



MASSACHUSETTS

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Medical Policy

Ovarian and Internal Iliac Vein Embolization as a Treatment of Pelvic Congestion Syndrome

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Policy Number: 266

BCBSA Reference Number: 4.01.18

NCD/LCD: NA

Related Policies

Occlusion of Uterine Arteries Using Transcatheter Embolization or Laparoscopic Occlusion to Treat Uterine Fibroids #242

Policy

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

Embolization of the ovarian vein and internal iliac veins as a treatment of pelvic congestion syndrome is **INVESTIGATIONAL**.

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**.

	Outpatient
Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)	This is not a covered service.
Commercial PPO and Indemnity	This is not a covered service.
Medicare HMO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.
Medicare PPO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes

The following codes are included below for informational purposes. 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

CPT codes:	Code Description
37241	Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; venous, other than hemorrhage (eg, congenital or acquired venous malformations, venous and capillary hemangiomas, varices, varicoceles)
37242	Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; arterial, other than hemorrhage or tumor (eg, congenital or acquired arterial malformations, arteriovenous malformations, arteriovenous fistulas, aneurysms, pseudoaneurysms)
75894	Transcatheter therapy, embolization, any method, radiological supervision and interpretation

ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis codes:	Code Description
N94.89	Other specified conditions associated with female genital organs and menstrual cycle

Description

Pelvic congestion syndrome is a condition of chronic pelvic pain of variable location and intensity, which is associated with dyspareunia, postcoital pain, and is often aggravated by standing. The underlying etiology is thought to be related to varices of the ovarian veins, leading to pelvic congestion. Pelvic congestion syndrome is often a diagnosis of exclusion, with the identification of varices by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT) scanning, or contrast venography.

For those who fail medical therapy with analgesics, surgical ligation of the ovarian vein has been considered. More recently, embolization therapy of the ovarian and internal iliac veins has been proposed. Vein embolization can be performed using a variety of materials including coils, glue, and gel foam.

Embolization of the ovarian and internal iliac veins has been proposed as a treatment for patients who fail medical therapy with analgesics. Embolization therapy involves the occlusion of blood flow through the ovarian and internal iliac veins with coils, foam, or a chemical sclerosant. The internal iliac veins may be treated at the same time or a later date to prevent recurrence.

Summary

Randomized controlled studies using well-defined diagnostic criteria are required to establish the safety and efficacy of this procedure. The available literature regarding embolization therapy for the treatment of pelvic congestion syndrome is inadequate to draw clinical conclusions; thus the treatment is considered investigational.

Policy History

Date	Action
10/2018	BCBSA National medical policy review. No change to policy statement. New references added.
10/2016	New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.
9/2014	New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.
6/2014	Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes, effective 10/2015.
1/2014	Updated to add new CPT codes 37241 and 37242 and remove deleted code 37204.
6/2013	New references from BCBSA National medical policy.
11/2011-4/2012	Medical policy ICD 10 remediation: Formatting, editing and coding updates. No changes to policy statements.
9/2011	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group – Urology, Obstetrics and Gynecology. No changes to policy statements.
10/2010	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Obstetrics and Gynecology. No changes to policy statements.
9/1/2010	Medical policy 266 created.

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

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3. Mahmoud O, Vikatmaa P, Aho P, et al. Efficacy of endovascular treatment for pelvic congestion syndrome. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord.* Jul 2016;4(3):355-370. PMID 27318059
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7. Kwon SH, Oh JH, Ko KR, et al. Transcatheter ovarian vein embolization using coils for the treatment of pelvic congestion syndrome. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol.* Jul-Aug 2007;30(4):655-661. PMID 17468903
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10. Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR). Pelvic Congestion Syndrome - Chronic Pelvic Pain in Women (Patient information). n.d.; <http://www.sirweb.org/patients/chronic-pelvic-pain/>. Accessed July, 2016.