APPLICATION STATEMENT

The application of the Clinical Coverage Guideline is subject to the benefit determinations set forth by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National and Local Coverage Determinations and state-specific Medicaid mandates, if any.

DISCLAIMER

The Clinical Coverage Guideline (CCG) is intended to supplement certain standard WellCare benefit plans and aid in administering benefits. Federal and state law, contract language, etc. take precedence over the CCG (e.g., Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services [CMS] National Coverage Determinations [NCDs], Local Coverage Determinations [LCDs] or other published documents). The terms of a member’s particular Benefit Plan, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, etc., may differ significantly from this Coverage Position. For example, a member’s benefit plan may contain specific exclusions related to the topic addressed in this CCG. Additionally, CCGs relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans and are NOT recommendations for treatment, nor should they be used as treatment guidelines. Providers are responsible for the treatment and recommendations provided to the member. The application of the CCG is subject to the benefit determinations set forth by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National and Local Coverage Determinations, and any state-specific Medicaid mandates.

BACKGROUND

Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is a disorder of breathing in which prolonged partial upper airway obstruction and/or intermittent complete obstruction occurs during sleep disrupting normal ventilation and normal sleep patterns. The signs and symptoms of OSAS in children include habitual snoring (often with intermittent pauses, snorts, or gasps) with labored breathing, observed apneas, restless sleep, and daytime neurobehavioral problems. Nocturnal enuresis, diaphoresis, cyanosis, mouth breathing, nasal obstruction during wakefulness, adenoidal facies, and hyponasal speech may also be present. Daytime sleepiness is sometimes reported but hyperactivity can frequently occur. Severe complications of untreated OSAS in children include systemic hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, failure to thrive, cor pulmonale, and heart failure. Adenotonsillectomy remains the treatment of choice for most children with a strong clinical history of OSA or with OSA documented by polysomnography. Anatomically, the tonsils and adenoids represent the most common area of hypertrophy that contributes to airway obstruction. Numerous studies have documented improvement in snoring, OSA, enuresis, behavior, and growth following adenotonsillectomy. The parameters originally used to evaluate childhood polysomnograms were based on adult values. OSA in adults is defined as a respiratory pause lasting more than 10 seconds. Because of children’s different physiology and higher baseline respiratory rate, clinically relevant apneas may not last this long. Apneas of three to four seconds’ duration can be accompanied by desaturations. These findings have led to the development of separate guidelines for the interpretation of polysomnograms in children. In children, an apnea-hypopnea index greater than 1 (average: 0.1 to 0.5 events per hour) or a minimum oxygen saturation of less than 92 percent (average: 96 percent ± 2 percent) is considered abnormal. The apnea-hypopnea index is calculated as the average number of apneas and hypopneas per hour of sleep.
POSITION STATEMENT

Applicable To:

☑ Medicaid - Kentucky

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) for children ages less than 18 is considered medically necessary when the following criteria are met:

- There is a documented diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea; OR
- Polysomnography demonstrates apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) equal to or greater than 1; OR
- Other diagnosis considered on an individual basis as reviewed by a medical director for medical necessity;

AND,

- Adenotonsillectomy has been unsuccessful in relieving OSA; OR,
- Adenotonsillar tissue is minimal; OR,
- Adenotonsillectomy is inappropriate based on OSA being attributable to another underlying cause such as craniofacial anomaly; OR,
- Adenotonsillectomy is contraindicated.

CODING

Covered CPT® Code
94660  CPAP -Continuous positive airway pressure ventilation, initiation and management

Covered HCPCS Level II Codes
A7027  Combination oral/nasal mask, used with continuous positive airway pressure device, each
A7028  Oral cushion for combination oral/nasal mask, replacement only, each
A7029  Nasal pillows for combination oral/nasal mask, replacement only, pair
A7030  Full face mask used with positive airway pressure device, each
A7031  Face mask interface, replacement for full face mask, each
A7032  Cushion for use on nasal mask interface, replacement only, each
A7033  Pillow for use on nasal cannula type interface, replacement only, pair
A7034  Nasal interface (mask or cannula type) used with positive airway pressure device, with or without head strap
A7035  Headgear used with positive airway pressure device
A7036  Chinstrap used with positive airway pressure device
A7037  Tubing used with positive airway pressure device
A7038  Filter, disposable, used with positive airway pressure device
A7039  Filter, non-disposable, used with positive airway pressure device
A7044  Oral interface used with positive airway pressure device, each
A7045  Exhalation port with or without swivel used with accessories for positive airway devices, replacement only
A7046  Water chamber for humidifier, used with positive airway pressure device, replacement, each
E0470  Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, without back-up rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
E0471  Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with back-up rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
E0472  Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with back-up rate feature, used with invasive interface, e.g., tracheostomy tube (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)
E0561  Humidifier, non-heated, used with positive airway pressure device
E0562  Humidifier, heated, used with positive airway pressure device
E0601  Continuous airway pressure (CPAP) device

Covered ICD-10-PCS (Inpatient Only)
5A09357  Extracorporeal Assistance & Performance; Physiological Systems; Assistance; Respiratory; less than 24 consecutive hours; ventilation; Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
5A09457 Extracorporeal Assistance & Performance; Physiological Systems; Assistance; Respiratory; 24-96 consecutive hours; ventilation; Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

5A09557 Extracorporeal Assistance & Performance; Physiological Systems; Assistance; Respiratory; Greater than 96 consecutive hours; ventilation; Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

Covered ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes – Not all inclusive
G47.33 Obstructive sleep apnea (adult)(pediatric)
P28.3 Primary sleep apnea of newborn

Coding information is provided for informational purposes only. The inclusion or omission of a CPT, HCPCS, or ICD-10 code does not imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Consult the member’s benefits that are in place at time of service to determine coverage (or non-coverage) as well as applicable federal/state laws.

REFERENCES

MEDICAL POLICY COMMITTEE HISTORY AND REVISIONS

<table>
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<td>11/7/2019, 11/1/2018, 12/7/2017, 1/12/2017</td>
<td>• Approved by MPC. No Changes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/3/2015</td>
<td>• Approved by MPC. Clarified; CCG not limited only to a diagnosis of OSA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/2/2015, 4/3/2014, 5/2/2013, 6/7/2012</td>
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<td>12/1/2011</td>
<td>• New template design approved by MPC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8/4/2011</td>
<td>• Approved by MPC. Non substantive change; added highlighted areas to more clearly define age of pediatric patients 1-2). Previously defined on p. 2 as 0-12; now reads &quot;less than 18&quot;.</td>
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