

MEDICAL POLICY

MEDICAL POLICY DETAILS	
Medical Policy Title	Endometrial Ablation
Policy Number	4.01.01
Category	Technology Assessment
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Product Disclaimer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If a product excludes coverage for a service, it is not covered, and medical policy criteria do not apply.</i> • <i>If a commercial product (including an Essential Plan or Child Health Plus product), medical policy criteria apply to the benefit.</i> • <i>If a Medicaid product covers a specific service, and there are no New York State Medicaid guidelines (eMedNY) criteria, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit.</i> • <i>If a Medicare product (including Medicare HMO-Dual Special Needs Program (DSNP) product) covers a specific service, and there is no national or local Medicare coverage decision for the service, medical policy criteria apply to the benefit.</i> • <i>If a Medicare HMO-Dual Special Needs Program (DSNP) product DOES NOT cover a specific service, please refer to the Medicaid Product coverage line.</i>

POLICY STATEMENT

- I. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, endometrial ablation is considered **medically appropriate** when the following criteria are met:
- The patient has experienced menorrhagia/menometrorrhagia (“abnormal uterine bleed”) for greater than three menstrual cycles; and
 - The patient has been treated with and has failed to respond to hormone therapy (contraceptives, progestin) for three consecutive menstrual cycles, or there is a contraindication to hormone therapy; and
 - The symptoms are severe enough to warrant surgical intervention (e.g., hysterectomy); and
 - The symptoms interfere with activities of daily living (ADLs) or results in anemia that is unresponsive to treatment; and
 - The results of a Pap smear within the past 12 months are within normal limits; and
 - Endometrium is normal within the last six to 12 months, as evidenced by ONE of the following:
 - Hysteroscopy with dilation and curettage (D & C);
 - Transvaginal ultrasound; or
 - Sonohysterogram; and
 - The patient is not pregnant, and there is no desire for future pregnancy; and
 - The device is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- II. Endometrial ablation is considered **medically appropriate** to stop residual menstrual bleeding for those members with a diagnosis of gender dysphoria and meet criteria for a gonadectomy after hormone therapy, unless hormone therapy is medically contraindicated, or the patient identifies as nonbinary and/or elects not to pursue hormone therapy. (*Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #7.01.84 Gender Affirming Surgery and Treatments for Commercial and Medicare Advantage Members and #7.01.105 Gender Reassignment/Gender Affirming Surgery and Treatments for Medicaid Managed Care Plan and Health and Recovery Plan Members*).

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III. Contraindications:

A. Contraindications for endometrial ablation include:

1. Known or suspected endometrial carcinoma or pre-malignant change of the endometrium (e.g., pre-cancerous endometrial abnormalities);
2. Enlarged uterus (e.g., greater than 10 cm in length or comparable to 12 or more weeks of gestation);
3. Any anatomic or pathologic condition in which weakness of the myometrium could exist (e.g., history of previous classical cesarean section(s), transmural myomectomy, history of previous endometrial ablation procedure or endometrial resection);
4. The patient is on medications that could thin the myometrial muscles, such as long-term steroid use (except for inhaler or nasal therapy for asthma);
5. Uterine prolapse;
6. Submucosal myomas;
7. Active genital or urinary tract infection (e.g., cervicitis, vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis, or cystitis);
8. Pregnancy or desire to become pregnant in the future;
9. Intrauterine device (IUD) in place; or
10. Active pelvic inflammatory disease.

B. Thermal balloon endometrial ablation is contraindicated in patients who have a history of latex allergy or who have demonstrated sensitivity to latex material.

C. Microwave ablation is contraindicated in patients who have **ALL** of the following:

1. Essure contraceptive micro-inserts in place;
2. Myometrial thickness less than 10 mm; and
3. Uterine sounding length less than 6 cm.

IV. Based upon our criteria and assessment of the peer-reviewed literature, other methods of endometrial ablation (e.g., chemoablation, photodynamic endometrial ablation) have not been medically proven to be effective and, therefore, are considered **investigational**.

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #7.01.84 Gender Affirming Surgery and Treatments for Commercial and Medicare Advantage Members.

Refer to Corporate Medical Policy #7.01.105 Gender Reassignment/Gender Affirming Surgery and Treatments for Medicaid Managed Care Plan and Health and Recovery Plan Members.

POLICY GUIDELINES

Individuals with abnormal uterine bleed (menorrhagia) should be screened for possible reasons for the condition, and, if results appear positive, further hematologic work-up should be performed. Examples of “red flags” indicating that further work-up should be completed for a patient include a relative who has an inherited bleeding disorder, prolonged bleeding from small wounds or following dental procedures, heavy and prolonged bleeding following surgical procedures, easy bruising, spontaneous nosebleeds, blood in the stool or bleeding ulcer requiring urgent medical care, anemia requiring transfusion, heavy menses resulting in anemia, passing of large clots with menses or soaking more than one pad hourly, or heavy bleeding during or following childbirth.

DESCRIPTION

Endometrial ablation is a method of treating abnormal uterine bleed through destruction of the endometrial lining. Endometrial ablation is an alternative to hysterectomy for women with abnormal uterine bleed from benign causes, who have found medical therapy ineffective or contraindicated.

In addition, in order to exclude other conditions, thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) testing are often performed prior to endometrial ablation, to confirm that these are within normal limits.

Several devices have been developed that utilize various modalities to accomplish endometrial ablation, including, but not limited to laser therapy, resecting loop rollerball using electric current, thermal ablation using a liquid-filled balloon, microwave, electrode array or cryosurgical device.

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Thermal fluid-filled balloon, cryosurgical endometrial ablation, instillation of heated saline, and radiofrequency ablation can be performed without general anesthesia in a physician's office and do not require hysteroscopic guidance. Microwave ablation with the Microwave Endometrial Ablation System (MEA) may also be performed in a physician's office but does require use of the hysteroscope.

Methods that utilize direct hysteroscopic visualization include, but are not limited to:

- I. Hydrothermal (e.g., Hydro ThermAblator, Genesys HTA System);
- II. Neodymium-yttrium aluminum garnet (Nd-YAG) laser;
- III. Resectoscope/resecting loop; and
- IV. Rollerball.

Methods that do not utilize direct hysteroscopic visualization include, but are not limited to:

- I. Cryoablation (e.g., Her Option);
- II. Laser interstitial hyperthermy;
- III. Microwave (e.g., MEA System);
- IV. Radiofrequency (e.g., NovaSure); and
- V. Thermal balloon (e.g., ThermaChoice).

RATIONALE

Several first-generation hysteroscopically aided and second-generation non-hysteroscopically aided devices have been approved by the FDA as a safe and effective alternative to hysterectomy in premenopausal patients with heavy menstrual bleeding due to benign causes for whom childbearing is complete. In 2021, the FDA published guidelines listing contraindications for endometrial ablation which include, but are not limited to, pregnancy, previous endometrial ablation or endometrial resection, previous cesarean section, or infection at the time of treatment.

Several studies have been published that address the various techniques of endometrial ablation as an alternative to hysterectomy for the treatment of abnormal uterine bleed (menorrhagia). In summary, the studies show that endometrial ablation has become the surgical treatment of choice for dysfunctional uterine bleeding when hysterectomy is not desired. In the short-term, hysteroscopic and non-hysteroscopic endometrial ablation techniques have been proven to be safe and effective in reducing excessive menstrual bleeding, when specific criteria are met.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) practice bulletin addressing endometrial ablation considered the following recommendations and conclusions to be based on good and consistent scientific evidence (Level A):

1. For women with normal endometrial cavities, resectoscopic endometrial ablation and nonresectoscopic endometrial ablation systems appear to be equivalent with respect to successful reduction in menstrual flow and patient satisfaction at 1 year following index surgery.
2. Resectoscopic endometrial ablation is associated with a high degree of patient satisfaction but not as high as hysterectomy.

In a 2017 article by Klebanoff et. al., the authors sought to determine the incidence and predictors of failed standard of care associated with second-generation endometrial ablation. "Failed" is defined as need for surgical re-intervention. The retrospective cohort study was conducted on subjects undergoing second-generation endometrial ablation between October 2003 and March 2016. Second-generation devices utilized during the study period included the radiofrequency ablation device (RFA), hydrothermal ablation device (HTA), and uterine balloon ablation system (UBA). Of the 5,936 women participating in the study, the surgical re-intervention rate was found to be 15.6%. Age, ethnicity, and radiofrequency ablation were significant risk factors for failed endometrial ablation, and menorrhagia was the leading indication for re-intervention.

The World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit, interdisciplinary professional and educational organization that promotes evidence based care, education, research, advocacy, public policy and respect in transgender health. WPATH publishes documents supporting medical necessary and appropriate care for transgender or transition-related treatments. These are known as the Standards of Care (SOC). WPATHs SOC states that menstrual suppression may impact gender dysphoria and can act as an initial step allowing for "...further exploration of

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gender-related goals of care, prioritization of other mental health care, or both, especially for those who experience worsening gender dysphoria from unwanted uterine bleeding”. Testosterone therapy typically causes cessation of menstruation within six months, but is impacted by the dose, route, frequency, body habitus, and other co-occurring medical conditions that may exist. Residual bleeding can occur after hormone therapy. Endometrial ablation can be offered for those that decline hysterectomy and/or hormone therapy (e.g., nonbinary) or in situations where those considerations may be contraindicated. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists agrees with WPATH's statement regarding the impact of menstrual suppression to decrease gender dysphoria associated with menses, public restroom use for menstrual hygiene and its impact on individuals' attitudes and safety.

CODES

- Eligibility for reimbursement is based upon the benefits set forth in the member's subscriber contract.
- **CODES MAY NOT BE COVERED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. PLEASE READ THE POLICY AND GUIDELINES STATEMENTS CAREFULLY.**
- Codes may not be all inclusive as the AMA and CMS code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.
- Code Key: Experimental/Investigational = (E/I), Not medically necessary/ appropriate = (NMN).

CPT Codes

Code	Description
58353	Endometrial ablation, thermal, without hysteroscopic guidance
58356	Endometrial cryoablation with ultrasonic guidance, including endometrial curettage, when performed
58563	Hysteroscopy, surgical; with endometrial ablation (e.g., endometrial resection, electro-surgical ablation, thermoablation)

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HCPCS Codes

Code	Description
No specific code(s)	

ICD10 Codes**Medically Appropriate codes for when criteria are met under Policy Statement I:**

Code	Description
F64.0-F64.9	Gender identity disorders (code range)
N92.0	Excessive and frequent menstruation with regular cycle
N92.1	Excessive and frequent menstruation with irregular cycle
N92.4	Excessive bleeding in the premenopausal period
N93.8	Other specified abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding
N93.9	Abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding, unspecified
Z87.890	Personal history of sex reassignment

Contraindicated conditions Policy Statement II (not an all-inclusive list of codes)

Code	Description
D07.0	Carcinoma in situ of endometrium
D25.0	Submucous leiomyoma of uterus

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Code	Description
N81.2	Incomplete uterovaginal prolapse
N81.3	Complete uterovaginal prolapse
N81.4	Uterovaginal prolapse, unspecified
N85.00	Endometrial hyperplasia, unspecified
N85.02	Endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia [EIN]
N85.2	Hypertrophy of uterus

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*Key Article

KEY WORDS

Endometrial ablation, Her Option, Hydro ThermAblator, MEA System, Novasure, Resectoscope, Resecting loop, Rollerball, ThermaChoice, Thermal balloon therapy, gender affirming surgery, secondary sex characteristics.

CMS COVERAGE FOR MEDICARE PRODUCT MEMBERS

Based on our review, endometrial ablation is not addressed in National or Regional Medicare coverage determinations or policies.

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