 genes (12 content and 3 housekeeping), utilizing fine needle aspirate or formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue, algorithm reported as risk of metastasis | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81552-Oncology-uveal-melanoma-mRNA-gene-expression-profiling-real-time-RT-PCR-15-genes.docx) |
| 81554 | Pulmonary disease (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis [IPF]), mRNA, gene expression analysis of 190 genes, utilizing transbronchial biopsies, diagnostic algorithm reported as categorical result (eg, positive or negative for high probability of usual interstitial pneumonia [UIP]) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81554-IPF-mRNA-gene-expression-analysis.docx) |
| 81560 | Transplantation medicine (allograft rejection, pediatric liver and small bowel), measurement of donor and third-party-induced CD154+T-cytotoxic memory cells, utilizing whole peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a rejection risk score | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-81560-Transplantation%20medicine.docx) |
| 82107 | Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP); AFP-L3 fraction isoform and total AFP | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-October-2020-changes.docx) |
| 82777 | Galectin-3 | No evidence of effectiveness | November, 2015 |
| 83006 | Growth stimulation expressed gene 2 (ST2, Interleukin 1 receptor like-1) | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-ST2-83006.docx) |
| 83037 | Hemoglobin; glycosylated (A1C) by device cleared by FDA for home us3 | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2006](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 83529 | Interleukin-6 (IL-6) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-83529-Interleukin-6.docx) |
| 83695 | Lipoprotein (a) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | January, 2014 |
| 83698 | Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2013](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 83700-83704 | Lipoprotein, blood | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2006](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 83722 | Lipoprotein, direct measurement; small dense LDL cholesterol | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2018](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Lipoprotein-direct-measurement-small-dense-LDL-cholesterol-83722.docx) |
| 83861 | Tear osmolarity | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2010](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 83951 | Oncoprotein; des-gamma-carboxy-prothrombin (DCP) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 83987 | pH; exhaled breath condensate   | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Breath-pH-83987.docx) |
| 84431 | Thromboxane metabolite(s) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-human-epididymus-protein-84431.docx) |
| 86001 | Allergen specific IgG testing | No clinically important benefit | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-86001-86005-86006-Allergen-specific-IgG-testing.docx) |
| 86005 | Allergen specific IgE qualitative, multiallergen screen | Harms outweigh benefits | [November, 2017](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-CPT-86001-86005-86006-Allergen-specific-IgG-testing.docx) |
| 86152-86153 | Cell enumeration using immunologic selection and identification in fluid specimen (eg, circulating tumor cells in blood) | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2012](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Cell-enumeration-immunologic-86152-86153.docx) |
| 86305 | Human epididymis protein 4 (HE4) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-human-epididymus-protein4-86305.docx) |
| 86356 | Mononuclear cell antigen, quantitative (eg, flow cytometry | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2007](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 86386 | Nuclear Matrix Protein 22 (NMP22), qualitative | No evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2011](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Nuclear-matrix-protein-22-86386.docx) |
| 87154 | Culture, typing; identification of blood pathogen and resistance typing, when performed, by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) probe, multiplexed amplified probe technique including multiplex reverse transcription, when performed, per culture or isolate, 6 or more targets | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-87154-Culture-typing-nucleic-acid.docx) |
| 87905 | Infectious agent enzymatic activity other than virus (eg, sialidase activity in vaginal fluid) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 88120, 88121 | Urovysion for bladder cancer | Insufficient evidene of effectiveness | November, 2015 |
| 88738 | Hemoglobin (HGB), quantitative, transcutaneous | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-transcutanous-hemoglobin-88738.docx) |
| 88740 | Hemoglobin, quantitative, transcutaneous, per day; carboxyhemoglobin | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 88741 | Hemoglobin, quantitative, transcutaneous, per day; methemoglobin | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [August 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 90845 | Psychoanalysis | No longer used in clinical practice | [November 2017](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 90880 | Hypnotherapy | No clinically important benefit | [August, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Hypnotherapy-90880.docx) |
| 90912-90913 | Biofeedback training, perineal muscles, anorectal or urethral sphincter, including EMG and/or manometry, when performed | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2021](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-90875-90876-90901-90912-90913-Biofeedback.docx) |
| 91040 | Esophageal balloon distension study | Evidence of ineffectiveness | [December 2004](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 91111 | Capsule endoscopy, esophagus | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October,](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Capsule-endoscopy-esophagus-91111.docx) 2021 |
| 91112 | Gastrointestinal transit and pressure measurement  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October, 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-GI-transit-pressure-measurement-91112.docx) |
| 91113 | Gastrointestinal tract imaging, intraluminal (eg, capsule endoscopy), colon | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2021](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-91113-Gastrointestinal-tract-imaging.docx) |
| 91117 | Colon motility (manometric) study | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2010](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 91120 | Rectal sensation, tone, and compliance test | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2004](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 92145 | Corneal hysteresis determination | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Corneal-hysteresis-determination-92145.docx) |
| 92229 | Imaging of retina for detection or monitoring of disease; point-of-care automated analysis and report, unilateral or bilateral | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-92229-Imaging-retina.docx) |
| 92517-92519 | Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) testing | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October 2020](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-92517-92519-VEMP-testing.docx) |
| 92548, 92549 | Computerized dynamic posturography  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-92548-92549-Computerized-dynamic-posturography.docx) |
| 92620-92621 | Evaluation of central auditory function | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2005](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 92625 | Assessment of tinnitus | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2005](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 93050 | Arterial pressure waveform analysis for assessment of central arterial pressure | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-arterial-pressure-waveform-analysis-93050.docx) |
| 93356 | Myocardial strain imaging using speckle tracking-derived assessment of myocardial mechanics | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2019](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-93356-Myocardial-strain-imaging-speckle-tracking-derived-assessment.docx) |
| 93571-93572 | Intravascular Doppler velocity and/or pressure derived coronary flow reserve measurement | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [January 2008](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 93702 | Bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Bioimpedance-spectroscopy-lymphedema-93702.docx) |
| 93740 | Temperature gradient studies | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [October, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-temp-gradient-studies-93740.docx) |
| 93890-93893 | Transcranial Doppler study of the intracranial arteries | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | December 2004 |
| 93895 | Quantitative carotid intima media thickness and carotid atheroma evaluation | No evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2014](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-Carotid-intima-media-thickness-93895.docx) |
| 95803 | Actigraphy | No clinically important benefit | [January, 2009](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-Actigraphy-95803.docx) |
| 95919 | Quantitative pupillometry with physician or other qualified health care professional interpretation and report, unilateral or bilateral | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-95919-quantitative-pupillometry-unilateral-bilateral.docx) |
| 95928-95929 | Central motor evoked potential study | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [December 2004](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 96000-96004 | Comprehensive computer-based motion analysis by video-taping and 3D kinematics Dynamic surface electromyography | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [March 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-96000-96004-computer-based-motion-analysis-3D-kinematics.docx) |
| 96931-96935 | Reflectance confocal microscopy for non-melanoma skin lesions  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2015](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-reflectance-confocal-microscopy-non-melanoma-96931-96935.docx) |
| 96936 | Reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) for cellular and subcellular imaging of skin. | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [November, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-reflectance-confocal-microscopy-imaging-96936.docx) |
| 97014, 97032, 0278T,E0720, E0730, G0283 | Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), frequency specific microcurrent therapy, microcurrent electrical stimulation, and all similar therapies; Scrambler therapy; all similar transcutaneous electrical neurostimulation therapies  | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness for chronic pain and all other indications | [January 2020](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-97014-97032-0278T-E0720-E0730-G0283-TENS.docx) for TENS[October 2021 for cranial electrical stimulation](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/hpa/dsi-herc/searchablePLdocuments/GL-173-97014-97032-0278T-E0720-E0730-G0283-TENS.docx) |
| 97022 | Application of a modality; whirlpool | Evidence of harm | [May, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-whirlpool-therapy-97022.docx) |
| 97024 | Application of a modality; diathermy (eg, microwave) | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-diathermy-97024.docx)  |
| 97028 | Application of a modality; ultraviolet | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-ultraviolet-therapy-97028.docx)  |
| 97034 | Application of a modality; contrast baths | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [May, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-contrast-baths-97034.docx) |
| 97035 | Application of a modality to 1 or more areas; ultrasound | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [June 2011](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-172-173-Aug-2020-updates.docx) |
| 97036 | Application of a modality; Hubbard tank | Evidence of harm | [May, 2016](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-hubbard-tank-97036.docx)  |
| 97533 | Sensory integrative techniques to enhance sensory processing and promote adaptive responses to environmental demands | Insufficient evidence of effectiveness | [March 2022](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL-173-97533-Sensory-integrative-techniques.docx) |
| 97610 | Low frequency, non-contact, non-thermal ultrasound | No clinically important benefit | [October, 2013](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/SearchablePLdocuments/GL173-non-contact-ultrasound-97610.docx) |

# GUIDELINE NOTE 174, CRYOABLATION OF PULMONARY TUMORS

Line 262

Cryoablation of pulmonary tumors is included on this line only for palliative treatment of an inoperable lung tumor with one of the following:

1. Symptomatic proximal endobronchial obstruction, OR
2. Presence of endobronchial lesion with associated lobar or greater parenchymal atelectasis, OR
3. Hemoptysis from endobronchial location of the tumor.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 175, MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT OF OPIOID DEPENDENCE

Lines 1,4

In patients who meet criteria for opioid use disorder, programs that offer treatment of opioid use disorder must offer patients a variety of evidence-based interventions including behavioral interventions, social support, and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) and are individualized to the patient’s needs. Intensive programs, such as inpatient residential treatment programs, are required to inform patients about MAT and to offer access to and support for MAT (including at least one form of opioid substitution therapy) if patients elect to receive it, to be included on this line.

MAT includes pharmacotherapy with opioid substitution therapy (methadone and buprenorphine) and opioid antagonists (naltrexone).

Detoxification alone is likely ineffective for producing long-term benefit and should be followed by a formal substance use disorder individualized treatment plan.

In pregnant women with opioid dependence, comprehensive treatment (including opioid substitution therapy) is included on this line.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 176, OPPORTUNISTIC SALPINGECTOMY

Lines 1,6,25,37,51,61,63,133,238,286,298,353,395,404,421,423,430,457,468,470,532,558,582

Opportunistic salpingectomy is defined as the prophylactic removal of the fallopian tubes for the primary prevention of ovarian cancer when a woman is undergoing pelvic surgery for another indication, or instead of a bilateral tubal ligation (BTL) for the purpose of sterilization. It is included on these lines when used for these purposes, however, no additional payment is intended beyond the cost of the indicated pelvic surgery (e.g. using reference-based pricing) or the cost of the BTL and as long as the addition of the opportunistic salpingectomy does not result in a change in setting (for example requiring a hospital setting versus ambulatory surgery center).

Opportunistic salpingectomy should be paired with Z40.03 (Encounter for prophylactic removal of fallopian tube(s)) or Z30.2 (Encounter for sterilization).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-Salpingectomy.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 177, DEEP BRAIN STIMULATION FOR PARKINSON’S DISEASE

Line 249

Unilateral or bilateral deep brain stimulation (DBS) is included on this line only for treatment of intractable tremors due to Parkinson’s disease (PD) when all of the following conditions are met:

GUIDELINE NOTE 177, DEEP BRAIN STIMULATION FOR PARKINSON’S DISEASE (CONT'D)

1. For thalamic ventrointermediate nucleus (VIM) DBS, patients must meet all of the following criteria:
	1. A diagnosis of idiopathic PD (presence of at least 2 cardinal PD features (tremor, rigidity or bradykinesia)) which is of a tremor- dominant form
	2. Marked disabling tremor of at least level 3 or 4 on the Fahn-Tolosa-Marin Clinical Tremor Rating Scale (or equivalent scale) in the extremity intended for treatment, causing significant limitation in daily activities despite optimal medical therapy.
	3. Willingness and ability to cooperate during conscious operative procedure, as well as during postsurgical evaluations, adjustments of medications and stimulator settings.
2. For subthalamic nucleus (STN) or globus pallidus interna (GPi) DBS, patients must meet all of the following criteria:
	1. Diagnosis of PD based on the presence of at least 2 cardinal PD features (tremor, rigidity or bradykinesia).
	2. Advanced idiopathic PD as determined by the use of Hoehn and Yahr stage or Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) part III motor subscale.
	3. L-dopa responsive with clearly defined “on” periods.
	4. Persistent disabling Parkinson’s symptoms or drug side effects (e.g., dyskinesias, motor fluctuations, or disabling “off” periods) despite optimal medical therapy.
	5. Willingness and ability to cooperate during conscious operative procedure, as well as during postsurgical evaluations, adjustments of medications and stimulator settings.
3. DBS is not included on this line for PD patients with any of the following:
	1. Non-idiopathic Parkinson’s disease or “Parkinson’s Plus” syndromes.
	2. Cognitive impairment, dementia or depression which would be worsened by or would interfere with the patient’s ability to benefit from DBS
	3. Current psychosis, alcohol abuse or other drug abuse.
	4. Structural lesions such as basal ganglionic stroke, tumor or vascular malformation as etiology of the movement disorder.
	5. Previous movement disorder surgery within the affected basal ganglion.
	6. Significant medical, surgical, neurologic or orthopedic co-morbidities contraindicating DBS surgery or stimulation.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 178, SPINAL CORD STIMULATOR THERAPY

Lines 292,346,530

A spinal cord stimulator trial is included on Lines 292 and 346 only when a patient meets all of the following criteria:

1. The patient has moderate to severe (>5 on the VAS pain scale) neuropathic pain and objective neurologic impairment with documented pathology related to pain complaint (i.e., abnormal MRI). Neurologic impairment is defined as objective evidence of one or more of the following:
	1. Markedly abnormal reflexes
	2. Segmental muscle weakness
	3. Segmental sensory loss
	4. EMG or NCV evidence of nerve root impingement
	5. Cauda equina syndrome
	6. Neurogenic bowel or bladder
	7. Long tract abnormalities; AND
2. The patient has failed 12 or more months of other treatment modalities (e.g., pharmacological, surgical, physical therapy, cognitive therapy, and activity lifestyle modification); AND
3. The patient has had an evaluation by a mental health provider (e.g., a face-to-face assessment with or without psychological questionnaires and/or psychological testing) which revealed no evidence of an inadequately controlled mental health problem (e.g., alcohol or drug dependence, depression, psychosis) and the patient receives written clearance from the mental health provider for device placement.

Implantation of a spinal cord stimulator is included on Lines 292 and 346 when the trial criteria above are met and the patient experienced significant pain reduction (50% or more) with a 3 to 7 day trial of percutaneous spinal stimulation.

Spinal cord stimulation (CPT 63650-63688) is not included on Line 292 when paired with ICD-10-CM category G90.5 Complex regional pain syndrome/reflex sympathetic dystrophy.

Replacement of a spinal cord stimulator is included on Lines 292 and 346 only for patients who:

1) meet the criteria for initial insertion above; AND

2) have experienced significant pain reduction (50% or more) with the stimulator prior to its malfunction; AND

3) and the existing stimulator is no longer under warranty and cannot be repaired.

Otherwise, spinal cord stimulation therapy is included on Line 530.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 179, DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM

Line 3

Prediabetes (R73.03) and personal history of gestational diabetes (Z86.32) are included on this line only for the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP). The only programs included are CDC-recognized lifestyle change programs for DPP.

To be eligible for referral to a CDC-recognized lifestyle change program, patients must meet ALL of the following requirements (A-E):

1. Be at least 18 years old
2. Be overweight (body mass index ≥25; ≥23 if Asian; BMI percentile ≥85th percentile for 18-19 years old)

GUIDELINE NOTE 179, DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM (CONT'D)

1. Have no current diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes
2. Not have end-stage renal disease
3. Have a blood test result in the prediabetes range within the past year:
	1. Hemoglobin A1C: 5.7%–6.4% or
	2. Fasting plasma glucose: 100–125 mg/dL or
	3. Two-hour plasma glucose (after a 75 gm glucose load): 140–199 mg/dL or
	4. Have a previous diagnosis of gestational diabetes

# GUIDELINE NOTE 180, MEDICALLY INDICATED CIRCUMCISION

Lines 21,327,413

Circumcision (CPT 54150, 54160, 54161) is included on these lines only for patients with

1. Balanitis xerotica obliterans, or
2. Recurrent balanoposthitis (2 or more bouts, not balanitis), or
3. Severe foreskin scarring causing physiologic complications, or
4. Vesicoureteric reflux (grade 2 or higher) or other urologic abnormalities, or
5. Recurrent urinary tract infections (2 or more with documented positive urine cultures).

Balanitis (ICD-10 N48.1) does not pair with circumcision.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 181, POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION SCREENING

Line 3

Postpartum depression screening using a validated instrument (e.g. Edinburgh Postpartum Severity Score, PHQ-9) is included on this line during the child’s visit (CPT 96161) or during the mother’s visit (CPT 96160, 96127) when there is a plan in place to address positive depression screens.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 182, TESTOSTERONE REPLACEMENT FOR TESTICULAR HYPOFUNCTION

Line 470

Testosterone replacement therapy is included on this line for testicular hypofunction or dysfunction only when all of the following inclusion criteria are met and none of the exclusion criteria apply:

Inclusion criteria:

1. The patient is a male 18 years of age or older; AND
2. The patient has had TWO morning (between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.) tests (at least 1 week apart) at baseline demonstrating low testosterone levels as defined by the following criteria:
	1. Total serum testosterone level less than 300ng/dL (10.4nmol/L); OR
	2. Total serum testosterone level less than 350ng/dL (12.1nmol/L) AND free serum testosterone level less than 50pg/mL (or 0.174nmol/L); AND
3. Patient has received ONE of the following diagnoses:
	1. Primary Hypogonadism (congenital or acquired): as defined as testicular failure due to such conditions as cryptorchidism, bilateral torsion, orchitis, vanishing testis syndrome, orchidectomy, Klinefelter’s syndrome, chemotherapy, trauma, or toxic damage from alcohol or heavy metals; OR
	2. Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism (congenital or acquired): as defined by idiopathic gonadotropin or luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) deficiency, or pituitary-hypothalamic injury from tumors, trauma or radiation

Exclusion criteria:

1. Patient has ANY of the following contraindications:
	1. Breast cancer or known or suspected prostate cancer
	2. Elevated hematocrit (>50%)
	3. Untreated severe obstructive sleep apnea
	4. Severe lower urinary tract symptoms
	5. Uncontrolled or poorly-controlled heart failure
2. Patient has experienced a major cardiovascular event (such as a myocardial infraction, stroke, acute coronary syndrome) in the past six months
3. Patient has uncontrolled or poorly-controlled benign prostate hyperplasia or is at a higher risk of prostate cancer, such as elevation of PSA after initiating testosterone replacement therapy

This guideline does not apply to testosterone replacement therapy for HIV-associated weight loss, delayed puberty, treatment of metastatic breast cancer, or transgender health.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 183, DONOR BREAST MILK FOR HIGH-RISK INFANTS

Lines 16,34,87,100

Donor breast milk (HCPCS T2101) is included on these lines for infants up to 6 months of age (adjusted for gestational age) who meet all of the following criteria:

* Low birth weight (<1500g) or with severe underlying gastrointestinal disease
* Human donor milk was continued through neonatal hospital discharge for a clear medical indication
* Persistent outpatient medical need for human donor breast milk

GUIDELINE NOTE 183, DONOR BREAST MILK FOR HIGH-RISK INFANTS (CONT'D)

* When maternal breast milk is not available, appropriate or sufficient to meet the infant’s needs, despite lactation support for the mother.

Donor human milk may only be obtained through a milk bank with accreditation from the Human Milk Banking Association of North America (HMBANA).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 184, ANTERIOR SEGMENT AQUEOUS DRAINAGE DEVICE INSERTION

Line 139

Anterior segment aqueous drainage device insertion (e.g. CPT 0191T, O376T or HCPCS C1783, L8612) is only included on this line when done at the same time as cataract removal and when the two procedures are billed together as a bundled service.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 185, YTTRIUM-90 THERAPY

Line 315

Yttrium 90 therapy is only included on this line for treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and only when recommended by a multidisciplinary tumor board or team in the following circumstances:

1. Downsizing tumors in patients who could become eligible for curative treatment (transplant, ablation, or resection), OR
2. Palliative treatment of incurable patients with unresectable or inoperable tumors that are not amenable to ablation therapy and
	1. who have good liver function (Child-Pugh class A or B) and
	2. good performance status (ECOG performance status 0-2), and
	3. who have intermediate stage disease with tumors > 5 cm OR advanced stage HCC with unilateral (not main) portal vein tumor thrombus

Pretreatment mapping is included on this line, however, pre-treatment embolization is not included on this line due to insufficient evidence of effectiveness.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 186, TRANSORAL INCISIONLESS FUNDOPLICATION FOR TREATMENT OF GERD

Line 380

Transoral incisionless fundoplication (TIF), CPT 43210, utilizing the EsophyX device only, is included on Line 380 for surgical treatment of GERD only when the patient meets ALL the following criteria (A-F):

1. 18 years of age or older;
2. Confirmed diagnosis of esophageal reflux by endoscopy, ambulatory pH, or barium swallow testing;
3. History of GERD symptoms for one year, occurring at least two to three times per week in the past month;
4. History of daily proton pump inhibitor therapy for the most recent six months;
5. Body mass index (BMI) ≤ 35,
6. Absence of ALL of the following conditions
	1. Hiatal hernia larger than 2 cm
	2. Severe esophagitis, for example LA grade of C or D
	3. Barrett’s esophagus greater than 2 cm
	4. Achalasia
	5. Esophageal ulcer
	6. Esophageal motility disorder
	7. Altered esophageal anatomy preventing insertion of the device
	8. Previous failed anti-reflux surgery or procedure

Repeat TIF is not included on Line 380 for patients who have recurrent symptoms or fail the initial TIF procedure.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 187, PULMONARY REHABILITATION

Lines 9,58,222,233,240,283

Pulmonary rehabilitation is included on these lines only for patients with ALL of the following (A-D):

1. Moderate to severe chronic pulmonary disease with dyspnea with exertion that reduces their ability to perform activities of daily living despite appropriate medical management,
2. Moderate to severe pulmonary disability defined as either
	1. A maximal pulmonary exercise stress test under optimal bronchodilatory treatment which demonstrates a respiratory limitation to exercise with a maximal oxygen uptake (VO2max) equal to or less than 20 ml/kg/min, or about 5 metabolic equivalents (METS); or
	2. Pulmonary function tests showing that either the forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV1/FVC ratio, or diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (Dlco) is less than 60% of that predicted;
3. Physically able, motivated and willing to participate in the pulmonary rehabilitation program and be a candidate for self-care post program;
4. No contraindications to pulmonary rehabilitation, including unstable cardiac disease, locomotor or neurological difficulties precluding exercise, significant cognitive or psychiatric impairment, or housebound due to the severity of disease.

Pulmonary rehabilitation is only covered for

GUIDELINE NOTE 187, PULMONARY REHABILITATION (CONT'D)

1. A multidisciplinary program with includes supervised exercise therapy, patient education, and smoking cessation (if applicable).
2. Up to 36 total sessions.

Repeat pulmonary rehabilitation programs should be limited to those patients who have had a subsequent lung reduction surgery or lung transplantation.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 188, SCREENING FOR OPHTHALMOLOGIC COMPLICATIONS OF HIGH-RISK MEDICATIONS

Lines 360,654

ICD-10-CM codes H36 (Retinal disorders in diseases classified elsewhere) and/or Z79.899 (Other long term (current) drug therapy) are included on Line 360 only for ophthalmogic examinations and testing to screen for complications of high-risk medications. ICD-10-CM H35 (Unspecified background retinopathy) is included on Line 654 for all other indications.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 189, EMBOLIZATION OF ARTERIAL MALFORMATIONS

Line 305

Vascular embolization or occlusion of arterial or arteriovenous malformations is included on this line only for Schobinger Class 3 or 4 lesions.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 190, SHOULDER DECOMPRESSION SURGERY

Lines 356,417,443

CPT 29826 is only included on these lines as a component of rotator cuff repair surgery. CPT 29826 is not included on this line for pairing with shoulder impingement syndrome or adhesive capsulitis of shoulder.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 191, REPAIR OF VARICOCELES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Lines 327,548

Varicocele repair is only included on Line 327 for children and adolescents (up through age 18) with:

1. Pain affecting activities of daily living from the varicocele; OR
2. Objective evidence of reduced ipsilateral testicular size of 20% of more compared to the contralateral testicle; OR
3. Varicocele in a patient with a solitary testicle.

All other varicocele repair is included on Line 548.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 192, SACRAL NERVE STIMULATION FOR URINARY CONDITIONS

Lines 327,457

Sacral nerve stimulation is included on these lines only for urinary incontinence, non-obstructive urinary retention, and overactive bladder AND only when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The patient has had symptoms for at least 12 months and the condition has resulted in significant disability (the frequency and/or severity of symptoms are limiting the member's ability to participate in daily activities); AND
2. Documented failure or intolerance to pharmacotherapies and behavioral treatments (e.g., pelvic floor exercise, timed voids, and fluid management) and, for non-obstructive urinary retention, intermittent catheterization; AND
3. The patient must be an appropriate surgical candidate such that implantation with anesthesia can occur; AND
4. The patient does not have stress incontinence, urinary obstruction, or specific neurologic diseases (e.g., diabetes with peripheral nerve involvement, spinal cord injury, or multiple sclerosis); AND
5. Patient must have had a successful test stimulation, defined as a 50% or greater improvement in symptoms.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 193, ARTIFICIAL URINARY SPHINCTERS

Line 457

Artificial urinary sphincters are included on this line only for patients with intrinsic sphincter deficiency with any of the following indications:

1. Children with intractable urinary incontinence due to intrinsic sphincter deficiency who are refractory to behavioral or pharmacological therapies and are unsuitable candidates for other types of surgical procedures for correction of urinary incontinence; OR
2. Patients who are 6 or more months post-prostatectomy who have had no improvement in the severity of urinary incontinence despite trials of behavioral and pharmacological therapies; OR
3. Men with epispadias-exstrophy in whom bladder neck reconstruction has failed; OR
4. Women with intractable urinary incontinence who have failed behavioral, pharmacological, and other surgical treatments.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 194, TOTAL PANCREATECTOMY WITH ISLET CELL AUTOTRANSPLANT

Line 250

Total pancreatectomy with islet cell autotransplant (TP IAT) is only included on this line when the patient meets ALL of the following criteria:

1. Has acquired intractable chronic pancreatitis
2. Has intractable abdominal pain despite optimal medical therapy
3. Has not responded to more conservative surgery including endoscopic pancreatic decompression or in whom such surgery is not clinically indicated
4. Has not responded to nerve block procedures or in whom these interventions are not clinically indicated
5. Has been assessed by the multidisciplinary team and determined to have pain of an organic nature and are thought likely to achieve significant pain reduction from TP IAT
6. Is an appropriate candidate for major surgery
7. Is able to adhere to the complex medical management required following TP IAT
8. Does not have type 1 diabetes, known pancreatic cancer or any other condition that would prevent isolation of islet cells for autotransplant
9. Does not have a condition (e.g. portal vein thrombosis or significant parenchymal liver disease such as cirrhosis of the liver) which increases the risks associated with islet cell transplant
10. Does not have any other contraindications such as active alcohol abuse

# GUIDELINE NOTE 195, TEMPORARY PERCUTANEOUS MECHANICAL CIRCULATORY SUPPORT WITH IMPELLA DEVICES

Line 69

Temporary percutaneous mechanical circulatory support with Impella devices is included on Line 69 only in the two following circumstances:

1. During percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) when all of the following conditions are met:
* ACS without cardiogenic shock (STEMI, NSTEMI or unstable angina)
* A heart team discussion determines the patient needs revascularization with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or PCI
* A cardiothoracic surgeon is consulted and agrees the patient is inoperable (i.e., are not willing to perform CABG but agree revascularization is indicated)
* Patient has complex left main or last remaining conduit disease
* Ejection fraction (EF) < 30% or at high risk for hemodynamic collapse during intervention
1. In patients with cardiogenic shock who may be candidates for Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD) (destination therapy) or transplant (bridge to transplant), AND an advanced heart failure and transplant cardiologist agrees that Impella should be used as a bridge to decision for LVAD or transplant. Appropriate effort should be made to consult with a heart failure and transplant cardiologist, but coverage is recommended in circumstances where consultation cannot reasonably be obtained without endangering the patient’s life and the treating physician believes the patient meets the criteria above.

Temporary percutaneous mechanical circulatory support with Impella devices is not included on this or any other line for elective high-risk PCI for patients with stable coronary artery disease.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 196, BREAST SURGERY REVISION

Lines 191,285,312,424,561,636,642

Revision of previous breast reconstruction, augmentation, or other breast surgery is only covered in cases where the revision is required to address complications of the surgery (wound dehiscence, fistula, chronic pain directly related to the surgery, etc.). For capsular contracture, only stage 4 contractures with chronic pain are covered for revision surgery/capsulotomy. Revisions of breast reconstruction, augmentation or other breast surgery are not covered solely for cosmetic issues.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 197, COUNSELING FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN

Lines 1,3,35,63

Counseling for the prevention of peripartum mood disorders for pregnant and postpartum women (including up to 1 year after birth or pregnancy loss) are included on these lines according to USPSTF recommendations https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/perinatal-depression-preventive-interventions and should be coded with health behavior assessment and intervention procedure codes.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 198, HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA

Lines 418,514

Hidradenitis suppurativa is included on Line 418 only for moderate to severe disease (e.g. Hurley Stage II or Hurley Stage III); otherwise this condition is included on Line 514.

Initial treatment with adalimumab is limited to adults whose disease has not responded to at least a 90-day trial of conventional therapy (e.g., oral antibiotics), unless such a trial is not tolerated or contraindicated. Treatment with adalimumab after 12 weeks is only included on Line 418 for patients with a clear evidence of response, defined as:

1. a reduction of 25% or more in the total abscess and inflammatory nodule count, AND

GUIDELINE NOTE 198, HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (CONT'D)

1. no increase in abscesses and draining fistulas.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 199, INTESTINE TRANSPLANT

Line 239

Intestine transplant is included on this line only for patients with failure of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) as indicated by one of the following, and no contraindications to transplant:

1. Impending or overt liver failure due to TPN, indicated by elevated serum bilirubin and/or liver enzymes, splenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, gastro-esophageal varices, coagulopathy, peristomal bleeding, or hepatic fibrosis/cirrhosis;
2. Thrombosis of ≥ 2 central veins, including jugular, subclavian, and femoral veins;
3. Two or more episodes of systemic sepsis due to line infection, per year, or one episode of septic shock, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and/or line related fungemia;
4. Frequent episodes of dehydration despite IV fluid supplementation;
5. Other complications leading to loss of vascular access

# GUIDELINE NOTE 200, SURGERIES RELATED TO FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Line 120

Female genital mutilation of children or adults is not included on any line on the Prioritized List, including returning a woman to her former status after delivery.

Repair of female genital mutilation (e.g. Type II or III) with defibulation or lysis of adhesions is included on this line when causing interference in function (i.e. urinary, menstrual, or potential future vaginal childbirth) or causing recurrent complications including chronic pain related to the mutilation. Clitoral reconstruction is not included on this line due to an unclear risk/benefit ratio.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 201, TETHERED CORD

Lines 346,530

Surgical repair of tethered cord is included on Line 346 for patients when the following conditions are met:

1. Symptoms:
	1. Infants and pre-walking/toilet trained children with cutaneous markers or orthopedic deformities; OR
	2. Children and adults with bladder and bowel incontinence of neurologic origin AND/OR sensorimotor lower extremity deficits; AND
2. Imaging:
	1. Ultrasound findings consistent with tethered cord for infants up to 3 months; OR
	2. MRI findings consistent with tethered cord (i.e. conus termination below the L2 vertebral body, intradural or extradural lipoma, lipomeningocele, lipomyelomeningocele, split cord malformation, low conus termination at the L2 vertebral body with thickened non-fatty filum in a symptomatic patient, or previous myelomeningocele repair or other spinal surgery resulting in fibrous adhesions).

Surgery for tethered cord in patients not meeting the above criteria are included on Line 530.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 202, MAGNETOENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Line 174

Magnetoencephalography (MEG) is included on this line only for pre-surgical evaluation in persons with intractable focal epilepsy to identify and localize areas of epileptiform activity, when discordance or continuing questions arise from among other techniques designed to localize a focus.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 203, PEANUT ALLERGY TREATMENT

Lines 123,546,553

ICD-10-CM Z91.010 (Allergy to peanuts) and T78.01X (Anaphylactic reaction due to peanuts) are included on Line 123 for

A) Office visit, specialist consultation, ER evaluation/treatment, and hospital care; and

B) Symptomatic treatment with medications such as antihistamines or epinephrine; and

1. Pharmaceutical treatment with medications intended to reduce the severity of the peanut allergy only when ALL of the following criteria are met:
	1. The patient has a clinical history of serious peanut allergy with anaphylaxis, AND
	2. The diagnosis of peanut allergy has been confirmed with an IgE or skin-prick test, AND
	3. The patient has a baseline eliciting dose of allergy symptoms on double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge (DBPCFC) test, AND
	4. The pharmaceutical treatment is prescribed by, or in consultation with, an allergist or immunologist.

Otherwise, ICD-10-CM Z91.010 is included on Lines 546 and 553.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 204, NERVE ALLOGRAFTS

Line 537

Nerve allografts (CPT 64912-64913) are only on this line for repair of digital nerve injury (ICD-10-CM S64.4 code category).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 205, DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY CODING

Lines 292,345,377,661

ICD-10-CM R62.0 and R62.50 are included on these lines for children 5 and under used to identify dysfunction substantially below chronological age, when significantly and persistently interfering with activities of daily living appropriate for chronological age, and there is an opportunity for skill learning. ICD-10-CM F88 is included on these lines for developmental delay. When it is used to indicate sensory integration disorder or sensory processing disorder, it is included on Line 661.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 206, PANNICULECTOMY

Line 625

Panniculectomy (CPT 15830) is included on this line when ALL of the following conditions are met:

A) The pannus hangs at or below the level of the symphysis pubis as evidence by photographs; AND

B) The pannus is causing persistent intertriginous dermatitis, cellulitis, or skin ulceration, which is refractory to at least three

months of medical management, including topical antifungals, topical and/or systemic corticosteroids, and/or local or systemic antibiotics; AND

C) There is documented difficulty with ambulation and/or interference with the activities of daily living due to the pannus.

If the procedure is being performed following significant weight loss, in addition to meeting the criteria noted above, there should be evidence that the individual has maintained a stable weight for at least six months. If the weight loss is the result of bariatric surgery, panniculectomy should not be performed until at least 18 months after bariatric surgery and only when weight has been stable for at least the most recent six months.

Panniculectomy is not included on this line for any other indication, including but not limited to when performed primarily for ANY of the following:

A) Treatment of neck or back pain; OR

B) Improving appearance (i.e., cosmesis); OR

C) Treating psychological symptomatology or psychosocial concerns; OR

D) When performed in conjunction with abdominal or gynecological procedures (e.g., abdominal hernia repair, hysterectomy,

obesity surgery) unless criteria for panniculectomy are met separately.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 207, OTHER INTESTINAL MALABSORPTION

Lines 227,553

ICD-10-CM K90.89 (Other intestinal malabsorption) is included on this line only for chronic steatorrhea, exudative enteropathy, and protein-losing enteropathy. Otherwise, it is included on Line 553.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 208, CARCINOMA IN SITU OF PENIS

Line 258

CPT 96567-96573 (Photodynamic therapy) and 96574 (Debridement of premalignant hyperkeratotic lesion) are included on this line only for pairing with ICD-10-CM D07.4 (Carcinoma in situ of penis).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 209, COMPRESSION OF VEIN

Lines 262,639

ICD-10-CM I87.1 (Compression of vein) is included on Line 262 for superior vena cava syndrome only. Otherwise, it is included on Line 639.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 210, CATHETER DIRECTED THROMBOLYSIS

Line 280

Catheter directed thrombolysis (CPT 37212-37214) is not paired on this line with peripheral DVT (ICD-10-CM I82.6, I82.7, I82.A, I82.B, I82.8, I82.9).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 211, BENIGN NEOPLASM OF PAROTID GLAND

Lines 287,627

ICD-10-CM D11.0 (Benign neoplasm of parotid gland) is included on Line 287 only for parotid gland pleomorphic adenomas. Otherwise, it is included on Line 627.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 212, KNEE ARTHROSCOPY

Line 356

Knee arthroscopy (CPT 29871, 29873-29876, 29884-29887) is not included on this line when paired with osteoarthritis/osteoarthrosis of the knee (ICD-10-CM M17.0-M17.9).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 213, OTHER SPECIFIED EATING DISORDER

Lines 381,631

ICD-10-CM F50.89 (Other specified eating disorder) is included on Line 381 for psychogenic loss of appetite. ICD-10-CM F50.89 is included on Line 631 for pica in adults and for all other diagnoses using this code.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 214, IMPLANTATION OF INTRAVITREAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

Line 383

CPT 67027 (Implantation of intravitreal drug delivery system) is included on this line for use with medications other than intraocular steroid implants.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 215, ORTHOPTIC AND/OR PLEOPTIC TRAINING

Line 393

CPTs 92065 and 92066 (Orthoptic and/or pleoptic training) are included on Line 393 only for pairing with ICD-10-CM H50.31 (Intermittent monocular esotropia), H50.32 (Intermittent alternating esotropia), H50.33 (Intermittent monocular exotropia), and H50.34 (Intermittent alternating exotropia).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 216, RHINOPLASTY

Lines 42,119,202,246,287,466,506,525

Rhinoplasty is included on these lines when

A) It is performed to correct a nasal deformity secondary to congenital cleft lip and/or palate or other severe congenital

craniofacial anomaly; OR

B) It is performed as part of reconstruction after accidental or surgical trauma or disease (e.g., Wegener’s granulomatosis, choanal atresia, nasal malignancy, abscess, septal infection with saddle deformity, or congenital deformity) AND

 1) There is prolonged, persistent obstructed nasal breathing unresponsive to a six week trial of conservative management (e.g. nasal corticosteroids, decongestants, antibiotics); AND

 2) Airway obstruction will not respond to septoplasty and turbinectomy alone; AND

 3) Photographs demonstrate an external nasal deformity; AND

 4) There is significant obstruction of one or both nares, documented by nasal endoscopy, computed tomography (CT) scan or other appropriate imaging modality; OR

C) There is nasal airway obstruction causing chronic rhinosinusitis when all of the following are met:

 1) The criteria for sinus surgery are met in Guideline Note 35, SINUS SURGERY; AND

 2) Airway obstruction will not respond to septoplasty and turbinectomy alone; AND

 3) Photographs demonstrate an external nasal deformity; AND

 4) There is significant obstruction of one or both nares), documented by nasal endoscopy, computed tomography (CT) scan or other appropriate imaging modality

# GUIDELINE NOTE 217, PLANTAR FASCIA INJECTION

Line 540

CPT 20550 (Plantar fascia injection) only appears on this line for corticosteroid injections. The treatment is appropriate to the condition but has limited evidence of effectiveness.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 218, CERVICOGENIC HEADACHE

Line 541

Osteopathic manipulative treatment and chiropractic manipulative treatment (CPT 98926-98929, 98940-98943) pair on this line only with cervicogenic headache (ICD-10-CM G44.86).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 219, CHEMODENERVATION

Lines 292,327,351,362,378,410,500,517,526

Inclusion of chemodenervation on the Prioritized List has the following limitations for the lines specified below:

Line 292 NEUROLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION IN POSTURE AND MOVEMENT CAUSED BY CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 64642-64647) is included on this line for treatment of upper and lower limb spasticity (ICD-10-CM codes G24.02, G24.1, G35, G36.0, I69.03- I69.06 and categories G71, and G80-G83)

GUIDELINE NOTE 219, CHEMODENERVATION (CONT'D)

Line 327 FUNCTIONAL AND MECHANICAL DISORDERS OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM INCLUDING BLADDER OUTLET OBSTRUCTION

Chemodenervation of the bladder (CPT 52287) is included on this line only for treatment of idiopathic detrusor over-activity or neurogenic detrusor over-activity (ICD-10-CM N32.81) in patients who have not responded to or been unable to tolerate at least two urinary incontinence antimuscarinic or beta-3 adrenergic therapies (e.g. fesoterodine, oxybutynin, solifenacin, darifenacin, tolterodine, trospium, mirabegron, vibegron). Treatment is limited to 90 days, with additional treatment only if the patient shows documented positive response. Positive response to therapy is defined as a reduction of urinary frequency of 8 episodes per day or urinary incontinence of 2 episodes per day compared to baseline frequency.

Line 351 STRABISMUS DUE TO NEUROLOGIC DISORDER

Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 67345) is included on this line for the treatment of strabismus due to other neurological disorders (ICD-10-CM H50.89).

Line 362 DYSTONIA (UNCONTROLLABLE); LARYNGEAL SPASM

Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 64612, 64616) is included on this line only for treatment of blepharospasm (ICD-10-CM G24.5), spasmodic torticollis (ICD-10-CM G24.3), and other fragments of torsion dystonia (ICD-10-CM G24.9).

Line 378 ESOPHAGEAL STRICTURE; ACHALASIA

Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 43201) is included on this line for treatment of achalasia (ICD-10 K22.0).

Line 410 MIGRAINE HEADACHES

Chemodenervation for treatment of chronic migraine (CPT 64615) is included on this line for prophylactic treatment of adults who meet all of the following criteria:

A) have chronic migraine defined as headaches on at least 15 days per month of which at least 8 days are with migraine

B) has not responded to or have contraindications to at least three prior pharmacological prophylaxis therapies (e.g. beta-blocker, anticonvulsant or tricyclic antidepressant)

C) their condition has been appropriately managed for medication overuse

D) treatment is administered in consultation with a neurologist or headache specialist.

Treatment is limited to two injections given 3 months apart. Additional treatment requires documented positive response to therapy. Positive response to therapy is defined as a reduction of at least 7 headache days per month compared to baseline headache frequency.

Line 500 SIALOLITHIASIS, MUCOCELE, DISTURBANCE OF SALIVARY SECRETION, OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED DISEASES OF SALIVARY GLANDS

 Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 64611) is included on this line for the treatment of excessive salivation.

Line 517 DISORDERS OF SWEAT GLANDS

Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 64650, 64653) is included on this line for the treatment of axillary hyperhidrosis and palmar hyperhidrosis (ICD-10-CM L74.52, R61).

Line 526 CHRONIC ANAL FISSURE

 Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin injection (CPT 46505) is included on this line for the treatment of anal fissures.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 220, OSTEOCHONDRAL ALLOGRAFT/AUTOGRAFT TRANSPLANTATION (OAT) OF THE KNEE

Line 432

Osteochondral Allograft/Autograft Transplantation (OAT) is included on this line only when ALL of the following conditions are met:

A) The patient is younger than age 50; AND

B) There is no malignancy, degenerative or inflammatory arthritis in the joint; AND

C) The patient has focal full thickness lesions (Grade III or IV) of the weight bearing surface with absent degenerative changes of

the surrounding articular cartilage (Outerbridge grade II or less) and normal appearing cartilage around the defect; AND

D) The patient is not a candidate for total knee replacement; AND

E) The patient has failed standard conservative treatment including medication management and completed course of physical therapy; AND

F) The patient has normal knee alignment and stability

# GUIDELINE NOTE 221, DEEP BRAIN STIMULATION FOR TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY EPILEPSY

Line 174

Deep brain stimulation for treatment of refractory epilepsy is included on this line only when

A) The surgery is performed at a Level 4 epilepsy center, AND

B) The patient has failed multiple (three or more) anti-seizure medications, AND

C) The patient is ineligible for resective surgery OR has failed vagus nerve stimulation or resective surgery.

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/CG-DeepBrainStimulation_final.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 222, PARTIAL WRIST NEURECTOMY

Line 356

CPT 64772 is only included on this line for partial wrist neurectomy and is only covered when the alternative is wrist arthrodesis.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 223, PERORAL ENDOSCOPIC MYOTOMY (POEM)

Line 378

Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM; CPT 43497) is included on this line only when ALL of the following criteria are met:

A) A diagnosis of esophageal achalasia type III (spastic) is established by the following:

 1) Twenty percent (20%) or more of swallows have premature spastic contractions as indicated by esophageal manometry;

 AND

 2) Non-relaxing lower esophageal sphincter pressure (LES) indicated by a barium esophagogram with fluoroscopy and

 esophageal manometry; AND

B) Failure of a previous treatment for achalasia (e.g. Botox, pneumatic dilation); AND

C) None of the following contraindications are present:

 1) Severe pulmonary disease; or

 2) Esophageal irradiation; or

 3) Esophageal malignancy; or

 4) Bleeding disorder, including coagulopathy; or

 5) Recent esophageal surgery; and endoscopic intervention

# GUIDELINE NOTE 224, DECORONATION OR SUBMERGENCE OF AN ERUPTED TOOTH

Lines 384,411,444,456,507,538

Decoronation or submergence of an erupted tooth (CDT D3921) is only included on these lines for teeth that would otherwise qualify for endodontic services included on these lines but for which endodontics cannot be performed due to high-risk circumstances (e.g. certain medications or radiation related osteonecrosis).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 225, THERMAL ABLATION OF RENAL CELL CARCINOMA

Line 214

Thermal ablation (e.g., cryosurgery, radiofrequency ablation; CPT 50592, 50593) is included on this line only when:

A) The patient has biopsy-confirmed stage T1 renal cell cancer of <3 cm size; AND

B) The patient either has a surgically inoperable tumor(s) or is a poor candidate for standard treatments (i.e., nephrectomy).

# GUIDELINE NOTE 226, DORSAL RHIZOTOMY FOR SPASTIC CEREBRAL PALSY

Line 292

Dorsal rhizotomy (CPT 63185 and 63190) is only included on this line for patients who meet ALL of the following criteria:

A) Has spastic diplegic cerebral palsy (ICD-10-CM G80.1); AND

B) Is a child aged 2 to 10 years; AND

C) Has good intrinsic lower extremity motor power, but is limited in ambulation by spasticity; AND

D) Has the functional capacity and motivation to participate in post-operative rehabilitation; AND

E) Has failed or been unable to tolerate other conservative treatment (e.g., pharmacotherapy, orthopedic management, physical

therapy); AND

F) Has no contraindications to the procedure (e.g., significant scoliosis, progressive neurological disorders, severe fixed joint

deformities)

# GUIDELINE NOTE 227, GASTRIC ELECTRICAL STIMULATION

Lines 8,27,529

Gastric electrical stimulation (CPT 43647, 43648, 43881, 43882; HCPCS E0765) is included on these lines only for pairing with diabetic gastroparesis (ICD-10-CM E10.43, E11.43) or idiopathic gastroparesis (ICD-10-CM K31.84) and only when ALL of the following criteria are met:

A) The patient has intractable nausea and vomiting secondary to gastroparesis of diabetic or idiopathic etiology; AND

B) The patient is refractory or intolerant of prokinetic medications and antiemetic medications; AND

C) The patient is not on opioid medications; AND

C) The patient does not have abdominal pain as the predominant symptom.

# GUIDELINE NOTE 228, PANDAS, PANS AND AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALITIS

Line 313

ICD-10-CM G04.82 (Other encephalitis and encephalomyelitis) is only included on this line for autoimmune encephalitis and related non-PANDAS/PANS conditions and is not included in this guideline. Autoimmune encephalitis must meet established diagnostic criteria (for example, the International Encephalitis Consortium 2013 diagnostic criteria).

Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS) is included on this line when coded with ICD-10-CM D89.89 (Other specified disorders involving the immune mechanism, not elsewhere classified). Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS) is included on this line when coded with ICD-10-CM D89.9 (Disorder involving the immune mechanism, unspecified).

GUIDELINE NOTE 228, PANDAS, PANS AND AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALITIS (CONT'D)

Up to 3 monthly immunomodulatory courses of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy is included on this line to treat PANDAS and PANS when both of the following are met:

A) A clinically appropriate trial of two or more less-intensive treatments (for example, appropriate limited course of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticosteroids, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), behavioral therapy, short-course antibiotic therapy) was either not effective, not tolerated, or did not result in sustained improvement in symptoms (as measured by a lack of clinically meaningful improvement on a validated instrument directed at the patient’s primary symptom complex). These trials may be done concurrently, AND

B) A consultation with and recommendation from a pediatric subspecialist (for example, pediatric neurologist, pediatric psychiatrist, neurodevelopmental pediatrician, pediatric rheumatologist, pediatric allergist/immunologist, as well as the recommendation of the patient’s primary care provider (for example, family physician, pediatrician, pediatric nurse practitioner, naturopath). The subspecialist consultation may be a teleconsultation. For adolescents, an adult subspecialist consult may replace a pediatric subspecialist consult.

A reevaluation at 3 months by both the primary care provider and pediatric expert is required for continued therapy of IVIG. This evaluation must include clinical testing with a validated instrument, which must be performed pretreatment and posttreatment to demonstrate clinically meaningful improvement.

Long term antibiotic therapy is not included on this line for treatment of PANDAS/PANS.

Therapeutic plasma exchange (CPT 36514) does not pair with PANDAS or PANS (ICD-10-CM D89.89 or D89.9).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/PANDAS-PANS_Coverage-Guidance_FINALapproved_5-19-2022.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# GUIDELINE NOTE 229, HIGH-FREQUENCY CHEST WALL OSCILLATION DEVICES

Lines 20,58,71,197

High-frequency chest wall oscillation devices are included on these lines ONLY when:

A) The patient has cystic fibrosis, AND

1) There is documentation of frequent exacerbations requiring antibiotics, frequent hospitalization, OR rapidly declining lung function measured by spirometry, despite either:

a) having received chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure therapy, OR

b) documentation that chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure devices are not tolerated or not available (e.g., inability of a caregiver to perform chest physiotherapy); OR

B) The patient has non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis AND the four criteria below are met:

1) The bronchiectasis is confirmed by computed tomography (CT) scan, AND

2) There is evidence of chronic lung infection, AND

3) The patient has experienced either:

a) daily productive cough for at least 6 continuous months, OR

b) frequent (>2 times a year) exacerbations requiring antibiotic therapy, AND

4) The patient has received chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure therapy OR chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure devices are not tolerated, contraindicated, or not available (e.g., inability of a caregiver to perform chest physiotherapy); OR

C) The patient has neuromuscular disease resulting in chronic lung disease when there is evidence of chronic lung infection, despite either:

1) having received chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure therapy, OR

2) documentation that chest physiotherapy and positive expiratory pressure devices are not tolerated, contraindicated, or not available (e.g., inability of a caregiver to perform chest physiotherapy).

The development of this guideline note was informed by a HERC [coverage guidance](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/PANDAS-PANS_Coverage-Guidance_FINALapproved_5-19-2022.pdf). See <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

THIS TEXT WILL PRINT BLANK

MULTISECTOR INTERVENTIONS

*Note: The multisector interventions described below are provided as an aid in population health management and do not constitute Oregon Health Plan benefits.*

# MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 1: TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CESSATION, INCLUDING DURING PREGNANCY

Benefit coverage for smoking cessation on Line 5 and in Guideline Note 4 TOBACCO DEPENDENCE, INCLUDING DURING PREGNANCY is intended to be offered with minimal barriers, in order to encourage utilization. To further prevent tobacco use and help people quit, additional evidence-based policy and programmatic interventions from a population perspective are available here:

* Oregon Public Health Division’s Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section: Evidence-Based Strategies for Reducing Tobacco Use A Guide for CCOs <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREVENTIONWELLNESS/TOBACCOPREVENTION/Documents/evidence-based_strategies_reduce_tob_use_guide_cco.pdf>
* Community Preventive Services Task Force (supported by the CDC) - What Works: Tobacco Use <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/about/What-Works-Tobacco-factsheet-and-insert.pdf>

The Community Preventive Services Task Force identified the following evidence-based strategies:



To reduce the use of tobacco during pregnancy and improve associated outcomes, the evidence supports the following interventions:

* Financial incentives (incentives contingent upon laboratory tests confirming tobacco abstinence are the most effective)
* Smoke-free legislation
* Tobacco excise taxes

MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 2: PREVENTION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (CONT'D)

MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 2: PREVENTION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (CONT'D)

# MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 2: PREVENTION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES

Evidence supports:

* Community water fluoridation
* Fluoride varnish, including applied in a primary care setting
* Fluoride gel
* Oral fluoride supplementation
* Community-based programs that combine oral health education with supervised toothbrushing

Limited evidence supports:

* Motivational interviewing towards caregivers

Insufficient or conflicting evidence on:

* Anticipatory guidance/oral health education alone
* Encouragement of preventive dental visits
* Risk assessment
* Xylitol products
* Chlorhexidine
* Silver diamine fluoride
* School-based behavioral interventions
* Breastfeeding interventions

# MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 3: PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OBESITY

Limited evidence supports the following interventions:

School and childcare settings

* School based interventions to reduce BMI (especially with physical activity focus)
* School nutrition policy and day care meal standards
* Family-based group education programs delivered in schools
* Obesity prevention interventions in childcare settings (nutrition education, healthy cooking classes for 2-6 year olds, physical activity and playful games)

Community level interventions

* Environmental interventions (social marketing, cafeteria signs, farmers markets, walking groups, etc)
* Introduction of light rail
* Community-based group health education and counseling interventions, workplace education interventions
* Workplace and college interventions to improve physical activity

Multiple settings:

* Interventions to reduce sedentary screen time (in some studies, also to increase physical activity and nutrition).
* Multicomponent individual mentored health promotion programs to prevent childhood obesity
* Parental support interventions for diet and physical activity (group education, mental health counseling)

Policy changes

* Sugar sweetened beverage taxes
* Elimination of tax subsidy for advertising unhealthy food to children

This Multisector Interventions statement is based on the work of the HERC Obesity Task Force and the full summary of the evidence report is available at <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>

# MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

To improve beneficial outcomes in patients with chronic conditions, the preponderance of evidence supports that community health workers (CHWs) serving as a part of an integrated care team appear to improve outcomes in:

* Children with asthma with preventable emergency department visits
* Adults with uncontrolled diabetes or uncontrolled hypertension

This evidence includes an emphasis on minority and low-income populations.

Characteristics of effective interventions include:

* Higher intensity interventions including longer duration
* Targeting populations with more severe chronic disease at baseline

Community health workers may be effective for patients with other conditions, however, limited was found for any other chronic condition.

This Multisector Interventions statement is based on a HERC evidence review, Community Health Workers for Patients with Chronic Disease <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>.

MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 5: MULTICOMPONENT INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SCREENING OUTCOMES OR ATTENDANCE FOR BREAST, CERVICAL, OR COLORECTAL CANCER (CONT'D)

# MULTISECTOR INTERVENTION STATEMENT 5: MULTICOMPONENT INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SCREENING OUTCOMES OR ATTENDANCE FOR BREAST, CERVICAL, OR COLORECTAL CANCER

To improve attendance at cancer screening for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer, the evidence supports the following interventions across cancer types (ordered roughly according to effect size):

**Across Cancer Types**

Effective interventions

General population

* Combined approach including three interventions group (with objectives to increase community demand, community access, and provider delivery) (CPSTF, 2016)
* Patient navigation (Ali-Faisal et al, 2017)
* Combined approach including two interventions (with objectives to increase community demand and access) (CPSTF, 2016)
	+ Increasing access is more effective than increasing demand
* Community health workers (Bellhouse et al, 2018)
* Narrative interventions (i.e. story-based; breast cancer and colorectal cancer) (Perrier et al, 2017)
* Clinician communication interventions (breast cancer and colorectal cancer) (Peterson et al, 2016)
	+ Practice-facilitation workflow/communication skills training (breast cancer and colorectal cancer) (Peterson et al, 2016)

Subpopulations

* Limited English proficiency
	+ Patient navigation (Genoff et al, 2016)
* Vulnerable populations
	+ Community health workers (Kim et al, 2016)
* Hispanic/Latina populations
	+ Educational interventions (*promotora*-delivered, one-on-one, group, combined, church or community-based settings) (Luque et al, 2018)

Interventions with unclear effectiveness

* Special events like health fairs, parties, special day (breast cancer, colorectal cancer and cervical cancer screening) (Escoffery et al, 2014)
* Clinician performance incentives (Mauro et al, 2019)

**Breast Cancer Screening**

Effective interventions

General population

* Two or more intervention approaches to increase community demand, community access and provider delivery (CPSTF, 2016)
* Two or more intervention approaches to reduce different structural barriers (CPSTF, 2016)

Subpopulations

* Multicomponent interventions to increase community demand or access in
	+ African American populations (Copeland et al, 2018)
	+ Rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)
* Multicomponent interventions that includes increasing provider delivery of screening services in rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)
* Individual-tailored educational interventions (provided by lay health workers) in American Indian/Alaska Native populations (Jerome D’Emilia et al, 2019)

Interventions with unclear effectiveness

* Health promotion programs (community-, home- or telephone-based) in ethnic minority women (Chan et al, 2015)
* Culturally tailored interventions (videos, individually tailored telephone counseling) in Chinese American women (Zhang et al, 2020)

Ineffective interventions

* Client reminders (calendar with health reminders) in American Indian/Alaska Native populations (Jerome D’Emilia et al, 2019)
* Small media in rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)
* One-on-one education in rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)

**Cervical Cancer Screening**

Effective interventions

General population

* Multicomponent interventions (two or more out of three categories) to increase community demand, access, or provider delivery (CPSTF, 2016)
* Two or more interventional approaches to reduce different structural barriers (CPSTF, 2016)

Subpopulations

* Rural populations (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)

Small media alone (CONT'D)

* + Small media alone
	+ Combination of small media, one-on-one education and client reminders
	+ Combination of mass media, group education, and reducing structural barriers (e.g. HPV self-collection kit)
* Lower socioeconomic status populations
	+ Client reminders (e.g. invitation) (Rees et al, 2018)
	+ Lay health advisors (Rees et al, 2018)
	+ Clinic-based strategies (Rees et al, 2018)
* Hispanic/Latina populations (Mann et al, 2015)
	+ Lay health advisors
	+ Clinic-based strategies
	+ Church partnerships

Interventions with unclear effectiveness

* Health promotion programs alone in ethnic minority women (Chan et al, 2015)

Ineffective interventions

General population

* Provider assessment and feedback (CPSTF, 2016)

Subpopulations

* Rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)
	+ Combination of group education and small media
	+ Client reminders (e.g. invitation)
	+ Small media (e.g. mailed video)

**Colorectal Cancer Screening**

Effective interventions

General population

* Multicomponent interventions (≥2 out of 3 categories) to increase community demand, access, or provider delivery (CPSTF, 2016; Dougherty et al, 2019)
* Two or more out of three intervention approaches to reduce different structural barriers (CPSTF, 2016)
* Distribution of fecal blood tests (in clinic or mailed outreach) (Dougherty et al, 2019; Issaka et al, 2019; Jager et al, 2019)
* Patient navigation (Dougherty et al, 2019)
* Multicomponent interventions (two or more out of three categories) to increase community demand, access, or provider delivery (CPSTF, 2016)
* Interventions focused on increasing community access
* Tailored communication interventions compared to control (Issaka et al, 2019)
* Clinician-directed interventions (Dougherty et al, 2019)
* Combination of FIT and influenza vaccination clinic (Issaka et al, 2019)
* Patient decision aids (Volk et al, 2016)
* Educational interventions (Dougherty et al, 2019; Issaka et al, 2019)
* Patient reminders (Dougherty et al, 2019)

Subpopulations

* Multicomponent interventions effective at increasing screening adherence in rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez et al, 2020)
* Multicomponent interventions effective at increasing fecal testing in low-income and rural populations (Davis et al, 2018)
* First-degree relatives of individuals with colorectal cancer
	+ Tailored communication interventions (Bai et al, 2020)
* Rural and low-income populations (Davis et al, 2018)
	+ Multicomponent interventions to increase community demand, community access, and/or provider delivery
* Federally qualified health centers (Domingo et al, 2017)
	+ Patient navigation
* Asian-Americans (Kim et al, 2020)
	+ Culturally responsive interventions

Interventions with unclear effectiveness

* Interventions to increase community demand (Young et al, 2019)
* Tailored communication interventions based on family history and personal factors compared to mailed FIT kits (Issaka et al, 2019)

Ineffective interventions

General population

* Patient financial incentives (Dougherty et al, 2019)
* Small media (low literacy picture book, video mailed with FIT kit) (Issaka et al, 2019)

Subpopulations

* Rural areas (Rodriguez-Gomez, 2020)
	+ Client reminders (e.g., telephone)
	+ Clinician reminders (e.g., chart reminder)
	+ Demonstrating how to use FIT kit

 (CONT'D)

This Multisector Interventions statement is based on a [HERC evidence review](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/EvidenceBasedReports/MSI%20Cancer%20Screening_finalized_10-1-2020PDF.pdf), Multicomponent Interventions to Improve Screening Outcomes or Attendance for Breast, Cervical, or Colorectal Cancer <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/DSI-HERC/Pages/Evidence-based-Reports.aspx>.