Clinical Policy: Varicose Vein Treatment
Reference Number: WA.CP.MP.522
Last Review Date: 10/19

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description
This policy describes the medical necessity requirements for endovenous laser ablation (EVLA), radiofrequency ablation (RFA), sclerotherapy, phlebectomy and ligation/stripping of varicose veins.

Required Documentation
- Ultrasound results
- Office visit notes

Policy/Criteria
I. It is the policy of Coordinated Care of Washington, Inc., in accordance with the Health Care Authority’s Health Technology Assessment, that endovenous laser ablation (EVLA), radiofrequency ablation (RFA), sclerotherapy, phlebectomy and ligation/stripping are medically necessary for the following indications:
   A. Varicose veins, one of the following:
      1. Perforating vein located beneath a healed or open venous ulcer, and both of the following:
         a. Junctional reflux ≥500 milliseconds
         b. Diameter ≥3.5 mm;
      2. Ultrasound-documented varicosities of the greater saphenous venin, smaller saphenous vein, or performing veins, and both of the following:
         a. Junctional reflux ≥ 500 milliseconds;
         b. Vein size ≥ 3 mm;
         c. Complications attributed to the varicosities, including any of the following:
            i. Intractable ulceration;
            ii. Hemorrhage or recurrent bleeding episodes from a ruptured varicosity;
            iii. Recurrent superficial thrombophlebitis;
            iv. Severe and persistent pain and swelling, including both of the following:
               a) Duration ≥ 3 months;
               b) Failure of ≥ 3 months of conservative treatment including compression therapy, unless contraindicated (i.e., suspected or proven peripheral arterial disease, severe peripheral neuropathy, etc.);
   B. Does NOT include any of the following contraindications:
      1. Previous administration of sclerotherapy agent < 6 weeks prior;
      2. Pregnant or within 3 months after delivery;
      3. Acute febrile illness;
      4. Local or general infection;
      5. Severe distal arterial occlusive disease (ankle-brachial index 0.4 or less);
      6. Critical limb ischemia, arterial ulcer(s), gangrene;
7. Obliteration of deep venous system;
8. Recent deep venous thrombosis;
9. Acute deep venous thrombophlebitis or acute superficial thrombophlebitis;
10. Inability to ambulate;
11. Tortuosity of the great saphenous vein severe enough to impede catheter placement;
12. Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome or other congenital venous abnormalities.

II. It is the policy of Coordinated Care of Washington, Inc., in accordance with the Health Care Authority’s Health Technology Assessment, that varicose vein treatment is not medically necessary for any of the following indications:
A. Asymptomatic varicose veins
   1. Superficial reticular veins and/or telangiectasias
B. For the treatment of all other conditions than those specified above.

III. It is the policy of Coordinated Care of Washington, Inc., that cyanoacrylate adhesive (e.g., VenaSeal™) is considered investigational for the treatment of varicose veins.

IV. It is the policy of Coordinated Care of Washington, Inc., in accordance with the Health Care Authority, that endovenous catheter directed chemical ablation with balloon isolation of incompetent extremity vein is not a covered service.

Background
Varicose veins can cause significant pain and discomfort, superficial thrombophlebitis, bleeding, and ulceration. As such, chronic venous insufficiency, including symptomatic varicosities, can have a substantial negative impact on quality of life. The pathophysiology that leads to these varicosities include inadequate muscle pump function, incompetent venous valves (reflux), and venous obstruction.

According to clinical practice guidelines by the Society for Vascular Surgery and the American Venous Form, sclerotherapy is a recommended treatment option for varicose veins. Sclerotherapy is a minimally invasive and cost effective procedure used to treat varicose veins. To perform this procedure, chemical irritants are injected into the unwanted vein to close varicosities. Destruction of venous endothelial cells and the formation of a fibrotic obstruction facilitate the venous closure due to injection of sclerosing agents. Liquid and foam sclerotherapy are the two predominant modalities for the introduction of sclerosing agents; examples of such sclerosing agents include osmotic, alcohol and detergent agents. A systemic review by Tisi et al evaluated 17 randomized controlled trials, and concluded that choice of sclerosing agents, dose, formulation (foam versus liquid), among other factors lack a significant effect on the efficacy of sclerotherapy for varicose veins.

Although cyanoacrylate adhesive has been introduced as an injectable agent for use in sclerotherapy, future follow-up studies are needed to support the efficacy and safety in treatment of varicose veins. The notable literature currently consists of a retrospective and a prospective study without randomization. Further long-term studies are needed to support the use of cyanoacrylate prior to integration into medical necessity guidelines.
**Coding Implications**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT® Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36465</td>
<td>Injection of non-compounded foam sclerosant with ultrasound compression maneuvers to guide dispersion of the injectate, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring; single incompetent extremity truncal vein (eg, great saphenous vein, accessory saphenous vein)</td>
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<tr>
<td>36466</td>
<td>Injection of non-compounded foam sclerosant with ultrasound compression maneuvers to guide dispersion of the injectate, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring; multiple incompetent truncal veins (eg, great saphenous vein, accessory saphenous vein), same leg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>36470</td>
<td>Injection of sclerosant; single incompetent vein (other than telangiectasia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>36471</td>
<td>Injection of sclerosant; multiple incompetent veins (other than telangiectasia), same leg</td>
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<tr>
<td>36473</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, mechanochemical; first vein treated</td>
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<tr>
<td>36474</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, mechanochemical; subsequent vein(s) treated in a single extremity, each through separate access sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>36475</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, radiofrequency; first vein treated</td>
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<tr>
<td>36476</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, radiofrequency; subsequent vein(s) treated in a single extremity, each through separate access sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>36478</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, laser; first vein treated</td>
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<tr>
<td>36479</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous, laser; subsequent vein(s) treated in a single extremity, each through separate access sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37765</td>
<td>Stab phlebectomy of varicose veins, 1 extremity; 10-20 stab incisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>37766</td>
<td>Stab phlebectomy of varicose veins, 1 extremity; more than 20 incisions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37780</td>
<td>Ligation and division of short saphenous vein at saphenopopliteal junction</td>
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<tr>
<td>37785</td>
<td>Ligation, division and/or excision of varicose vein cluster(s), 1 leg</td>
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Varicose Vein Treatment

CPT® Codes | Description
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0524T | Endovenous catheter directed chemical ablation with balloon isolation of incompetent extremity vein, open or percutaneous, including all vascular access, catheter manipulation, diagnostic imaging, imaging guidance and monitoring

Codes that do not support medical necessity

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<td>36482</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, by transcatheter delivery of a chemical adhesive (eg, cyanoacrylate) remote from the access site, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous; first vein treated</td>
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<tr>
<td>36483</td>
<td>Endovenous ablation therapy of incompetent vein, extremity, by transcatheter delivery of a chemical adhesive (eg, cyanoacrylate) remote from the access site, inclusive of all imaging guidance and monitoring, percutaneous; subsequent vein(s) treated in a single extremity, each through separate access sites (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)</td>
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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals

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References


Important Reminder
This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

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