

Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Lithotripsy, Surgical 132

Table of Content

[Purpose](#)
[Description & Definitions](#)
[Criteria](#)
[Coding](#)
[Document History](#)
[References](#)
[Special Notes](#)
[Keywords](#)

<u>Effective Date</u>	8/2022
<u>Next Review Date</u>	9/2025
<u>Coverage Policy</u>	Surgical 132
<u>Version</u>	3

All requests for authorization for the services described by this medical policy will be reviewed per Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) guidelines. These services may be authorized under individual consideration for Medicaid members under the age of 21-years if the services are judged to be medically necessary to correct or ameliorate the member's condition. Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS), Supplement B - EPSDT (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment) Manual.*.

Purpose:

This policy addresses Coronary lithotripsy.

Description & Definitions:

Percutaneous transluminal coronary lithotripsy uses pulsed sonic waves to break-up intravascular calcified blood vessels.

Criteria:

Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Lithotripsy is considered **not medically necessary** for any indication.

Coding:

Medically necessary with criteria:

Coding	Description
	None

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

Coding	Description

92972	Percutaneous transluminal coronary lithotripsy (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
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U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - approved only products only.

Document History:

Revised Dates:

Reviewed Dates:

- 2024: September – no changes references updated

- 2023: September

Effective Date:

- August 2022

References:

Including but not limited to: Specialty Association Guidelines; Government Regulations; Winifred S. Hayes, Inc; UpToDate; Literature Review; Specialty Advisors; National Coverage Determination (NCD); Local Coverage Determination (LCD).

2023 AHA/ACC/ACCP/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline for the Management of Patients with Chronic Coronary Disease: A Report of the American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines. (2023, 7). Retrieved 9 2024, from American Heart Association (AHA): <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001168>

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(2024). Retrieved 2024, from DMAS: <https://www.dmas.virginia.gov/#/index>

Intravascular Lithotripsy (IVL) System with C2 Coronary IVL Catheter (Shockwave Medical Inc.) for Calcified Coronary Lesions - Annual Review: Jul 16, 2024. (2024). Retrieved 9 2024, from Hayes: <https://evidence.hayesinc.com/report/eer.lithotripsy5006>

Intravascular lithotripsy for calcified coronary arteries during percutaneous coronary intervention Interventional procedures guidance [IPG673]Published: 24 June 2020. (2020, 6). Retrieved 9 2024, from NICE: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg673/chapter/1-Recommendations>

Specialized revascularization devices in the management of coronary heart disease. (2024, 8). Retrieved 9 2024, from UpToDate: https://www.uptodate.com/contents/specialized-revascularization-devices-in-the-management-of-coronary-heart-disease?search=Coronary%20Lithotripsy§ionRank=1&usage_type=default&anchor=H417133277&source=machineLearning&selectedTitle=1%7E150&display_rank=

Special Notes: *

This medical policy express Sentara Health Plan's determination of medically necessity of services, and they are based upon a review of currently available clinical information. These policies are used when no specific guidelines for coverage are provided by the Department of Medical Assistance Services of Virginia (DMAS). Medical Policies may be superseded by state Medicaid Plan guidelines. Medical policies are not a substitute for clinical judgment or for any prior authorization requirements of the health plan. These policies are not an explanation of benefits.

Medical policies can be highly technical and complex and are provided here for informational purposes. These medical policies are intended for use by health care professionals. The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care professionals are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment and medical advice. Sentara Health Plan members should discuss the information in the medical policies with their treating health care professionals. Medical technology is constantly evolving and these medical policies are subject to change without notice, although Sentara Health Plan will notify providers as required in advance of changes that could have a negative impact on benefits.

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) covers services, products, or procedures for children, if those items are determined to be medically necessary to “correct or ameliorate” (make better) a defect, physical or mental illness, or condition (health problem) identified through routine medical screening or examination, regardless of whether coverage for the same service or support is an optional or limited service under the state plan. Children enrolled in the FAMIS Program are not eligible for all EPSDT treatment services. All requests for authorization for the services described by this medical policy will be reviewed per EPSDT guidelines. These services may be authorized under individual consideration for Medicaid members under the age of 21-years if the services are judged to be medically necessary to correct or ameliorate the member's condition. *Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS), Supplement B - EPSDT (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment) Manual.*

Keywords:

Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Lithotripsy, Coronary lithotripsy, pulsed sonic waves, intravascular calcium, Surgical 132, Shockwave Intravascular Lithotripsy (IVL) System