Clinical Policy: Durable Medical Equipment and Orthothics and Prosthetic Guidelines

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Effective Date: 01/18
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Coding Implications
Revision Log

Description
DME is defined as equipment that can stand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, and is generally not useful to a person in the absence of an illness or injury. Orthotic devices are rigid and semi-rigid devices used for the purpose of supporting a weak or deformed body part or restricting or eliminating motion in a disease or injured body part. Prosthetic devices are custom-made artificial limbs or other assistive devices for people who have lost limbs as a result of traumatic injuries, vascular disease, diabetes, cancer or congenital disorders.

Policy/Criteria
It is the policy of Pennsylvania Health and Wellness® that the durable medical equipment, orthotics, and prosthetics are **medically necessary** when the applicable guidelines are met.

CONTENTS

AMBULATORY ASSIST PRODUCTS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Gait trainers	Medically necessary with therapist evaluation and ongoing treatment when *all* of the following criteria are met: A. Moderate to maximum support for walking is required; B. Cleared medically for weight bearing and can physiologically tolerate upright positioning; C. Evaluated with the requested gait trainer, can tolerate the positioning in the device, and has successfully demonstrated proper use; D. The member/enrollee and caregivers have been trained on the gait trainer and are motivated to continue ongoing use. **Codes E8000-E8002 indicate, "includes all accessories and components" as part of the definition of the code. Additional line items under E1399 should not be included with requests for gait trainers.	E8000 E8001 E8002
Standing Frames	Requests for standing frames will be reviewed using relevant nationally recognized decision support tool criteria for similar codes (i.e.E0637, E0638, E0641). *Line item justification is required for any additional components submitted under the E1399 code.	E0642 *E1399

BURN GARMENTS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Burn garments [18]	Medically necessary with associated physical and/or occupational therapy when *all* of the following criteria are met: A. At risk of a post-burn contracture; B. The garment and physical and/or occupational therapies are being used with the intent of preventing the need for skin grafting or contractures as a result of hypertrophic scarring; C. Garment is requested by the PCP and/or the treating specialist.	A6501 A6507 A6511

CARDIAC EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Cardiac event recorder, implantable [12]	Medically necessary for evaluation of suspected atrial fibrillation as a cause of cryptogenic stroke who have had a non-diagnostic Holter monitor or 48 hour telemetry. Medically necessary for evaluation of recurrent unexplained episodes of pre-syncope, syncope, "seizures", palpitations, or dizziness when both of the following criteria are met: A. A cardiac arrhythmia is suspected as the cause of the symptoms; B. Either of the following criteria are met: 1. Members with heart failure, prior myocardial infarction or significant ECG abnormalities (see	E0616

CARDIAC EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
	below): noninvasive ambulatory monitoring, consisting of 30-day pre-symptom external loop recordings or MCT, fails to establish a definitive diagnosis; 2. Members without heart failure, prior myocardial infarction or significant ECG abnormalities (see below) and symptoms occur so infrequently and unpredictably (less frequently than once per month) that noninvasive ambulatory monitoring (MCT or external loop recorders) are unlikely to capture a diagnostic ECG. **Significant ECG Abnormalities** • Syncope during exertion or supine • Palpitations at the time of syncope • Family history of SCD • Non-sustained VT • Bifascicular-block (LBBB or RBBB combined with left anterior or left posterior fascicular block) or other intraventricular conduction abnormalities with QRS duration ≥120 ms • Inadequate sinus bradycardia (<50 bpm) or sinoatrial block in absence of negative chronotropic medications or physical training • Pre-excited QRS complex • Prolonged or short QT interval • RBBB pattern with ST-elevation in leads V1-V3 (Brugada pattern) • Negative T waves in right precordial leads, epsilon waves, and ventricular late potentials suggestive of ARVC	
Non-wearable External defibrillator with integrated ECG analysis	Considered not medically necessary as it is primarily considered a safety device	E0617

COMPRESSION THERAPY EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Pneumatic compression devices [8,19]	For lymphedema of the abdomen, trunk, chest, genitals, or neck; and for arterial insufficiency, is considered experimental/investigational, thus not medically necessary.	E0675

DIABETES CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Blood glucose monitor with integrated voice synthesizer [20]	Medically necessary for member/enrollee with diabetes who are legally blind (best corrected visual acuity less than 20/200). Or who are visually impaired significant enough to make accurate use of standard blood glucose monitoring impossible.	E2100

HEAT, COLD & LIGHT THERAPY EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Ultraviolet panel lights	Medically necessary for both of the following: A. Refractory psoriasis; B. MD justifies treatment at home versus alternate sites (e.g. outpatient department at hospital). Panel lights should be considered, if several discrete body areas can be treated individually. Cabinet style should be reserved for extensive involvement > 54% of body surface area	E0691 E0692 E0693 E0694
Cold pad pump	Considered not medically necessary for post-operative management as research does not indicate improved outcomes in pain or edema management with the use of cold compression therapy over the use of other treatments to include conservative treatment, cold therapy alone, compression therapy alone, etc.	E0236

NEWBORN CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Breast pumps	Medically necessary for the following: A. Breast feeding mother if it is a covered benefit in the State B. Less than $250.00 as a purchase C. If >$250 approve as rental up to purchase price then convert to purchase D. Limit one per member/enrollee.	E0604

ORTHOPEDIC CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Cervical traction equipment [21]	Medically necessary when all of the following are met: A. The appropriate use of the selected home cervical traction device has been demonstrated and was tolerated; B. One of the following: 1. Diagnosis of temporomandibular joint (TMJ dysfunction and has received treatment for TMJ condition; 2. Distortion of the lower jaw and neck anatomy (e.g. radical neck dissection) such that a chin halter is unable to be utilized; 3. The treating physician orders and/or documents the medical necessity for greater than 20 pounds of cervical traction in the home setting.	E0849,
Halo procedure equipment & Fracture Frames	Halo placement is generally performed on an emergent or inpatient basis and will be reviewed at the appropriate level of care using nationally recognized decision support tools.	E0947, E0948, L0810, L0820, L0830, L0859

ORTHOPEDIC CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Cervical collar, custom molded	Requests for custom molded cervical collar will be reviewed by independent licensed physical or occupational therapist. Documentation accompanying the request must state reason why pre-fabricated collar is not adequate.	L0170, L0190, L0200
Spinal orthotics	Requests for spinal orthotics will be reviewed using relevant nationally recognized decision support tool criteria for similar codes.	L0700, L0710, L0999, L1000, L1001, L1005
Hip orthotics	Medically necessary when ordered by an orthopedist for treatment of, or postoperatively for, • total hip arthroplasty, • slipped capital femoral epiphysis, • Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease, • Hip labral tear, • Hip dysplasia for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. Lateral replacements are considered medically necessary in pediatrics due to growth for diagnoses such as hip dysplasia with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.	L1640, L1680, L1685, L1686, L1690
Legg Perthes orthotics	Medically necessary when ordered by an orthopedist for use in the treatment for Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease in children.	L1700, L1710, L1720, L1730, L1755
Hip-knee-ankle-foot orthotics (KAFO/HKAFO)	Requests for orthotics will be reviewed on a case by case basis.	L2050, L2060, L2090,
Orthotic components	Requests for orthotic components listed will be reviewed using relevant nationally recognized decision support tool criteria for similar codes.	L2570, L2580, L2627, L2628,
Orthopedic footwear, custom	Requests for custom orthotic components will be reviewed using relevant nationally recognized decision support tool criteria for similar codes. In addition to supporting the medical necessity of foot orthotics, information must be provided to indicate why prefabricated devices cannot meet the need/why custom devices are necessary.	L3230
Shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand, finger orthotics	Medically necessary when ordered immediately post-operative for orthopedic surgeries such as rotator cuff repair, tendon repair, or ORIF. Replacement due to normal wear and tear is considered medically necessary when the item is a lateral purchase and the orthotic is still needed. Coverage is based on contract guidelines for replacement DME.	L3904, L4000, L4010, L4020, L4030, L4130, L4205
Prosthetics and additions: Upper Extremity and Myoelectric	Requests for upper extremity and myoelectric prosthetics will be reviewed using relevant nationally recognized clinical decision support tool criteria for similar codes. Requests for these prosthetics and additions will be reviewed by independent licensed physical or occupational therapist.	L5990, L6000, L6010, L6020, L6026, L6050, L6055, L6100, L6110, L6120,

ORTHOPEDIC CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
		L6130, L6200, L6205, L6250, L6300, L6310, L6320, L6350, L6360, L6370 L6380, L6382, L6384, L6386, L6388, L6400, L6450, L6500, L6550. L6570, L6580, L6582, L6584, L6586, L6588, L6590, L6623, L6624, L6625, L6628, L6638, L6646, L6647, L6648, L6689, L6690, L6692, L6693, L6704, L6707, L6708, L6709, L6711, L6712, L6713, L6714, L6715, L6721, L6722, L6885, L6895, L6900, L6905, L6910, L6915, L6920, L6930, L6940, L6950, L6960, L6965, L6970, L6975, L7040, L7170, L7185, L7186, L7405, L7499
Prosthetics and additions: Lower Extremity and Microprocessors	Requests for these prosthetics and additions will be reviewed by independent licensed physical or occupational therapist.	L2006, L5010, L5540, L5590 L5640, L5645, L5649, L5650, L5651, L5671, L5673, L5679, L5812, L5828, L5845, L5856, L5857, L5858, L5920, L5973 L5986, L5987, L5990

ORTHOPEDIC CARE EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS

OTHER EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Positioning seat	Requests should have a physician or independent therapy advisor review to determine medical necessity. Medically necessary with therapist evaluation and ongoing treatment and *all* of the following criteria are met: A. Commercial device must be unable to meet the positioning needs due to height, weight, or disability; B. Other positioning devices in the home must be reviewed to ensure a duplication of devices is not already in place;	T5001 E1399
Specialized supply or equipment	• Requests for not otherwise specified supplies or miscellaneous equipment codes will have a physician or independent therapy advisor review to determine medical necessity.	T2028 T2029 K0108, K0739, E1399

PUMPS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Ambulatory infusion pump	Medically necessary when used for one of the following indications: A. Iron Poisoning: administration of deferoxamine for the treatment of acute iron poisoning and iron overload; B. Chemotherapy for liver cancer: treatment of primary hepatocellular carcinoma or colorectal cancer where this disease is unresectable; OR, where the patient refuses surgical excision of the tumor; C. With opioid drugs when used for intractable pain caused by cancer. D. To administer a drug considered reasonable and necessary by either: 1. Prolonged infusion of at least 8 hours because of proven improved clinical efficacy (i.e., proven or generally accepted to have significant advantages over intermittent bolus administration regimens or infusions lasting less than 8 hours) or 2. Intermittent infusion, each episode of infusion lasting less than 8 hours, and both of the following criteria: a. Does not require the return to the physician's office prior to the beginning of each infusion. Strictly controlled rate of infusion is necessary because systemic toxicity or adverse effects of the drug are unavoidable without infusing it at a controlled rate as indicated in the Physician's Desk Reference, or the U.S. Pharmacopeia Drug Information	E0780 E0781

PUMPS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Gastric suction pump, home model [22]	Medically necessary for home use for gastric suction due to inability to empty gastric secretions through normal gastrointestinal functions.	E2000
Implantable infusion pumps [2]	Medically necessary when meeting both of the following: A. One of the following indications: 1. Chemotherapy for liver cancer: primary hepatocellular carcinoma or Duke's Class D colorectal cancer, in which the metastases are limited to the liver and where either the disease is unresectable, or the patient refuses excision of the tumor; 2. Anti-spasmodic drugs for severe spasticity: administered intrathecal to treat chronic intractable spasticity in patients unresponsive to less invasive medical therapy including both of the following: 1. A 6-week trial of noninvasive methods, such as oral anti-spasmodic drugs, that failed to adequately control the spasticity or produced intolerable side effects; 2. Prior to pump implantation, there has been a favorable response to a trial of intrathecal dose of the anti-spasmodic drug; 3. Opioid drugs for treatment of chronic intractable pain- see CP.MP.173 Implantable Intrathecal Pain Pumps; 4. Other uses when all of the following are met: a. The drug is reasonable and necessary for the treatment of the individual; b. It is medically necessary that the drug be administered by an implanted infusion pump. The infusion pump has been FDA-approved for the drug being administered and the purpose for which it is being administered; B. None of the following contraindications to implantation of an infusion pump: 1. Known allergy or hypersensitivity to the drug being used (e.g., oral baclofen, morphine, etc.); 2. Active infection; 3. Body size insufficient to support the weight and bulk of the device; 4. Presence of another implanted programmable device; Heparin or insulin is the drug intended for administration.	E0782 E0783 E0785 E0786
Male vacuum erection device [1,4]	5. A vacuum erection device (VED) and tension ring are medically necessary for the treatment of erectile dysfunction when prescribed by a physician.	L7900 L7902
Parenteral pump for medication administration	Medically necessary for uninterrupted parenteral administration of medication via pump.	K0455

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Nebulizer, ultrasonic	Not medically necessary, as it provides no clinical advantage over use of a small-volume nebulizer (E0574) and compressor.	E0575
IPPB & supplies	Medically necessary for member/enrollee with respiratory disease when an incentive spirometer is ineffective.	E0500 E0550
Oximeter [23]	Medically necessary when used as a monitoring and alarm device for any of the following: A. To monitor individuals on a home ventilator or with a tracheostomy B. To determine appropriate home oxygen requirements C. To wean an individual from home oxygen D. To monitor an unstable respiratory condition Not medically necessary when used for any of the following: A. Oximetry when used as a diagnostic procedure B. Monitoring of a stable respiratory condition C. Asthma management Other conditions not listed above	E0445
Oxygen tent	Medically necessary when the ability to breathe is impaired and for whom supplemental oxygen is required.	E0445
Invasive ventilator (For non-invasive home ventilators, see PA.CP.MP.184) Second or backup invasive home ventilator	Medically necessary for a long-term/chronic condition or disease affecting the ability to effectively maintain adequate respiratory status. Examples of conditions may include neuromuscular disease, thoracic restrictive disease, or chronic respiratory failure following COPD. A second or backup invasive ventilator is considered medically necessary for the following indications: A. A second ventilator to serve a different purpose from the first ventilator, based on medical needs. For example, two different types of ventilators are needed for each day, e.g., negative pressure ventilator with chest shell for one indication and a positive pressure ventilator with nasal mask the rest of the day; B. A back-up ventilator for one of the following: 1. Confined to a wheelchair and requires a wheel-chair mounted ventilator during the day and another ventilator of the same type for use while in bed (unable to position the wheelchair-mounted ventilator close enough to the bed for use while sleeping). Without both pieces of equipment, member/enrollee may be prone to medical complications, unable to achieve appropriate medical outcomes, or may not be able to use the equipment effectively; 2. Residence in remote areas with poor emergency access.	E0465

STIMULATOR EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Neuromuscular stimulator	Medically necessary (E0745) when used as one component of a comprehensive rehab program for the treatment of disuse atrophy when the nerve supply to the atrophied muscle is intact and has any of the following indications for disuse atrophy: A. Contractures due to burn scarring; B. Previous casting or splinting of a limb; C. Major knee surgery with failure to respond to physical therapy; D. Recent hip replacement until physical therapy begins. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation for any other indication (e.g., idiopathic scoliosis [E0744], heart failure) is not medically necessary because it is considered experimental/investigational or unproven.	E0745
Functional neuromuscular stimulator	Medically necessary for members with a spinal cord injury (SCI) who meet ALL the following criteria: A. Member has intact lower motor units (L1 and below (both muscle and peripheral nerve); B. Member has muscle and joint stability adequate for weight bearing upper and lower extremities to allow balance and control to maintain an upright support posture independently; C. Member has brisk muscle contraction to stimulation and sensory perception electrical stimulation sufficient for muscle contraction; D. Member can transfer independently and demonstrates independent standing tolerance for at least 3 minutes; E. Member can demonstrate hand and finger function to manipulate controls; F. Member has no hip and knee degenerative disease and no history of long bone fracture secondary to osteoporosis; G. Member is at least 6 months post recovery from SCI and restorative surgery; H. Member is highly motivated, committed, and has the cognitive ability to use such devices for walking; I. Member has demonstrated a willingness to use the device long-term; J. Member has successfully completed a training program consisting of at least 32 physical therapy sessions with the device over a 3-month period. K. None of the following contraindications: a. Cardiac pacemaker; b. Severe scoliosis or severe osteoporosis; c. Skin disease or cancer at area of stimulation; d. Irreversible contracture; e. Autonomic dysflexia.	E0764 E0770

STIMULATOR EQUIPMENT	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Peroneal nerve stimulators	Peroneal nerve stimulators, (e.g., NESS L300, NESS L300 Plus, L300 Go System, WalkAide, ODFS Dropped Foot Stimulator) are considered investigational, not medically necessary, for all indications other than incomplete spinal cord injury including, but not limited to, members with foot drop in cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, or stroke.	E0770

SURGICAL SUPPLIES	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Other surgical supplies	These items are used as part of a surgical procedure and will be reviewed according to the relevant surgical procedure or level of care.	L8035, L8040, L8041, L8042, L8043, L8044, L8045, L8046, L8047, L8499, L8600, L8609, L8610, L8612, L8615, L8631, L8659

WHEELCHAIRS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Manual wheelchair	Initial request is medically necessary for when meeting all of the following: A. Mobility-related activities of daily living (MRADLs) in the home cannot be met due to mobility limitation, all of the following: 1. Mobility limitation cannot be met with a cane or walker; 2. Mobility limitation can be met with a manual wheelchair; 3. Home provides adequate access and maneuvering space for requested manual wheelchair; 4. Willingness to use a manual wheelchair in the home; B. One of the following: 1. Caregiver is available and willing to assist with wheelchair use; 2. Manual wheelchair can be safely and efficiently propelled by user; C. Wheelchair use will significantly improve MRADLs. Replacement is medically necessary when meeting all of the following: A. Documentation supports at least one of the following: 1. Growth features of current wheelchair have been maximized; 2. Repair or replacement of parts no longer effective; 3. Current wheelchair in use ≥ 5 years;	E1229, E1231, E1232, E1233, E1234, E1235, E1236, E1237, E1238, K0009, E1037, E1050, E1060, E1070, E1083, E1084, E1085, E1086, E1087, E1088, E1089, E1090, E1091, E1092, E1093, E1100, E1110, E1130, E1140, E1150, E1160, E1170, E1171, E1172, E1180, E1190, E1195, E1200, E1221, E1222, E1223, E1224, E1240, E1250, E1260, E1270, E1280, E1285, E1290, E1295

WHEELCHAIRS	CRITERIA	HCPCS
	4. Change in functional status of patient documented; B. Mobility-related activities of daily living (MRADLs) in the home cannot be met due to mobility limitation, all of the following: 1. Mobility limitation cannot be met with a cane or walker; 2. Mobility limitation can be met with a manual wheelchair; 3. Home provides adequate access and maneuvering space for requested manual wheelchair; 4. Willingness to use a manual wheelchair in the home; C. One of the following: 1. Caregiver is available and willing to assist with wheelchair use; 2. Manual wheelchair can be safely and efficiently propelled by user; D. Wheelchair use will significantly improve MRADLs.	
Power seat elevator on power wheelchair	Medically necessary as a component on a power wheelchair when all of the following are met: A. A licensed, certified medical professional (i.e. physical or occupational therapist) is involved with the assessment, prescription, trials and training of equipment; B. Adequate cognitive function to safely use the seat elevating feature; C. A clear functional need for the feature is indicated; D. Provision of the feature will improve functional independence with an activity, such as but not limited to: facilitating reach for the completion of ADLs or IADLs or improving transfer biomechanics and safety.	E2300
Rollabout chair	Medically necessary when used in lieu of a wheelchair for those who would qualify for a wheelchair (except for the ability to self-propel a manual wheelchair).	E1031
Wheelchair repair	Requests for wheelchair repairs specifically using codes K0108, K0739, or E1399, are medically necessary when reviewed by a physician or independent therapy advisor and when meeting the following criteria: A. Wheelchair is less than 5 years old (as evident by the age/date of purchase information provided); B. Cost of repairs is less than the cost of replacement; C. Information is provided to support the need for repairs due to normal wear and tear, as opposed to abuse/misuse or overutilization (as based on review of previous repair history, age and overall condition).	K0108 K0739 E1399

WOUND CARE	CRITERIA	HCPCS
Whirlpool tub	Considered not medically necessary.	E1310

Coding Implications
Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

Background
DME items have the following characteristics:

- The equipment is prescribed by a physician;
- The equipment meets the definition of DME;
- The equipment is necessary and reasonable for the treatment of a member's illness or injury;
- The equipment is manufactured primarily for use in the home environment but is not limited to use in the home.

Member's Home
For purposes of rental and purchase of DME, a member's home may be his/her own dwelling, an apartment, a relative's home, a home for the aged, or some other type of institution.
However, an institution may not be considered a member's home if the following are met:

- Meets at least the basic requirement in the definition of a hospital, i.e., it is primarily engaged in providing by or under the supervision of physicians, to inpatient, diagnostic and therapeutic services for medical diagnosis, treatment, and care of injured, disabled, and sick persons, or rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons; or
- Meets at least the basic requirement in the definition of a skilled nursing facility, i.e., it is primarily engaged in providing to inpatients skilled nursing care and related services for members who require medical or nursing care, or rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons.

Members who have been permanently admitted to an inpatient skilled nursing facility or inpatient hospice and who have changed their home address to that of the SNF or hospice will have the SNF or hospice defined as their home.

Products
Products is defined as a listing of the most common items, or group of items, that are or may be perceived as home medical equipment. This listing, while reasonably complete, is not intended to quantify the entire spectrum of products that may be considered DME either now or in the future.

Durability
An item is considered durable if it can withstand repeated use, i.e., the type of item that could normally be rented. Medical supplies of an expendable nature, such as incontinence pads, lamb's wool pads, catheters, ace bandages, elastic stockings, surgical facemasks, sheets, and bags are not considered "durable" within the meaning of the definition. There are other items that although durable in nature, may fall into other coverage categories such as supplies and orthotics

and prosthetics. Orthotics and Prosthetics items include, but are not limited to, braces, artificial limbs and eyes.

Medical Equipment
Medical equipment is defined as equipment primarily and customarily used for medical purposes and is not generally useful in the absence of illness or injury. In most instances, no documentation will be needed to support whether a specific item of equipment is medical in nature. However, some cases will require documentation to determine whether the item constitutes medical equipment. This documentation would include the advice of local medical organizations and facilities and specialists in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation. If the equipment is new on the market, it may be necessary, prior to seeking professional advice, to obtain information from the supplier or manufacturer explaining the design, purpose, effectiveness and method of using the equipment in the home as well as the results of any tests or clinical studies that have been conducted.

Personal computers or mobile technology such as iPads, smart phones, iPods, personal digital assistants, etc., may be considered as medical equipment when used for the purpose of speech generating equipment when other non-medical functions are limited or disabled and that device is used as the primary source of communication for those qualifying for a speech generating device.

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
Revised section on Orthotic Care Equipment, Hip/Knee/Ankle/Foot Orthotics (L2050, L2060, L2090) noting that when requested, they would be reviewed on a case by case basis. Added E0770, Peroneal Nerve Stimulation as investigational and not medically necessary to section on Stimulator Equipment.	09/18	10/18
Added A6511 to section on Burn garments. Deleted section for enteral pumps and supplies because other criteria exists. Added reference to CP.MP.117, Spinal Cord Stimulation in section on Implantable neurostimulator.	12/18	
Changed section “Parenteral pumps and supplies” to “Parenteral pumps for medication administration”, changed criteria from TPN use only to uninterrupted medication administration, per code description. In implantable infusion pump, replaced chronic non-malignant pain criteria with a reference to PA.CP.MP.173 intrathecal pain pumps. Other minor rewording for clarity with no clinical significance. Updated flexion/extension devices according to current InterQual availability: removed E1801 and added E1802 & E1812	12/19	
Added E1399 miscellaneous component code criteria under Gait Trainers; Added E1399, K0108, and K0739 as miscellaneous equipment codes requiring physician or therapy advisor review under Specialized Supply or Equipment. Removed E1811, E1815, and E1818 for flexion/extension devices, as they are included in PA.CP.MP.144 Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture.	12/19	

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
Gait trainers: Removed code E1399 and replaced it with a note stating E1399 is not necessary. Under Ambulatory Assist Products: Added criteria for standing frames for codes E1399 and E0642; Under Heat, Cold & Light Therapy Equipment: Changed coverage recommendation for Cold Pad Pump to "Not medically necessary; Under Orthopedic Care Equipment: Added criteria for traction equipment for E0849 that targets Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction; Moved Fracture Frames with codes E0947 and E0948 to the section with Halo Procedure Equipment as criteria and indications are the same; Changed male vacuum erection devices from not medically necessary to medically necessary; Added hip labral tears as an indication for a Hip Orthotic; Added clarification to prosthetics and additions section to avoid inappropriate application; For positioning seat, added a requirement for review by therapist or MD; Under Other Equipment: Added criteria for E1399, K0108 and K0739 when they are used for wheelchair repairs; Added criteria for E2300 Seat Elevators; Under Stimulator Equipment: Added E0770 when the diagnosis is spinal cord injury to the coverage criteria detailed under Neuromuscular stimulator.	04/21	
Clarified that E0617 is a non-wearable external defibrillator. Stylist changes in several sections moving from bullet points to Letters & Numbers. Remove references to InterQual to make the policy more timeless. Insert "independent" to indicate the type of therapist review required.	04/21	
Removed criteria for flexion/extension devices, and associated codes E1802, E1810, and E1812 as they are now in CP.MP.144 Mechanical Stretch Devices. Removed criteria for E0466, non-invasive ventilators, and second non-invasive ventilators, as this is now included in CP.MP.184 Non-invasive home ventilators. Clarified that back up ventilator is necessary in the case of a wheelchair mounted ventilator if the ventilator could not reach from the wheelchair to the bed. Restructured second/backup ventilator criteria, and removed "may be considered" from the remote geographic access indication.	04/21	
Code E0780 added to criteria for ambulatory infusion pump. Moved ambulatory and implantable infusion pump criteria into pumps section. Updated table of contents.	04/21	
Under Wound Care, removed HCPC's code Q4111, GammaGraft, as code is included in CP.MP.185 Skin Substitutes for Chronic Wounds. Removed "member" from criteria and reworded, without impact on criteria. When not possible to remove, replaced "member" with "member/enrollee." Replaced "members" with "members/enrollees" in the disclaimer of the policy.	04/21	
Added note to the description stating that if a lower cost, medically necessary item exists and will meet the member's needs, the lower cost item will be approved. Updated policy to remove diaphragmatic nerve stimulation criteria, which was transferred to CP.MP.203 Diaphragmatic Phrenic Nerve Stimulation. Nebulizer, ultrasonic: changed to not medically necessary with supporting statement. Blood glucose monitor with integrated voice synthesizer:	04/21	5/18/2021

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
revised language from diabetics to member/enrollee with diabetes. Implantable infusion pumps: Added contraindications. Gastric suction pump: added requirement of inability to empty gastric secretions through normal gastrointestinal functions. Wheelchair criteria added to its own table. Criteria for manual added and coding updated. Direction added to use nationally recognized criteria for upper extremities and myoelectric prosthetics. Split lower extremity prosthetics into its own row. Removed codes from Shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand, finger orthotics that were duplicated in IQ, L3720, L3730, L3740, L3760, L3900, L3901, L3960, L3962 and L3999. Updated table of contents. References reviewed and updated.		

References

1. Local coverage determination. Vacuum erection devices (L34824). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services website. http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/search.asp. Published October 1, 2015 (revised January 1, 2020). Accessed October 29, 2020.
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