Medical Policy
Ultrafiltration in Decompensated Heart Failure

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Policy Number: 542
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.02.22
NCD/LCD: NA

Related Policies
None

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

The use of ultrafiltration is considered INVESTIGATIONAL in patients with heart failure.

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.

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<th>Outpatient</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
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<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
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<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
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<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</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.

CPT Codes
There is no specific CPT code for this service.

Description
Heart Failure
Heart failure is a relatively common condition that frequently results in hospitalizations and readmissions.

Treatment
Various treatment approaches are being explored, especially when the condition is refractory to conventional therapy. Ultrafiltration, also referred to as aquapheresis, is a technique being investigated for a possible role in hospitalized patients with marked volume overload from heart failure. It is used to remove fluid from the blood via pressure differentials during treatment with a dialysis machine or similar filtration device.

It has been suggested that ultrafiltration may offer greater and more expeditious volume and sodium removal than conventional therapies, particularly in patients with decompensated heart failure whose fluid overload is unresponsive to medical management.

Newer devices that allow continuous ultrafiltration in ambulatory patients are under investigation to reduce volume overload.

Outcome Measures
Heart failure is a condition with a variable natural history and multiple confounders of outcome. Clinical outcomes of interest in the treatment of heart failure include survival, hospitalization, complications, and quality of life; although removal of fluid and sodium, and weight loss, are important, they are surrogate outcomes that do not necessarily translate into clinical outcomes. Because ultrafiltration does not directly affect ventricular function, its effect on clinical outcomes is difficult to evaluate.

Summary
Ultrafiltration is used to remove excess fluid from patients with volume overload and heart failure. It removes fluid from the blood by using pressure differentials with dialysis equipment or similar filtration devices.

For individuals who have decompensated heart failure who receive ultrafiltration, the evidence includes randomized controlled trials and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, quality of life, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. A number of randomized controlled trials and meta-analyses of these controlled trials have been published. Meta-analyses did not find significant differences in all-cause mortality in patients receiving ultrafiltration or diuretics, and nearly all meta-analyses found no significant between-group differences in rehospitalization rates. Randomized controlled trials and meta-analysis found that patients undergoing ultrafiltration had significantly greater weight loss and more fluid removal than diuretic therapy. Although pooled analyses of randomized controlled trials did not find significant differences in adverse events in groups receiving ultrafiltration or diuretics, some randomized controlled trials (eg, CARESS, AVOID-HR) have reported higher rates of adverse events after ultrafiltration, including significant worsening of renal function and treatment-related serious adverse events. The available trials have several methodologic limitations (eg, unblinded outcome assessment, incomplete information on patient status). Moreover, long-term outcomes (ie, >1 year) have not been reported. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Policy History

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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
15. McMurray JJ, Adamopoulos S, Anker SD, et al. ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2012: The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Heart Failure 2012 of the European Society of Cardiology. Developed in collaboration with the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC. Eur Heart J. Jul 2012;33(14):1787-1847. PMID 22611136.
