

Corporate Medical Policy

Anesthesia Services

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Description of Procedure or Service

There are three main **categories** of anesthesia: local, regional and general.

1. Local anesthesia is usually injected into the tissue to numb just the specific location of the body requiring minor surgery. Local infiltration or topical application of an anesthetic into or onto the operative site is local, rather than regional, anesthesia.
2. Regional anesthesia involves making a particular region of the body numb, or insensitive to pain. The region is usually large, like a limb, or the lower body. Regional anesthesia allows for an anesthesiologist to make an injection near a cluster of nerves to numb the area of the body requiring surgery. The patient may remain awake, or may be given a sedative. Two of the most frequently used are spinal anesthesia and **epidural** anesthesia.
3. General anesthesia causes the patient to be unconscious, with no awareness or other sensations. General anesthetic drugs include gases or vapors inhaled through a breathing mask or tube and medications introduced through a vein. The medications used to create a state of general anesthesia are potent and they work quickly and smoothly. Patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is often impaired. Patients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of **neuromuscular** function. Cardiovascular function may also be impaired. The anesthesiologist monitors the patient's vital signs constantly to avoid side effects of the medications.

Monitored anesthesia care (MAC) is a specific anesthesia service for a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. MAC includes the intraoperative monitoring of an individual's physiological signs in anticipation of either the need for administration of general anesthesia and/or the development of an adverse physiological reaction to the surgical procedure (e.g., hypotension). This monitoring includes the evaluation of the patient's oxygenation, ventilation, circulation, and temperature. Additionally, MAC includes the performance of a preanesthetic examination and evaluation; prescription of the anesthesia care required; administration of any necessary oral or parenteral medications (e.g., sedation and analgesia medications); and the provision of indicated postoperative anesthesia care.

Moderate sedation/analgesia (conscious sedation) is used to avoid patient anxiety and control pain during a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. A sedative and/or analgesic is generally given by the physician performing the procedure or someone under his/her supervision. It provides depression of consciousness allowing the patient to be relaxed and comfortable but responsive to verbal commands while having the procedure. The patient is able to maintain their own respiratory function without breathing assistance with this sedation. This is considered part of the procedure being performed and not eligible for separate reimbursement.

Policy

BCBSNC will provide coverage for Anesthesia Services when it is determined to be medically necessary because the medical criteria and guidelines shown below are met.

Benefits Application

- Please refer to Certificate for availability of benefits. This policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to benefit design, therefore certificate language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the policy.

When Anesthesia Services are covered

The following anesthesia services may be considered medically necessary:

- General Anesthesia
- Spinal Block anesthesia
- Regional Block Anesthesia (nerve trunk block and IV anesthesia [proximal](#) to elbow and knee)
- Monitored Anesthesia Care (when used in lieu of general anesthesia)

Regional block and monitored anesthesia care are regarded as equivalent to general anesthesia. Anesthesia services must be administered by a medical doctor or a qualified anesthetist under the direction of a medical doctor.

The following components are considered an integral part of the anesthesia service and additional benefits are not provided:

- Pre-anesthesia evaluation;
- Postoperative visits;
- Administration of anesthetic, fluids and/or blood administered by the medical doctor of anesthesiology (MDA) or qualified anesthetist and necessary drugs and materials provided by the MDA;
- Interpretation of invasive and/or non-invasive monitoring procedures including: EKG, EEG, EMG, blood gases, [capnography](#), oxygen saturation, evoked potentials;
- Services administered in recovery room.

When Anesthesia Services are not covered

The administration of local anesthesia or for anesthesia administered by the operating surgeon or surgical assistant is considered incidental to the surgical procedure. This includes sedation given for [endoscopic](#) procedures including colonoscopy. Separate reimbursement is not provided for incidental services. (Refer to separate policy number ADM9020 - "Bundling Guidelines".)

Monitoring of IV sedation by an anesthesiologist for gastrointestinal endoscopy, arteriograms, CT scans, MRIs, cardiac catheterizations, and PTCA is generally considered not medically necessary except for children, acutely agitated patients, or, in some cases, for acutely ill patients who cannot have the procedure without sedation. Exceptions may be made for CT scans and MRIs for agitated patients. Examples include but are not limited to patients with: organic brain disease, senile dementia, delirium, claustrophobia, or uncooperative mentally retarded patients. In the case of cardiac catheterization and PTCA, the catheterization lab setting provides monitoring availability. Any monitoring not done by the attending cardiologist is done by hospital

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personnel and separate benefits are not provided.

Policy Guidelines

The anesthesia benefit includes coverage for general, spinal block anesthetics or monitored regional anesthesia ordered by the attending doctor and administered by or under the supervision of an anesthesiologist. There are no additional benefits for local anesthetics or anesthesia administered by the attending physician.

The Office-Based Moderate Sedation/Analgesia (Conscious Sedation) Certification for [endoscopic](#) and other specified procedures never intended for the provider to use Propofol in the office setting.

The package insert for Propofol (Diprivan®), AstraZeneca) indicates in the Warnings section; "For general anesthesia or monitored anesthesia care (MAC) sedation, Diprivan Injectable Emulsion should be administered only by persons trained in the administration of general anesthesia and not involved in the conduct of the surgical/diagnostic procedure. Sedated patients should be continuously monitored, and facilities for maintenance of a patent airway, providing artificial ventilation, administering supplemental oxygen, and instituting cardiovascular resuscitation must be immediately available."

It is expected that the supervising anesthesiologist for any certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) or anesthesiologist assistant (AA) must be on-site while the anesthesia is being administered. Services being rendered by a CRNA or AA should be filed under the supervising Anesthesiologist's provider number.

Billing/Coding/Physician Documentation Information

This policy may apply to the following codes. Inclusion of a code in this section does not guarantee that it will be reimbursed. For further information on reimbursement guidelines, please see Administrative Policies on the Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina web site at www.bcbsnc.com. They are listed in the Category Search on the Medical Policy search page.

Applicable codes:

BCBSNC may request medical records for determination of medical necessity. When medical records are requested, letters of support and/or explanation are often useful, but are not sufficient documentation unless all specific information needed to make a medical necessity determination is included.

Policy Key Words

Key Words: Anesthesia, Conscious Sedation, Propofol, MED1044

Medical Term Definitions

Capnography

a monitoring device that measures the concentration of carbon dioxide in the patient's exhaled air.

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Endoscopic

the visual inspection of a cavity of the body with the use of an instrument called the endoscope.

Epidural

situated within the spinal canal, on or outside the dura mater (tough membrane surrounding the spinal cord).

Neuromuscular

pertains to the nerves and the muscles.

Proximal

nearest the point of attachment, center of the body, or point of reference.

Scientific Background and Reference Sources

FDA. (2007). Diprivan® (propofol) injectable emulsion for IV administration. Retrieved 7/31/2007 from <http://www.fda.gov/cder/foi/label/2007/019627s0451bl.pdf>

Senior Medical Director Review - 8/2007

Policy Implementation/Update Information

8/27/07 New policy implemented. Senior Medical Director review 8/7/2007.

Medical policy is not an authorization, certification, explanation of benefits or a contract. Benefits and eligibility are determined before medical guidelines and payment guidelines are applied. Benefits are determined by the group contract and subscriber certificate that is in effect at the time services are rendered. This document is solely provided for informational purposes only and is based on research of current medical literature and review of common medical practices in the treatment and diagnosis of disease. Medical practices and knowledge are constantly changing and BCBSNC reserves the right to review and revise its medical policies periodically.