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. Links are current at time of approval by the Medical Policy Committee (MPC) and are subject to change. Lines of business are also subject to change without notice and are noted on www.wellcare.com. Guidelines are also available on the site by selecting the Provider tab, then “Tools” and “Clinical Guidelines.”

BACKGROUND
Contemporary total hip resurfacing arthroplasty (HRA) is indicated for selected patients with radiographic evidence of joint damage and/or chronic pain or disability that interferes with daily activities and is refractory to conservative treatment. HRA may be considered an alternative to conventional total hip replacement (THR), particularly in young (age < 55 years), active patients with normal proximal femoral bone geometry and bone quality, who would potentially outlive the prostheses used in THR. In some cases, total HRA may also be viewed as a time-buying procedure to delay the need for a THR. Related disease conditions include, but are not limited to, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteonecrosis, and traumatic arthritis.

HRA surgical procedures, prosthetic material and design, and prosthetic fixation methods have undergone several
changes in the last two decades and continue to evolve. However, there are some features common to most contemporary HRA procedures. A metal-on-metal (M-M) prosthetic system, using a bearing made from high carbon containing cobalt-chromium (Co-Cr) alloy, has largely replaced the older metal-on-polyethylene prosthetic system. The surgical procedure typically involves the following basic steps: (1) the femur is separated from the acetabulum; (2) damaged areas are removed from the femur, and the femoral head is reshaped; (3) damaged cartilage and bone are removed from the acetabulum; (4) the acetabulum shell (or cup) prosthetic, which has a porous surface to facilitate cementless bone fusion, is pressed into place; (5) a hole is drilled into the femur to fit the shaft of the hollow metal hemisphere prosthetic (femoral shell); (6) cement is used to secure the femoral shell prosthetic into place on the res reshaped femoral head; (7) the femur and acetabulum are put back together to form a new resurfaced M-M hip joint. At the present time, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved only one prosthetic joint system, the Birmingham Hip Resurfacing System (first manufactured by Midland Medical Technologies; acquired by Smith & Nephew Inc. in 2004), designed specifically for use in total HRA procedures.

The primary goals of both total HRA and THR are patient pain management and the anatomic reconstruction of the hip joint, resulting in favorable prosthetic joint load and function. Mechanically, the goals are to create a stable articulation with an optimal range of motion, restore biomechanics for muscular efficiency, and equalize limb lengths. Other essential objectives specific to HRA are to maintain or restore the anatomy of the femoral head and neck (head height, orientation, and neck offset) and to preserve the femoral and acetabular bone stock. Theoretical advantages of HRA compared with THR include the following: less bone destruction, less bone resection, normal femoral loading, avoidance of stress shielding, maximum proprioceptive feedback, restoration of normal anatomy, reduced risk of dislocation, less leg inequality problems, easier revision if necessary (Hayes, 2006).

**POSITION STATEMENT**

**Applicable To:**
- Medicaid
- Medicare

**Exclusions**

Total hip resurfacing is contraindicated in the following instances and **is NOT a covered benefit:**

- Members with infection or sepsis; **OR,**
- Members who are skeletally immature (under twenty one years of age); **OR,**
- Members with any vascular insufficiency, muscular atrophy, or neuromuscular disease severe enough to compromise implant stability or postoperative recovery; **OR,**
- Members with bone stock inadequate to support the device including these cases**:**
  - Members with severe osteopenia; **OR,**
  - Members with a family history of severe osteoporosis or severe osteopenia; **OR,**
  - Members with osteonecrosis or avascular necrosis (AVN) with > 50% involvement of the femoral head regardless of FICAT Grade; **OR,**
  - Members with multiple cysts of the femoral head (> 1cm);
- Females of child-bearing age; **OR,**
- Members with known moderate to severe renal insufficiency.; **OR,**
- Members who are immunosuppressed with diseases such as AIDS or persons receiving high doses of corticosteroids.; **OR,**
- Members who are severely overweight (BMI greater than 35); **OR,**
- Members with known or suspected metal sensitivity.

**NOTE:** In cases of questionable bone stock, a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan may be necessary to assess inadequate bone stock.

**Coverage**

Total hip resurfacing is **considered medically necessary** when the following conditions are met:

1. Non-inflammatory arthritis (degenerative joint disease) such as:
• 715.15 - 715.95 Osteoarthritis; OR,
• 716.15 Traumatic arthritis; OR,
• 733.42 Avascular necrosis; OR,
• 718.75 Dysplasia/developmental dislocation of the hip

OR;

2. Inflammatory arthritis such as:
   • 714.0 Rheumatoid arthritis

Total hip resurfacing is considered medically necessary when the above indications are present and ALL of the following criteria are met:

• Pain at the hip joint increases with activity or weight bearing and interferes with activities of daily living; AND,
• Physical findings reveal reproducible pain with passive range of motion (ROM) testing AND limited range of motion of the joint AND an antalgic gait (a method of ambulating that lessens the painful symptoms, for example, limping); AND,
• Imaging documentation is consistent with the conditions described above (for example, subcondral cysts, subchondral sclerosis, periartricular osteophytes, joint subluxation, or joint spacing narrowing); AND,
• Either bone-on-bone contact is documented on imaging OR failed conservative therapy is documented. Failed conservative therapy is the persistence of symptoms after a recent twelve-week trial of physical therapy AND a recent four-week trial of anti-inflammatory medication (or analgesic medication when anti-inflammatory medication is contraindicated) used on a regular basis; AND,

* Total hip resurfacing is considered medically necessary for select members who meet the following criteria:
   • Fit, active members who are younger than age 55; AND,
   • Have normal proximal femoral bone geometry and bone quality; AND,
   • Would otherwise receive a conventional primary total hip replacement (THR), but are likely to live longer than a conventional THR is expected to last

CODING

Covered CPT® Codes
27130 Arthroplasty, acetabular and proximal femoral prosthetic replacement (total hip arthroplasty), with or without autograft or allograft
27299 Unlisted procedure, pelvis or hip joint

Covered HCPCS Level II Code
S2118* Metal-on-metal total hip resurfacing, including acetabular and femoral components.
* Codes are NON COVERED FOR MEDICARE – Refer to HCPCS Level II Temporary National Codes

Covered ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes
M05.451 Rheumatoid myopathy with rheumatoid arthritis of right hip
M05.452 Rheumatoid myopathy with rheumatoid arthritis of left hip
M05.459 Rheumatoid myopathy with rheumatoid arthritis of unspecified hip
M05.851 - M05.859 Other rheumatoid arthritis with rheumatoid factor of hip
M06.851 - M06.859 Other specified rheumatoid arthritis, hip
M12.551 - M12.559 Traumatic arthropathy, hi
M16.0 - M16.9 Osteoarthritis of hip
M24.851 - M24.859 Other specific joint derangements of hip, not elsewhere classified
M87.251 - M87.256 Osteonecrosis due to previous trauma, femur

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

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<tr>
<td>11/6/2014</td>
<td>Approved by MPC. Clarification of verification of provider type.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8/7/2014</td>
<td>Approved by MPC. Updated link on p.</td>
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<td>2/6/2014, 2/7/2013, 2/2/2012</td>
<td>Approved by MPC. No changes.</td>
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<td>12/1/2011</td>
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