

Clinical Policy: Radiofrequency Ablation of Uterine Fibroids

Reference Number: CP.MP.187

[Coding Implications](#)

Last Review Date: 04/20

[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Medical necessity criteria for radiofrequency ablation of uterine fibroids.

Policy/Criteria

I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that *radiofrequency ablation and the use of the Acessa™ and Sonata® Systems* is considered **experimental/investigational** for the treatment of uterine fibroids due to a lack of established efficacy.

Background

According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, uterine fibroids, also called leiomyomas or myomas, are benign growths that develop from the muscle tissue of the uterus. These growths can vary greatly in size, shape, and location. Uterine fibroids occur most commonly in women aged 30–40 years, although they can occur at any age. They are more common in African American women than in white women. Uterine fibroids are typically detected during a routine pelvic exam.¹

Common symptoms of fibroids include changes in menstruation, cramping, bleeding at times other than during menstruation, pain in the abdomen or lower back and pain during sex. Women may also experience difficult or frequent urination or constipation and painful bowel movements. Fibroids can call cause an enlarged uterus and abdomen and lead to miscarriages or infertility.¹

There are several non-surgical treatments for uterine fibroids including medication such as birth control, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists and progestin. Surgical options include myomectomy, the surgical removal of fibroids while leaving the uterus in place, and hysterectomy in more severe cases.¹

Recently, radiofrequency ablation has been introduced as a treatment for uterine fibroids.

The Acessa™ Procedure is a minimally invasive, uterine sparing, outpatient treatment for fibroids found within the uterine wall. Using radiofrequency ablation to destroy each fibroid by applying controlled energy through a small needle, the Acessa™ Procedure does not affect surrounding tissues and multiple fibroids can be treated through a single laparoscopic uterine puncture. Additionally, the generator also performs electrocautery to stop bleeding. The body ultimately reabsorbs the destroyed tissue following this procedure.^{2,3}

The Sonata® System combines real-time intrauterine ultrasound guidance with targeted radiofrequency ablation in an incisionless procedure to treat symptomatic uterine fibroids. The system also includes a graphical guidance software that provides the operating gynecologist with real-time graphic overlay on the live ultrasound image.^{3,4}

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The Hayes Technology Assessment for radiofrequency ablation of uterine fibroids states that the body of evidence assessing Sonata sonography-guided transcervical fibroid ablation is of low quality, and that comparative effectiveness evidence comparing radiofrequency ablation with alternative uterine sparing fibroid treatments is insufficient to draw conclusions. In general, statistically significant differences were not noted in most outcomes; however, comparative analyses were limited to 1 to 2 randomized controlled trials and were not always conducted statistically.²

Coding Implications

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CPT Codes	Description
58674	Laparoscopy, surgical, ablation of uterine fibroid(s) including intraoperative ultrasound guidance and monitoring, radiofrequency

HCPCS Codes	Description
0404T	Trans cervical uterine fibroid(s) ablation with ultrasound guidance, radiofrequency

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
WellCare’s HS-213 Radiofrequency Ablation of Uterine Fibroids policy adopted. Changed radiofrequency ablation of uterine fibroids to experimental/investigational.	04/20	04/20

References

1. Uterine fibroids. Frequently asked questions: Gynecologic Problems. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist. www.acog.org. Accessed April 2, 2020.
2. Laparoscopic radiofrequency volumetric thermal ablation (Acessa System; Halt Medical Inc.) for treatment of uterine fibroids. Hayes website www.hayesinc.com. Published December 20, 2019. Accessed April 2, 2020.
3. Acessa™ System. Halt Medical, Inc. Web site. <http://www.acessaprocedure.com/healthcare-professionals/>. Accessed April 2, 2020.
4. Sonata sonography-guided transcervical fibroid ablation system. Hayes website www.hayesinc.com. Published January 18, 2019. Accessed April 2, 2020.

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5. Sonata® Treatment. Gynesoncis, Inc. Website <https://sonatatreatment.com/for-physicians/the-sonata-system/>. Accessed April 2, 2020.
6. Stewart, EA. Overview of treatment of uterine leiomyomas (fibroids). In: UpToDate. Barbieri RL and Chakrabarti A, Eds. Accessed April 14, 2020.

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

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Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

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