Medical Policy

Magnetic Resonance–Guided Focused Ultrasound

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• Policy: Medicare
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Policy Number: 243
BCBSA Reference Number: 7.01.109
NCD/LCD: Magnetic Resonance Image Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (MRgFUS) for Essential Tremor (L37421)

Related Policies

• Occlusion of Uterine Arteries Using Transcatheter Embolization #242
• Radiofrequency Ablation of Miscellaneous Solid Tumors Excluding Liver Tumors #259

Policy

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

Magnetic resonance guided high-intensity ultrasound ablation may be considered **MEDICALLY NECESSARY** for pain palliation in adult patients with metastatic bone cancer who failed or are not candidates for radiotherapy.

Magnetic resonance-guided high-intensity ultrasound ablation may be considered **MEDICALLY NECESSARY** for the treatment of medicine-refractory essential tremors.

Magnetic resonance-guided high-intensity ultrasound ablation is considered **INVESTIGATIONAL** in all other situations including but not limited to:

• Treatment of uterine fibroids; and
• Treatment of other tumors (eg, brain cancer, prostate cancer, and breast cancer, desmoid).

Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living in Massachusetts can be found through the link below.

Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) for National Government Services, Inc.

Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Magnetic Resonance Image Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (MRgFUS) for Essential Tremor (L37421)
Note: To review the specific LCD, please remember to click “accept” on the CMS licensing agreement at the bottom of the CMS webpage.

For medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living outside of Massachusetts, please see the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website at https://www.cms.gov for information regarding your specific jurisdiction.

Prior Authorization Information

Inpatient
- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization IS REQUIRED for all products if the procedure is performed inpatient.

Outpatient
- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization might be required if the procedure is performed outpatient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO Blue℠</td>
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<td>Medicare PPO Blue℠</td>
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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.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.

The above medical necessity criteria MUST be met for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0398T</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance image guided high intensity focused ultrasound (mrgfus), stereotactic ablation lesion, intracranial for movement disorder including stereotactic navigation and frame placement when performed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following ICD Diagnosis Code is considered medically necessary when submitted with the CPT code above if medical necessity criteria are met:

ICD-10 diagnosis coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10 Diagnosis code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G25.0</td>
<td>Essential tremor</td>
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</table>

The following CPT codes are considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:
### CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0071T</td>
<td>Focused ultrasound ablation of uterine leiomyomata, including MR guidance; total leiomyomata volume less than 200 cc of tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0072T</td>
<td>Focused ultrasound ablation of uterine leiomyomata, including MR guidance; total leiomyomata volume greater or equal to 200 cc of tissue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

**Uterine Fibroids**

Uterine fibroids are one of the most common conditions affecting women in the reproductive years. Symptoms of uterine fibroids include menorrhagia, pelvic pressure, or pain.

**Treatment**

Several approaches currently available to treat symptomatic uterine fibroids include hysterectomy, abdominal myomectomy, laparoscopic and hysteroscopic myomectomy, hormone therapy, uterine artery embolization, and watchful waiting. Hysterectomy and various myomectomy procedures are considered the criterion standard treatments.

**Metastatic Bone Disease**

Metastatic bone disease is one of the most common causes of cancer pain.

**Treatment**

Existing treatments include conservative measures (eg, massage, exercise) and pharmacologic agents (eg, analgesics, bisphosphonates, corticosteroids). For patients who do not respond to these treatments, standard care is external-beam radiotherapy. However, a substantial proportion of patients have residual pain after radiotherapy, and there is a need for alternative treatments for these patients (One option, radiofrequency ablation, is addressed in related policy # 259).

**Essential Tremors**

ET is the most common movement disorder, with an estimated prevalence of 5% worldwide. ET most often affects the hands and arms, may affect head and voice, and rarely includes the face, legs, and trunk. ET is heterogeneous among patients, varying in frequency, amplitude, causes of exacerbation, and association with other neurologic deficits.

**Treatment**

The neuropathology of ET is uncertain, with some evidence suggesting that ET is localized in the brainstem and cerebellum. If patients with ET experience intermittent or persistent disability due to the tremors, initial therapy is with drugs (b-blockers or anticonvulsants). For medicine-refractory patients, surgery (deep brain stimulation or thalamotomy) may be offered, though high rates of adverse events have been observed.

**Magnetic Resonance-Guided Focused Ultrasound**

MRgFUS is a noninvasive treatment that combines two technologies: focused ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The ultrasound beam penetrates through the soft tissues and, using MRI for guidance and monitoring, the beam can be focused on targeted sites. Ultrasound causes a local increase in temperature in the target tissue, resulting in coagulation necrosis while sparing the surrounding normal structures. Ultrasound waves from each sonication are directed at a focal point that has a maximum focal volume of 20 nm in diameter and 15 nm in height/length. This causes a rapid rise in temperature (ie, to 65°C-85°C), which is sufficient to ablate tissue at the focal point. In addition to providing guidance, the associated MRI can provide online thermometric imaging, a temperature "map", to confirm the therapeutic effect of the ablation treatment and allow for real-time adjustment of the treatment parameters.
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the ExAblate MRgFUS system (InSightec) for two indications: treatment of uterine fibroids (leiomyomata) and palliation of pain associated with tumors metastatic to bone. The ultrasound equipment is specifically designed to be compatible with magnetic resonance magnets, and it is integrated into standard clinical MRI units; it also includes a patient table, which has a cradle that houses the focused ultrasound transducer in water or a light oil bath. Some models have a detachable cradle; only certain cradle types can be used for palliation of pain associated with metastatic bone cancer. For treating pain associated with bone metastases, the aim of MRgFUS is to destroy nerves in the bone surface surrounding the tumor.

MRgFUS is also being investigated for the treatment of other tumors, including breast, prostate, brain, and desmoid tumors as well as nonspinal osteoid osteoma.

Summary
An integrated system providing magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) treatment is proposed as a noninvasive therapy for uterine fibroids and pain palliation of bone metastases. MRgFUS is also being investigated as a treatment of other benign and malignant tumors as well as essential tremors.

For individuals who have uterine fibroids who receive MRgFUS, the evidence includes two small randomized controlled trials (RCTs), nonrandomized comparative studies, and case series. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, quality of life (QOL), resource utilization, and treatment-related morbidity. One RCT (n=20) has reported some health outcomes but its primary purpose was to determine the feasibility of a larger trial. It did not find statistically significant differences in QOL outcomes between active and sham treatment groups, but it did find lower fibroid volumes after active treatment. This trial did not have an active comparator, the clinical significance of the primary outcome was unclear, and there were no follow-up data beyond one year. The second RCT (n=49) is ongoing; preliminary results at 6 weeks posttreatment, comparing MRgFUS with uterine artery embolization have shown that the 2 groups are comparable in medication use and symptom improvement following treatments. Patients in the MRgFUS group reported recovering significantly faster than patients in the uterine artery embolization group, as measured by time to return to work and time to normal activities. In a separate 2013 comparative study, outcomes appeared to be better with uterine artery embolization than with MRgFUS. Long-term data on the treatment effects, recurrence rates, and impact on future fertility and pregnancy are lacking. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals with metastatic bone cancer who have failed or are not candidates for radiotherapy who receive MRgFUS, the evidence includes a sham-controlled randomized trial and several case series. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, health status measures, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. The RCT found statistically significant improvements after MRgFUS in a composite outcome comprised of a reduction in pain and morphine use, and in pain reduction as a stand-alone outcome. A substantial proportion of patients in the treatment group experienced adverse events but most events were transient and not severe. The case series reported reductions in pain following MRgFUS treatment, consistent with the RCT. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals with other tumors (eg, breast cancer, brain cancer, prostate cancer, desmoid, nonspinal osteoid osteoma) who receive MRgFUS, the evidence includes small case series. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, health status measures, and treatment-related morbidity. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals with medicine-refractory essential tremors who receive MRgFUS, the evidence includes two systematic reviews that identified an RCT and several observational studies. The relevant outcomes include symptoms, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. The assessment did not pool study results but concluded that, overall, MRgFUS decreased tremor severity and improved QOL. The sham-controlled randomized trial found significant improvements in the treatment group in tremor severity, functional improvement, and QOL after three months of follow-up. The improvements in hand tremor score, function, and QOL were maintained at the two-year follow-up. The
evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/2017</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/2016</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Policy statements unchanged. Global change to policy to remove “imaging” (eg, title, policy statement) to standardize terminology to magnetic resonance–guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2016</td>
<td>Clarified coding information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2013</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Policy changed to single investigational statement; no change to intent of policy. Policy title changed to MRI-Guided Focused Ultrasound (MRgFUS). Effective 8/1/2013.</td>
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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