

Health Plan of Washington

## MEDICAL POLICY - 7.01.578

# **Endometrial Ablation**

Ref. Policy: MP-089

Effective Date: April 1, 2024

April 1, 2024 RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES: Mar. 25, 2024 None

Last Revised: Replaces:

NI/A

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POLICY CRITERIA | CODING | RELATED INFORMATION EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

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#### Introduction

Endometrial ablation is a minimally invasive surgical treatment that destroys the lining of the uterus. It is used to treat abnormal uterine bleeding, which is excessive menstrual blood loss that interferes with quality of life. The goal of endometrial ablation is to reduce menstrual blood flow. The doctor inserts thin tools through the vagina and cervix. Extreme cold, electrical current, lasers, microwaves, radiofrequencies, or heated fluids are types of ablation methods that may be used. This policy describes when endometrial ablation may be considered medically necessary.

**Note:** The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.

## **Policy Coverage Criteria**

Service	Medical Necessity
<b>Endometrial ablation</b>	Endometrial ablation may be considered medically necessary
	when the patient meets ALL of the following criteria:

Service	Medical Necessity
	<ul> <li>The patient is premenopausal with a normal endometrial cavity by ultrasound evaluation and has been diagnosed with menorrhagia or has patient-perceived heavy menstrual bleeding interfering with normal activities of daily life</li> <li>The patient is not pregnant and has no desire for future fertility</li> <li>The patient has tested negative for uterine cancer and endometrial hyperplasia, negative cervical cytology and endometrial tissue sampling/biopsy demonstrating lack of cancer or endometrial hyperplasia</li> <li>The device is approved for this procedure by the US Food and Drug Administation (FDA)</li> <li>The patient has failed to respond to more conservative therapies (e.g., medical therapy including treatment with hormones, medications or dilatation and curettage)</li> </ul>
	<b>Note:</b> See Related Information below for <b>Limitations</b>

# Coding

Code	Description	
СРТ		
58353	Endometrial ablation, without hysteroscopic guidance	
58356	Endometrial cryoablation with ultrasonic guidance, including endometrial curettage, when performed	
58563	Hysteroscopy, surgical, with endometrial ablation	
ICD-10 Codes Covered if Selection Criteria are Met:		
D25.0-D25.9	Leiomyoma of uterus	
N92.0-N92.6	Excessive, frequent, and irregular menstruation	
N93.0-N93.8	Abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding	

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### **Related Information**

#### Limitations

- If the patient has been diagnosed with menorrhagia or excessive bleeding in the context of submucosal myomata, the size should be less than 3 cm in diameter.
- Pathology test results must be performed within one year in order to meet criteria.

#### **Evidence Review**

## Background

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) defines endometrial ablation as the minimally invasive surgical procedure used to treat abnormal uterine bleeding in select women who have no desire for fertility. Abnormal uterine bleeding is defined as excessive menstrual blood loss which interferes with a woman's quality of life (physical, social, emotional and/or material).

Cryosurgical ablation uses probes at extremely low temperatures to freeze and destroy the endometrial lining of the uterus to reduce or prevent abnormal uterine bleeding from benign causes.

Electrocautery (resecting rollerball, loop, and triangular mesh) ablation is used to deliver energy via an electric current applied to the endometrial lining to cauterize the tissue.

Endometrial laser ablation (ELA) is a hysterosopic procedure in which light from a surgical laser is used to coagulate and destroy the endometrium, the glandular inner lining of the uterus.

Microwave ablation is when microwave energy is sent through a narrow, microwave antenna that has been placed inside the tissue. The heat created destroys the tissue.

Radiofrequency, impedance-controlled (RF) is a surgical device that uses RF energy to expand in the uterine cavity and then destroy the endometrial lining of the uterus. This technique is indicated for premenopausal women with menorrhagia from benign causes.



Thermal balloon endometrial ablation (TBEA) uses a balloon filled with heated fluid to destroy the endometrium. For hydrothermal endometrial ablation (HTEA), heated liquid is applied directly to the endometrium.

## **Regulatory Status**

The following devices have been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in endometrial ablation as a treatment for menorrhagia:

- Cryo probes
- Electric (resecting rollerball, loop, triangular mesh)
- Laser
- Microwave endometrial ablation (MEA) System
- High radiofrequency, impedance-controlled (RF)
- Thermoablation (heated saline, thermal fluid filled balloon)

ThermaChoice device for thermal balloon endometrial ablation (TBEA) and the Hydro ThermAblator device for hydrothermal endometrial ablation (HTEA) have been approved by the FDA.

#### References

- 1. American Family Physician Practice Guidelines: ACOG Guidelines on Endometrial Ablation. Am Fam Physician 2008 Feb; 77(4):545-546. http://www.aafp.org/afp/2008/0215/p545.html. Last accessed March 14, 2024.
- Johns Hopkins Medicine Health Library. Endometrial Ablation.
   http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/healthlibrary/test\_procedures/gynecology/endometrial\_ablation\_92,p07774/. Last accessed March 14, 2024.
- 3. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Clinical Guidelines (CG). Heavy Menstrual Bleeding. NG88. Published: March 14, 2018. Last Updated: May 24, 2021. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng88. Last accessed March 14, 2024.
- U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA). Medical Device Approval: NovaSure™ Impedance Controlled Endometrial Ablation System - P010013. Issued: 09/28/2001. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\_docs/pdf/P010013b.pdf. Last accessed March 14, 2024.



- U.S. Food & Drug Administration. Medical Device Approval: Microwave Endometrial Ablation (MEA) System P020031. Issued 09/23/2003. Page Last Updated: 11/20/2023. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpma/pma.cfm?id=P020031. Last accessed March 14, 2024.
- ACOG Practice Bulletin number 81 "Endometrial Ablation", May 2007, reaffirmed 2018; The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
   https://journals.lww.com/greenjournal/citation/2007/05000/acog\_practice\_bulletin\_no\_81\_endometrial.43.aspx. Last accessed March 14, 2024.
- 7. ACOG Committee Opinion No. 631 "Endometrial Intraepithelial Hyperplasia", May 2015; reaffirmed 2020; The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25932867/. Last accessed March 14, 2024.

## History

Date	Comments
09/16/19	New policy, approved August 13, 2019, effective January 1, 2020. Endometrial ablation may be considered medically necessary when the patient meets all of the criteria outlined in this policy.
08/01/20	Annual Review, approved July 2, 2020. No changes to policy statement.
08/01/21	Annual Review, approved July 9, 2021. No changes to policy statement, references updated.
07/01/22	Annual Review, approved June 27, 2022. No changes to policy statement, references updated.
11/01/23	Annual Review, approved October 23, 2023. No changes to policy statement, references updated.
04/01/24	Annual Review, approved March 25, 2024. No changes to policy statement, references updated.

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**Scope**: Medical policies are systematically developed guidelines that serve as a resource for Company staff when determining coverage for specific medical procedures, drugs or devices. Coverage for medical services is subject to the limits and conditions of the member benefit plan. Members and their providers should consult the member benefit booklet or contact a customer service representative to determine whether there are any benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. This medical policy only applies to Individual Plans.





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#### Language Assistance

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