

Chromoendoscopy, Medical 283

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<u>Effective Date</u>	3/2003
<u>Next Review Date</u>	2/2025
<u>Coverage Policy</u>	Medical 283
<u>Version</u>	4

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 the medical necessity of - Chromoendoscopy.

Description & Definitions:

Chromoendoscopy is the application of dyes, stains or color projections during an endoscopy or colonoscopy to visualize the gastrointestinal tract and provide detailed contrast enhancement of the mucous membranes and blood vessels.

Criteria:

Chromoendoscopy is considered not medically necessary for any indication.

Coding:

Medically necessary with criteria:

Coding	Description
	None

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

Coding	Description
44799	Unlisted procedure, small intestine

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

Document History:

Revised Dates:

- 2019: September
- 2016: January, March, April
- 2015: April, June, December
- 2014: March
- 2013: May
- 2012: April, July, December
- 2011: May, September
- 2010: May
- 2009: April
- 2008: April, August, October
- 2006: February
- 2005: June
- 2004: February, May

Reviewed Dates:

- 2023: February
- 2022: February
- 2021: February
- 2020: February
- 2018: October
- 2017: November
- 2016: June
- 2011: April
- 2010: April
- 2005: May
- 2003: December

Effective Date:

- March 2003

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).

1% Lugol's Iodine Solution Should Be Used for Esophageal Chromoendoscopy. (2019, Oct 25). Retrieved Dec 6, 2022, from American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE): <https://www.asge.org/home/resources/publications/journal-scan/issue/1-lugol-s-iodine-solution-should-be-used-for-esophageal-chromoendoscopy>

(2022). Retrieved Dec 6, 2022, from MCG 26th Edition: <https://careweb.careguidelines.com/ed26/index.html>

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Colorectal Cancer Screening. (2022). Retrieved Dec 6, 2022, from National Comprehensive Cancer Network: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/colorectal_screening.pdf

Mistifier spray catheter - Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 876.1500 Endoscope and accessories. (2022, Dec 5). Retrieved Dec 6, 2022, from FDA: <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm?ID=K030765>

Updated Guidelines on Endoscopic Surveillance and Management of Colorectal Dysplasia in Inflammatory Bowel Diseases. (2021, Sep). Retrieved Dec 6, 2022, from American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE): https://www.asge.org/docs/default-source/education/practice_guidelines/doc-endoscopy_in_ibd.pdf?sfvrsn=87c94951_6

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:

SHP Chromoendoscopy, SHP Medical 81, endoscopy, smartpill, chromoendoscopy, swallow, device, capsule endoscopy, small intestine, digestive tract, Crohn's, inflammatory bowel disease, IBD, gastrointestinal bleeding, gastrointestinal polyposis syndromes, adenomatous polyposis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, Celiac disease, esophageal varices, locoregional carcinoid tumors, small bowel, Wireless capsule endoscopy, SHP Medical 283, chromoendoscopy, electronic chromoendoscopy [Fujinon intelligent color enhancement (FICE), Flexible spectral imaging color enhancement], confocal laser

(fluorescent) endomicroscopy, fiberoptic analysis, multi-band imaging and narrow-band imaging, and i-SCAN, Virtual Chromoendoscopy, chromoscopy, electronic chromoendoscopy, chromocolonoscopy, dye-based hromoendoscopy/chromoscopy