Laparoscopic and Percutaneous Techniques for the Myolysis of Uterine Fibroids

File Name: laparoscopic_and_percutaneous_techniques_for_the_myolysis_of_uterine_fibroids
Origination: 8/2013
Last CAP Review: 9/2016
Next CAP Review: 9/2017
Last Review: 12/2016

Description of Procedure or Service

Uterine fibroids are one of the most common conditions affecting individuals in the reproductive years; symptoms include menorrhagia, pelvic pressure, or pain. Surgery, including hysterectomy and various myomectomy procedures, is considered the criterion standard treatment for symptom resolution. However, there is the potential for surgical complications and, in the case of hysterectomy, the uterus is not preserved. In addition, in the case of multiple uterine fibroids, myomectomy can be a time-consuming procedure.

There has been longstanding research interest in developing minimally invasive alternatives for treating uterine fibroids, including procedures that retain the uterus and allow for future childbearing. Treatment options include uterine artery embolization (UAE) and the transcatheter procedure magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided focused ultrasound therapy (MRgFUS). Various techniques to induce myolysis have also been studied including Nd:YAG lasers, bipolar electrodes, cryomyolysis and radiofrequency ablation. An energy source is used to create areas of necrosis within uterine fibroids, reducing their volume and thus relieving symptoms. Early methods involved the insertion of probes multiple times into the fibroid and were performed without imaging guidance. There were concerns about serosal injury and abdominopelvic adhesions with these techniques, possibly due to the multiple passes through the serosa needed to treat a single fibroid. Newer systems using radiofrequency energy do not require multiple repetitive insertions of needle electrodes. Ultrasonography is used laparoscopically to determine the size and location of fibroids, to guide the probe, and to ensure the probe is in the correct location so that optimal energy is applied to the fibroid. Percutaneous approaches using MRI guidance have also been reported.

Regulatory Status

In November 2012, the Acessa™ System (Halt Medical; Brentwood, CA) was cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Percutaneous laparoscopic coagulation and ablation of soft tissue and treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids under laparoscopic ultrasound guidance is one of the listed indications. The technology was previously approved in 2010 at which time it was called the Halt 2000GI™ Electrosurgical Radiofrequency Ablation System (Halt Medical; Brentwood, CA). The intended use of the Halt 2000GI™ system was for percutaneous laparoscopic coagulation and ablation of soft tissue. Unlike FDA clearance of the Acessa™ System, the intended use statement for the Halt 2000GI™ system does not specifically mention treatment of uterine fibroids.

Related Policies and Guidelines

MRI-Guided Focused Ultrasound (MRgFUS)
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***Note: This Medical Policy is complex and technical. For questions concerning the technical language and/or specific clinical indications for its use, please consult your physician.

Policy

Laparoscopic and percutaneous techniques of myolysis as a treatment of uterine fibroids are considered investigational for all applications. BCBSNC does not provide coverage for investigational services or procedures.

Benefits Application

This medical policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Please refer to the Member's Benefit Booklet for availability of benefits. Member's benefits may vary according to benefit design; therefore member benefit language should be reviewed before applying the terms of this medical policy.

When Laparoscopic and Percutaneous Techniques for the Myolysis of Uterine Fibroids are covered

Not applicable.

When Laparoscopic and Percutaneous Techniques for the Myolysis of Uterine Fibroids are not covered

Laparoscopic and percutaneous techniques of myolysis as a treatment of uterine fibroids are considered investigational for all applications.

Policy Guidelines

For individuals who have uterine fibroids who receive radiofrequency volumetric thermal ablation (RFVTA), the evidence includes 1 randomized controlled trial (RCT). Relevant outcomes are symptoms, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. The RCT found that RFVTA was noninferior to laparoscopic myomectomy on the trial’s primary outcome, length of hospitalization. A number of secondary outcomes were reported at 12 and 24 months, none of which demonstrated significant between-group differences. The trial had methodologic limitations (eg, lack of intention-to-treat analysis) and the statistical hypotheses and analyses were not well-described. As a result, the validity of the reported results is decreased and no definitive conclusions about outcomes can be made. Additional high-quality RCTs are needed to determine the effect of RFVTA on long-term health outcomes. Moreover, future studies should focus more on fertility outcomes following RFVTA. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have uterine fibroids who receive laser or bipolar needles, the evidence includes case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. The case series were published in the 1990s and the procedures used may not reflect current practice. RCTs comparing laser or bipolar needles to alternative treatments for uterine fibroids are needed to adequately evaluate the safety and efficacy of this technology. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have uterine fibroids who receive cryomyolysis, the evidence includes case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Among the few case series, sample sizes were small (≤20 patients). RCTs comparing cryomyolysis to alternative treatments for uterine fibroids are needed to adequately evaluate the safety and efficacy of this technology. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
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For individuals who have uterine fibroids who receive MRI-guided laser ablation, the evidence includes 1 case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. A single case series (N=66) is insufficient for evaluating the technology. RCTs comparing MRI-guided laser ablation to alternative treatments for uterine fibroids are needed to adequately evaluate the safety and efficacy of this technology. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

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 website at www.bcbsnc.com. They are listed in the Category Search on the Medical Policy search page.

Applicable codes: 58674

In November 2014, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) published a safety communication on laparoscopic power morcellators used for myomectomy and hysterectomy in most women. (Morcellators are not otherwise addressed in this policy). FDA recommended that manufacturers of these devices include in their product labels a boxed safety warning and wording on contraindications (see http://www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch/safetyinformation/safetyalertsforhumanmedicalproducts/ucm393809.htm).

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.

Scientific Background and Reference Sources


An Independent Licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

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Policy Implementation/Update Information

10/1/13 New policy developed. Laparoscopic and percutaneous techniques of myolysis as a treatment of uterine fibroids are considered investigational for all applications. Medical Director review. Notification given 10/1/13 for policy effective date 12/10/13. (sk)


9/1/15 Reference added. Information added to the Billing/Coding section regarding the FDA safety communication on laparoscopic power morcellators published in November 2014. (sk)

10/30/15 Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review – 9/30/2015. (sk)

12/30/15 Code 0404T added to Billing/Coding section. (sk)

2/29/16 Deleted code 0404T from Billing/Coding section. (an)


12/30/16 For 2017 coding update, code 0336T deleted and replaced with 58674 in Billing/Coding section. (an)

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.