Medical Policy
Adrenal-to-Brain Transplantation

Table of Contents
- Policy: Commercial
- Coding Information
- Information Pertaining to All Policies
- Policy: Medicare
- Description
- References
- Authorization Information
- Policy History
- Information Pertaining to All Policies

Policy Number: 627
BCBSA Reference Number: 7.01.43A
NCD/LCD: NA

Related Policies
- Deep brain stimulation for Parkinson’s tremor, #473

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity
Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Adrenal-to-brain transplantation with autograft or fetal allograft is INVESTIGATIONAL.

Prior Authorization Information
Pre-service approval is required for all inpatient services for all products.
See below for situations where prior authorization may be required or may not be required for outpatient services.
Yes indicates that prior authorization is required.
No indicates that prior authorization is not required.
N/A indicates that this service is primarily performed in an inpatient setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Coverage Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>This is not a covered service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>This is not a covered service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service</td>
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</tbody>
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CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes
Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.
CPT Codes
There is no specific CPT code for this service.

HCPCS Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>S2103</td>
<td>Adrenal tissue transplant to brain</td>
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Description
Parkinson's disease is a degenerative disease that includes symptoms of resting tremor, rigidity, and bradykinesia. The condition usually appears after age 40 years and progresses slowly over many years. Drug treatment with levodopa can usually restore smooth motor function for up to 5–10 years after onset of Parkinson's disease by permitting surviving dopaminergic cells to bypass a rate-limiting enzyme, tyrosine hydroxylase, and thus produce enough dopamine to maintain adequate motor function. Eventually, more dopaminergic cells die, leading to progressive disability.

The transplantation of adrenal medullary tissue to the corpus striatum is intended to ameliorate the motor and postural dysfunctions of Parkinson’s disease. Striatal dopamine is depleted in Parkinson’s disease patients. The rational for the procedure is that adrenal tissue may restore dopamine activity in the corpus striatum. Adrenal-to-brain transplantation can involve either autografts or fetal allografts.

Autotransplantation entails simultaneous adrenalectomy and craniotomy with subsequent implantation of adrenal medullary tissue. Adrenal tissue is usually implanted in fragments into the caudate nucleus at the margin of the lateral ventricle, such that the tissue is exposed to cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Tissue fragments can be anchored in place with surgical staples or with Gelfoam®. Besides the caudate nucleus, the putamen has also been used as an implantation site. Open microsurgical insertion of the tissue has been used in addition to stereotactic localization and implantation using a cannula.

Allografting involves harvesting adrenal tissue from an aborted fetus. The surgical techniques are the same as autotransplantation, with the exception of the adrenalectomy.

Summary
The medical literature regarding adrenal-to-brain transplantation for the treatment of Parkinson’s disease is limited to the description of uncontrolled, short-term studies with small sample sizes or case studies. Although some of these studies did report finding significant clinical improvements, unreasonably high morbidity and mortality rates are frequent. A few pathologic reports on adrenal-to-brain recipients demonstrated very few to no surviving transplanted cells after 6 months to a year following surgery. Due to the lack of long term outcomes data for large controlled randomized trials and reports of high rates of complications and death in the existing literature, the American Academy of Neurology concluded that adrenal-to-brain transplantation for the treatment of Parkinson’s disease should be considered unacceptable for safety reasons. For these reasons, the procedure is considered investigational.

Policy History

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies
Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:
Medical Policy Terms of Use
Managed Care Guidelines
Indemnity/PPO Guidelines
Clinical Exception Process
Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines

References