

## Eyelid Procedures and Brow Lift, Surgical 13

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<u>Coverage Policy</u>	Surgical 13
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**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 Eyelid Procedures and Brow Lift.
- Visual Fields submitted using manual or non-automated methodology are not suitable for medical necessity determinations.
  - Any requested repairs of the non-affected eye to maintain good vision must be approved by a Medical Director.

### Description & Definitions:

**Blepharoplasty** is the surgical removal of redundant skin, muscle, and fatty tissue from the upper and/or lower eyelids.

**Blepharoptosis repair** is the surgical procedure to correct drooping of the upper eyelids.

**Brow lift** is a surgical procedure to lift the eyebrows by removing excessive or loose skin from the forehead.

**Canthoplasty** is drooping of the outer corner of the eyelid.

**Ectropion** is the out-turning of the eyelids.

**Entropion** is the inward turning of eyelids.

**Reconstructive Procedures** are intended to correct a significant variation from normal related to accidental injury, disease, trauma, treatment of a disease or congenital defect are considered reconstructive in nature.

**NOTE:** Procedures that correct the anatomy without improving or restoring physiologic function are considered Cosmetic Procedures.

### Criteria:

- Eyelid Procedures and Brow Lift is medically necessary for **1 or more** of the following:
- **UPPER eyelid Blepharoplasty (15822, 15823)** is covered for **1 or more** of the following:
    - blepharochalasis, dermatochalasis or pseudoptosis with **1 or more** of the following:
      - Visual field defects with **ALL** of the following:

- Clear photograph documentation at eye level with the individual looking straight ahead and **ALL** of the following
    - Redundant skin overhanging the upper eyelid margin and resting on eyelashes
    - Significant dermatitis on the upper eyelid caused by the excess tissue
  - Visual Field loss or Testing with **1 or more** of the following:
    - upper visual field loss of at least 20 degrees
    - 30% on visual field testing that is corrected when the upper lid margin is elevated by taping the eyelid AND
      - Difficulty tolerating a prosthesis in an anophthalmic socket; or
      - Repair of a functional defect caused by trauma, tumor, surgery, or Congenital defect; or
      - Periorbital sequelae of thyroid disease; or
      - Nerve palsy; OR
      - Blepharospasm
      - Exposure keratitis due to **1 or more** of the following
        - Eyelid laxity
        - Inability to properly close eye due to Bell palsy or other disorder
    - occlusion amblyopia with ALL of the following:
      - Child is 9 years of age or younger
      - Severe obstruction of central vision as determined by a physician.
- **A lower eyelid reconstructive blepharoplasty (15820, 15821)** is considered medically necessary for **1 or more** of the following indications when there is a functional visual impairment as documented by preoperative frontal photographs:
  - lower eyelid edema due to a metabolic or inflammatory disorder when the edema is causing a persistent visual impairment (e.g., secondary to systemic corticosteroid therapy, myxedema, Grave's disease, nephrotic syndrome) and is unresponsive to conservative medical management
  - corneal and/or conjunctival injury or disease due to entropion or epiblepharon
  - lid laxity with uncontrolled tearing and/or irritation as documented by history
- **LOWER or UPPER eyelid ectropion or entropion repair (67914—67924)** is considered medically necessary for **1 or MORE** of the following:
  - corneal and/or conjunctival injury
  - disease due to ectropion, entropion or trichiasis
- **UPPER eyelid ptosis (blepharoptosis) repair (67901—67908)** is considered medically necessary for **1 or more** of the following:
  - Adult with **All** of the following:
    - Visual Field loss or Testing with **1 or more** of the following:
      - upper visual field loss of at least 20 degrees
      - 30% on visual field testing that is corrected when the upper lid margin is elevated by taping the eyelidThe margin reflex distance (MRD) between the pupillary light reflex and the upper eyelid skin edge is less than or equal to 2.0 mm;
    - Eye level photographs documenting the abnormal lid position
    - Documented complaints of interference with vision or visual field-related activities such as:
      - Difficulty reading; or
      - Driving due to eyelid position
  - Child 9 years or less with occlusion amblyopia causing severe obstruction of central vision as determined by a physician
- **Brow Lift (67900)** is considered medically necessary for ALL of the following:
  - brow ptosis is causing functional visual impairment confirmed by photographs demonstrating that the eyebrow is below the supraorbital rim
  - individual complains of interference with vision or visual field, difficulty reading due to upper eyelid drooping, looking through eyelashes or seeing upper eyelid skin
- A combination of **ANY** of the above procedures is considered medically necessary when the medical necessity criteria for each procedure are met and ALL of the following additional criteria are met:
  - visual field testing demonstrates visual impairment that cannot be addressed by one procedure alone
  - lateral and full-face photographs with attempts at 1) brow elevation and, 2) upward gaze (i.e., with the brow relaxed) support the request
  - findings consistent with visual field loss documented on visual field testing

**Eyelid Procedures and Brow Lift procedures** is considered **not medically necessary** for any use other than those indicated in clinical criteria.

## Coding:

### Medically necessary with criteria:

Coding	Description
15820	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid
15821	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid; with extensive herniated fat pad
15822	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid
15823	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid; with excessive skin weighting down lid
67900	Repair of brow ptosis (supraciliary, mid-forehead or coronal approach)
67901	Repair of blepharoptosis; frontalis muscle technique with suture or other material (eg, banked fascia)
67902	Repair of blepharoptosis; frontalis muscle technique with autologous fascial sling(includes obtaining fascia)
67903	Repair of blepharoptosis; (tarso) levator resection or advancement, internal approach
67904	Repair of blepharoptosis; (tarso) levator resection or advancement, external approach
67906	Repair of blepharoptosis; superior rectus technique with fascial sling (includes obtaining fascia)
67908	Repair of blepharoptosis; conjunctivo-tarso-Muller's muscle-levator resection (eg,Fasanella-Servat type)
67909	Reduction of overcorrection of ptosis
67914	Repair of ectropion; suture
67915	Repair of ectropion; thermocauterization
67916	Repair of ectropion; excision tarsal wedge
67917	Repair of ectropion; extensive (eg, tarsal strip operations)
67921	Repair of entropion; suture
67922	Repair of entropion; thermocauterization
67923	Repair of entropion; excision tarsal wedge
67924	Repair of entropion; extensive (eg, tarsal strip or capsulopalpebral fasciarepairs operation)

### Considered Not Medically Necessary:

Coding	Description
	None

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - approved only products only.

## Document History:

### Revised Dates:

- 2024: April
- 2023: July
- 2022: April
- 2020: June
- 2019: November
- 2016: January, February
- 2015: May, October

- 2013: June
- 2009: June
- 2008: August
- 2005: September
- 2003: October

Reviewed Dates:

- 2023: April
- 2021: May
- 2018: July, November
- 2017: November
- 2016: June
- 2015: June
- 2014: June
- 2012: June
- 2011: June
- 2010: June
- 2004: October

Effective Date:

- October 1991

## 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).

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<https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search-results.aspx?keyword=blepharoplasty&keywordType=starts&areald=s53&docType=NCA,CAL,NCD,MEDCAC,TA,MCD,6,3,5,1,F,P&contractOption=all>

(2024). Retrieved Mar 22, 2024, from Hayes - a symplr company:

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Part 878 General and Plastic Surgery Devices. (2024, Mar 20). Retrieved Mar 22, 2024, from Code of Federal Regulations: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-878/subpart-E?toc=1>

Provider Manual Title: Hospital - Appendix D: Service Authorization Information. (2021, Dec 12). Retrieved Mar 22, 2024, from Department of Medical Assistance Services - MES Public Portal: [https://vamedicaid.dmas.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/Hospital%20Manual%20App%20D%20%28updated%2012.8.21%29\\_Final.pdf](https://vamedicaid.dmas.virginia.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/Hospital%20Manual%20App%20D%20%28updated%2012.8.21%29_Final.pdf)

Rebowe, R., & Runyan, C. (2021, Jun 24). Blepharoplasty. Retrieved Mar 22, 2024, from PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK482381/>

### 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:

Blepharoplasty, Surgical 13, eyelid margin, blepharospasm, Visual field testing, vision, Facial nerve palsy, periorbital laxity, thyroid disease, eyeball, anophthalmic socket, eyelid dermatitis, prosthesis, SHP Surgical 211 (archived), Herring's law, SHP Surgical 212 (archived), Blepharoptosis, and Brow Lift