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# SHP Fetal Surgeries In Utero

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#### Coverage

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See the appropriate benefit document for specific coverage determination. Member specific benefits take precedence over medical policy.

#### **Application to Products**

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Policy is applicable to all products.

# Authorization Requirements

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Pre-certification by the Plan is required.

# Description of Item or Service

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Fetal surgeries in utero uses minimally invasive techniques or open repairs to operate on a fetus (unborn baby) in the uterus with a malformation, or specific birth defects.

# **Exceptions and Limitations**

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- There is insufficient scientific evidence to support the medical necessity of the following Fetal Surgeries In Utero as they are not shown to improve health outcomes upon technology review:
  - Amniotic band syndrome
  - Aqueductal stenosis (i.e., hydrocephalus)
  - · Cleft lip and/or cleft palate
  - Congenital heart defects (e.g. mitral valve dysplasia)
  - In utero fetal gene therapy
  - · In utero fetal stem cell transplantation
- There is insufficient scientific evidence to support the medical necessity of this procedure for uses other than those listed in the clinical indications for procedure section.

### **Clinical Indications for Procedure**

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- Fetal surgery in utero is considered medically necessary for 1 or more of the following :
  - · Ablation of anastomotic vessels in acardiac twins
  - Treatment of congenital diaphragmatic hernia(CDH) using fetoscopic endoluminal tracheal occlusion (FETO) with ALL of the following:
    - Fetus has a poor congenital diaphragmatic hernia prognosis
    - Fetus has an Isolated left congenital diaphragmatic hernia
    - Fetus shows evidence of an observed/expected lung area to head circumference ratio (o/e LHR) <25
      percent</li>
    - Fetus has a normal microarray
    - Fetus is a singleton pregnancy
    - Mother does not have a short cervix
    - Fetus is between 27 + 0 to 29 + 6 weeks gestation
  - Repair of myelomeningocele with ALL of the following:
    - Fetus is a singleton pregnancy
    - Fetus has a myelomeningocele with the upper boundary of the lesion located between T1 and S1 vertebrae
    - Fetus shows evidence of a hindbrain herniation
    - Fetus is between 19 + 0 to 25 + 9 weeks gestation
    - Fetus has a normal fetal karyotype
    - Fetus and mother have **ALL** of the following:
      - · Fetus has no anomalies unrelated to the myelomeningocele
      - · Fetus does not have fetal kyphosis
      - · Pregnancy is negative for placental abruption
      - · Mother does not have a short cervix (less than or equal to 15 mm)
      - · Mother has not had a previous pre-term birth
      - · Mother's body mass index (BMI) is less than 35
      - · Mother has not had a prior hysterotomy in the upper uterine segment
      - · Mother and fetus have no contraindications to surgery
  - Resection of malformed pulmonary tissue, or placement of a thoraco-amniotic shunt as a treatment of 1 or more of the following:
    - Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation
    - Extralobar pulmonary sequestration
  - Sacrococcygeal teratoma removal
  - $\circ~$  Twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS) with ALL of the following:
    - Condition has been clinically and ultrasonographically confirmed as severe
    - Twins are less than 26 weeks gestation
    - Twins are monozygotic
  - · Vesico-amniotic shunting as a treatment of urinary tract obstruction
- Fetal Surgeries In Utero are **NOT COVERED** for **ANY** of the following:
  - · Amniotic band syndrome
  - Aqueductal stenosis (i.e., hydrocephalus)
  - · Cleft lip and/or cleft palate
  - Congenital heart defects (e.g. mitral valve dysplasia)
  - In utero fetal gene therapy
  - $\circ~$  In utero fetal stem cell transplantation

# **Document History**

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- · Revised Dates:
  - 2022: February
  - 2021: February
  - 2020: March
  - 2019: October
  - 2015: January
  - 2013: December
  - 2012: January
  - 2011: February, July
  - 2009: January

- · Reviewed Dates:
  - 2023: February
  - 2018: December
  - 2017: December
  - 2016: January
  - 2014: January
  - 2010: January
- Effective Date: March 2008

#### Coding Information

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- CPT/HCPCS codes covered if policy criteria is met:
  - CPT 59076 Fetal shunt placement, including ultrasound guidance
  - CPT 59897 Unlisted fetal invasive procedure, including ultrasound guidance
  - HCPCS S2400 Repair, congenital diaphragmatic hernia in the fetus using temporary tracheal occlusion, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2401 Repair, urinary tract obstruction in the fetus, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2402 Repair, congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation in the fetus, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2403 Repair, extralobar pulmonary sequestration in the fetus, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2404 Repair, myelomeningocele in the fetus, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2405 Repair of sacrococcygeal teratoma in the fetus, procedure performed in utero
  - HCPCS S2409 Repair congenital malformation of fetus, procedure performed in utero, not otherwise classified
  - HCPCS S2411 Fetoscopic laser therapy for treatment of twin-to-twin transfusion
- · CPT/HCPCS codes considered not medically necessary per this Policy:
  - NONE

#### References

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References used include but are not limited to the following:

Specialty Association Guidelines; Government Regulations; Winifred S. Hayes, Inc; Uptodate; Literature Review; Specialty Advisors; National Coverage Determination (NCD); Local Coverage Determination (LCD).

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Fetal Surgery for Myelomeningocele - Annual Review: Jul 26, 2022. (n.d.). Retrieved Dec 20, 2022, from HAYES: https://evidence.hayesinc.com/report/dir.inut463

Myelomeningocele (spina bifida): Management and outcome. (2022, Jan 26). Retrieved Dec 20, 2022, from UpToDate: https://www.uptodate.com/contents/myelomeningocele-spina-bifida-management-and-outcome?search=Fetal% 20Surgery&source=search result&selectedTitle=1~73&usage type=default&display rank=1

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### Codes

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