TITLE: HEART/LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 22, 2019

This policy was developed with input from specialists in cardiology, cardiovascular surgery, pulmonology, thoracic surgery and transplant surgery, and endorsed by the Medical Policy Committee.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ BEFORE USING THIS POLICY

These services may or may not be covered by all Medica plans. Please refer to the member’s plan document for specific coverage information. If there is a difference between this general information and the member's plan document, the member’s plan document will be used to determine coverage. With respect to Medicare and Minnesota Health Care Programs, this policy will apply unless those programs require different coverage. Members may contact Medica Customer Service at the phone number listed on their member identification card to discuss their benefits more specifically. Providers with questions about this Medica utilization management policy may call the Medica Provider Service Center toll-free at 1-800-458-5512.

Medica utilization management policies are not medical advice. Members should consult with appropriate health care providers to obtain needed medical advice, care and treatment.

PURPOSE

To promote consistency between reviewers in utilization management decision-making by providing the criteria that determines the medical necessity of heart/lung transplantation. The Benefit Considerations box below outlines the process for addressing the needs of individuals who do not meet these criteria.

BACKGROUND

Definitions

A. Total artificial heart (TAH) is an implantable biventricular support device that serves as a total replacement for both ventricles of the failing heart. The ventricles and valves are surgically excised and the device is sewn to the remaining atria (top half of the heart). The TAH replaces the function of the two ventricles and four valves by pumping blood to both the pulmonary and systemic circulation. The TAH provides circulatory support while waiting for a donor heart and may also restore kidney and liver function due to improved blood flow. The TAH is connected to two lines that exit through the skin and connect to a large power generating console, which operates and monitors the device, while the patient is hospitalized. A portable power generating device (SynCardia Freedom® Driver System) is also available which allows the patient to leave the hospital. Currently there is only one FDA approved device, SynCardia temporary Total Artificial Heart (TAH-t).

B. Transplant or graft is a portion of the body or a complete organ removed from its natural site and transferred to a separate site in the same or different individual.

C. Substance use disorder, as defined by the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), is a problematic pattern of use of an intoxicating substance leading to clinically significant impairment or distress. The symptoms associated with a substance use disorder fall into four major groupings: impaired control, social impairment, risky use, and pharmacological criteria (i.e., tolerance and withdrawal).

D. Transplant evaluation is a physical and psychosocial exam to determine if an individual is an acceptable candidate for transplantation. The specific exams and tests depend on the individual’s diagnosis and health history and vary from hospital to hospital. Tests may include the following: cardiac evaluation; lung function tests; lab tests, including blood typing, chemistry panels, and serology testing for hepatitis, HIV and other common viruses; appropriate cancer surveillance, as indicated (e.g., colonoscopy, pap smear, mammogram, prostate cancer screening); dental evaluation with treatment of existing problems;
psychosocial evaluation. Additional testing or clearance may be required to address other significant
coexisting medical conditions.

E. A Ventricular Assist Device (VAD) describes any of a variety of mechanical blood pumps that are used
singularly to replace the function of either the right, left or both ventricles. A VAD may be appropriate in,
but not limited to, the following situations:
1. To support individuals who have had open heart surgery and cannot be weaned from
cardiopulmonary bypass.
2. To support individuals after an acute myocardial infarction. Ventricular assistance after cardiotomy or
a heart attack is usually short term (one day to two weeks).
3. To support individuals awaiting a heart transplant (bridge to transplant).
4. To support individuals in persistent/severe cardiogenic shock from any etiology.

BENEFIT CONSIDERATIONS
1. Prior authorization is required for:
   • Heart/Lung Transplantation Evaluation
   • Heart/Lung Transplantation
   • Please see the prior authorization list for product specific prior authorization requirements.
2. Refer to Medica’s Utilization Management Policy, Mechanical Circulatory Support Devices, for medical
necessity criteria for ventricular assist devices (VADs) and total artificial heart (TAH).
3. Coverage may vary according to the terms of the member’s plan document.
4. Medica has entered into separate contracts with designated facilities to provide transplant-related health
services, as described in the member’s plan document.
5. Complex cases require medical director or external review and, as necessary, discussion with the patient’s
physician.
6. Underlying co-morbidity that significantly alters risk/benefit of transplant may preclude transplant eligibility.
7. If the Medical Necessity and Coverage Criteria are met, Medica will authorize benefits within the limits in the
member’s plan document.
8. If it appears that the Medical Necessity and Coverage Criteria are not met, the individual’s case will be
reviewed by the medical director or an external reviewer. Practitioners are advised of the appeal process in
their Provider Administrative Manual.

MEDICAL NECESSITY CRITERIA
I. Indications for Heart/Lung Evaluation [For multiorgan transplant, in addition to heart/lung
transplantation, the individual must meet criteria for each additional organ. Please refer to applicable
Medica UM policy.]
   A. Documentation in the medical records indicates that the individual has a diagnosis of end-stage
pulmonary vascular disease with end-stage non-reversible cardiac disease due to one of the following
conditions:
      1. Diagnosis of Eisenmenger's syndrome with a cardiac defect not amenable to surgical repair
      2. Primary pulmonary hypertension
      3. Irreversible disease of one or both lungs with severe cardiac disease not otherwise treatable.
II. Indications for Heart/Lung Transplantation
   Documentation in the medical records indicates that all of the following are met:
   A. The individual meets the institution's suitability criteria for transplant.
   B. Individual or guardian is able to give informed consent. Individual/guardian and family /social support
system are able to comply with the treatment regimen and the necessary follow-up. Inadequate funding to
pay for immunosuppressive medications post-transplant are addressed and resolved.
   C. For individuals with a recent history (24 months) of substance use disorder, successful completion of a
chemical dependency program and 6 months of documented ongoing abstinence.
   D. Documented abstinence from tobacco for at least six months.
   E. All of the criteria in section I are met.
   F. None of the following contraindications are present:
      1. Non-cardiac, non-pulmonary uncorrectable medical condition that would itself significantly shorten life
expectancy or make transplant success unlikely
      2. Active systemic or localized infection
3. Irreversible multi-system organ failure  
4. Significant peripheral vascular disease not correctable with surgery  
5. Significant chest wall/spinal deformity  
6. Active untreated or untreatable malignancy (NOTE: Patients with underlying malignancy may require oncology consult to assess prognosis and risk of recurrence)  
7. HIV infection with detectable viral load and CD4 counts less than 200/mm³, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or AIDS-defining condition (See Appendix 2)  
8. Active substance use disorder  
9. Irreversible severe brain damage  
10. Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (PTLD) unless no active disease demonstrated by negative PET scan and resolved adenopathy on CT/MRI  
11. Limited irreversible rehabilitative potential  
12. Ongoing pattern of noncompliance, psychiatric illness, psychological condition or limited cognitive ability that would make compliance with a disciplined medical regimen impossible  
13. Lack of psychosocial support as indicated by either no identified caregiver or an uncommitted caregiver  
14. Inability to obtain informed consent from patient or guardian.

### III. Indications for Heart/Lung Retransplantation

Documentation in the medical records indicates that all of the following criteria are met:

- Failed previous heart/lung transplantation
- All of the criteria in section II are met
- No history of behaviors since the previous transplant that would jeopardize a subsequent transplant.

### REFERENCES:

2. American Heart Association (AHA). Conditions: *Classes of Heart Failure*. [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartFailure/AboutHeartFailure/Classes-of-Heart-Failure_UCM_306328_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartFailure/AboutHeartFailure/Classes-of-Heart-Failure_UCM_306328_Article.jsp). Accessed February 27, 2015.  
   http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartFailure/AboutHeartFailure/Classes-of-Heart-Failure_UCM_306328_Article.jsp. Accessed February 27, 2015.


06/2016 MPC:


02/2017 MPC:


02/2018 MPC:


APPENDIX 1 – Heart Failure Classification
New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Patient Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>No limitation of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitiation, dyspnea (shortness of breath).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Slight limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest. Ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea (shortness of breath).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest. Less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, or dyspnea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Unable to carry on any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of heart failure at rest. If any physical activity is undertaken, discomfort increases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Objective Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>No objective evidence of cardiovascular disease. No symptoms and no limitation in ordinary physical activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Objective evidence of moderately severe cardiovascular disease. Marked limitation in activity due to symptoms, even during less-than-ordinary activity. Comfortable only at rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Objective evidence of severe cardiovascular disease. Severe limitations. Experiences symptoms even while at rest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Heart Association (AHA). Conditions: Classes of Heart Failure. Last Reviewed May 31, 2017. [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartFailure/AboutHeartFailure/Classes-of-Heart-Failure_UCM_306328_Article.jsp#.WjrPo03fMkI](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartFailure/AboutHeartFailure/Classes-of-Heart-Failure_UCM_306328_Article.jsp#.WjrPo03fMkI). Accessed December 27, 2018.

APPENDIX 2 – AIDS-Defining Conditions

- Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent*
- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Candidiasis of esophagus
- Cervical cancer, invasive†
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month’s duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes), onset at age >1 month
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)
- Encephalopathy attributed to HIV§
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcers (>1 month’s duration) or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis (onset at age >1 month)
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 month’s duration)
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Lymphoma, Burkitt (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary, of brain
- Mycobacterium avium complex or Mycobacterium kansasii, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis of any site, pulmonary†, disseminated, or extrapulmonary
• Mycobacterium, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
• Pneumocystis jirovecii (previously known as “Pneumocystis carinii”) pneumonia
• Pneumonia, recurrent†
• Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
• Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
• Toxoplasmosis of brain, onset at age >1 month
• Wasting syndrome attributed to HIV§

* Only among children aged <6 years.
† Only among adults, adolescents, and children aged ≥6 years.
§ Suggested diagnostic criteria for these illnesses, which might be particularly important for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome, are described in the following references:
  CDC. 1994 Revised classification system for human immunodeficiency virus infection in children less than 13 years of age. MMWR 1994;43(No. RR-12).
  CDC. 1993 Revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. MMWR 1992;41(No. RR-17).