Medica Coverage Policy

Policy Name: Light Treatment and Laser Therapies for Benign Dermatologic Conditions
Effective Date: 6/18/2018

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 coverage policy may call the Medica Provider Service Center toll-free at 1-800-458-5512.

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

Coverage Policy

NOTE: This coverage policy does not address cosmetic indications. Cosmetic procedures are excluded from coverage. Light treatment and laser therapy for dermatologic conditions that are unrelated to an underlying medical condition are considered cosmetic and therefore NOT COVERED.

Light Treatments
1. Ultraviolet A and Broad Band Ultraviolet B (UVA; BB-UVB) phototherapies are COVERED for the following dermatologic conditions:
   A. Papulosquamous disorders, such as:
      1. Lichen planus
      2. Pityriasis (e.g., pityriasis rosea; pityriasis rotunda)
      3. Psoriasis (UV-A; UV-B with or without topical coal tar administration)
   B. Superficial mycoses (e.g., dermatophytosis [ringworm])
   C. Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema)
   D. Prapsoriasis

   UVA and BB-UVB phototherapies are investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to, treatment of:
   A. Acne vulgaris
   B. Rosacea
   C. Repigmentation of the skin in patients with vitiligo

2. Narrow band UVB (NB-UVB) phototherapy is COVERED for the following dermatologic conditions:
   A. Psoriasis, including office-based and home NB-UVB phototherapy
   B. Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema)
   C. Repigmentation of the skin in patients with vitiligo

   NB-UVB phototherapy is investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to, treatment of:
   A. Acne vulgaris
   B. Colestasis of pregnancy
C. Granuloma annulare
D. Hydradenitis suppurativa
E. Lichen simplex chronicus
F. Morphea (localized scleroderma)
G. Pau lar urticaria
H. Pruritis scleroderma

3. **Photochemotherapy** (psoralen plus UV-A [PUVA]) is COVERED for the following dermatologic conditions:
   A. Papulosquamous disorders, such as:
      1. Lichenplanus
      2. Pityriasis (e.g., pityriasis rosea; pityriasis rotunda)
      3. Psoriasis
   B. Superficial mycoses (e.g., dermatophytosis [ringworm])
   C. Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema)
   D. Prapsoriasis
   E. Repigmentation of the skin in patients with vitiligo

PUVA is investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to, treatment of acne vulgaris.

4. **Photodynamic therapy (PDT)** (e.g., light treatment in conjunction with 5-aminolevulinic acid or methyl aminolevulinate) is COVERED for the treatment of:
   A. Actinic keratosis (AK), non-hyperkeratotic

PDT is investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to the treatment of:
A. Acne vulgaris

5. Intense pulsed light phototherapy is investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for treatment of all benign dermatological indications, including but not limited to:
   A. Papulosquamous disorders, including:
      1. Lichen planus
      2. Pityriasis (e.g., pityriasis rosea; pityriasis rotunda)
   B. Superficial mycoses (e.g., dermatophytosis [ringworm])
   C. Acne vulgaris
   D. Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema)
   E. Rosacea

**Laser Therapies**

1. **Excimer (aka, ‘excited dimer’) laser therapy** (308 nanometer [nm] UV phototherapy) is COVERED for treatment of:
   A. Localized plaque psoriasis
   B. Vitiligo
   C. Atopic dermatitis

Excimer laser therapy is investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to:
A. Non-plaque forms of psoriasis

2. **Standard laser therapies**, (e.g., continuous wave, quasi-continuous wave, pulsed [including intense pulsed dye laser]), are COVERED for treatment of:
   A. Localized plaque psoriasis
   B. Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema)
Standard laser therapi es are investigative and therefore NOT COVERED for all other indications, including but not limited to:

A. Papulosquamous disorders such as:
   1. Lichen planus
   2. Pityriasis rosea (e.g., pityriasis rosea; pityriasis rotunda)
B. Superficial mycoses (e.g., dermatophytosis [ringworm])
C. Acne vulgaris
D. Rosacea
E. Onychomycosis
F. Pilonidal sinus disease

Description

Ultraviolet (UV) Treatments

Phototherapy uses non-ionizing ultraviolet (UV) light to penetrate the surface of the skin in order to slow formation of cells causing dermatologic lesions. Phototherapy has been used to treat atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, and vitiligo. Most commonly, UVA, broad-band UVB, or narrow-band UVB light is used. UVA lamps deliver light at a wavelength ranging from 320-400 nm, while UVB lamps function at wavelengths in the 290-320 nm range. Narrow-band UVB systems deliver light within a very narrow spectrum peaking between 311 nm and 313 nm. Selection and ongoing monitoring of UV light exposure is important due to increased risk of tissue injury and/or skin cancer.

Photochemotherapy (PUVA) involves administration of a phototoxic drug (e.g., Psoralen) along with subsequent exposure to UVA light. Psoralen makes the skin more sensitive to light, thus more responsive to UVA light therapy. Psoralen can be administered orally, applied topically, or in a Psoralen solution waterbath. Similar to phototherapy, photochemotherapy has been used to treat atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, and vitiligo.

In photodynamic therapy (PDT) a photosensitive drug, usually 5-aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA) or methyl aminolevulinate, is administered to the affected area(s) of the skin. The drug passes through the keratin layer overlying the lesion and is metabolized in the underlying tissue to produce concentrations of porphyrin, a powerful photosensitizer. Lesions are subsequently exposed to UV light, which causes activation of the porphyrin. This results in the production of oxygen radicals that destroy the lesion. PDT has been investigated as a treatment of actinic keratoses, as well as other dermatologic lesions.

Intense pulsed light (IPL) treatment is application of a high intensity broad-spectrum light administered over a very short time period. It uses special xenon flash lamps and focusing optics to direct the pulsed light to the affected area(s) of the skin. IPL systems target multiple components within cells such as water, melanin, and hemoglobin. The pulses produce selective photothermolysis, which leads to destruction of blood vessels and other structures, while leaving healthy surrounding tissue unaffected. IPL is suggested for: (1) hair removal, (2) treatment of skin imperfections caused by sun damage or aging (e.g., photorejuvenation), and (3) treatment of telangiectatic blood vessels.

Laser Therapies

Medical lasers can be classified either by (1) the medium used to produce the excited photons, or (2) the characteristic of wavelength administration. Examples of categorization by medium used include:

1. Gas lasers (e.g., carbon dioxide, argon, copper vapor)
2. Solid state lasers (e.g., QS ruby, Neodymium:Yttrium-Aluminum-Garnet [Nd:YAG], Erbium:YAG, KTP [potassium-titanyl-phosphate])
3. Liquid lasers (dye lasers, pulsed dye lasers)
4. Diode lasers (e.g. injection laser diodes, optically pumped laser diodes)

Examples of categorization by wavelength administration include:
1. Continuous wave lasers (e.g., carbon dioxide; argon)
2. Quasi-continuous wave lasers (e.g., KTP krypton)
3. Pulsed lasers (e.g., pulsed dye; QS ruby; Erbium:YAG; pulsed carbon dioxide).

Two types of laser therapies currently being used for treatment of dermatologic conditions are (1) excimer lasers and (2) pulsed dye lasers. The excimer laser delivers highly coherent, focused UV laser light at a wavelength of 308 nm and has the same mechanism of action as UV phototherapy. Unlike UVB phototherapy, it is localized, thereby focusing on specifically targeted areas and reducing exposure to non-affected areas of the body. Excimer laser therapy has been used for the treatment of psoriasis and vitiligo. Pulsed dye lasers emit short pulses of coherent laser light in the infrared to yellow range of the light spectrum, causing the heating of water or oxyhemoglobin in target cells. This heating causes the destruction of the target tissue, or photothermolysis. The short pulses allow for less heat to be produced in the affected cells than is produced with a non-pulsed laser, thereby minimizing injury to adjacent healthy tissue. Pulsed dye laser therapy has been used for the treatment of localized plaque psoriasis.

**FDA Approval**

A number of standard UVA and UVB phototherapy devices have been approved by the FDA for dermatologic applications, including UVA/UVB lamps used for photochemotherapy in association with psoralen administration (PUVA). Various devices are marketed for use within the clinical setting or the home setting. Examples of standard phototherapy devices include, but are not limited to:
1. Houva 4™ System (National Biological)
2. Jordan UVB Light Source (Richmond Light Co. Inc.)
3. LH-75T Phototherapy System (Lerner Medical Devices Inc.)
4. Panosol II® Home Phototherapy Light (National Biological)
5. Resolve™ UVB Phototherapy System (Allux Medical Inc.)

Two photodynamic therapy systems (e.g., light treatment in conjunction with 5-aminolevulinic acid or methyl aminolevulinate) have received FDA approval for treatment of nonhyperkeratotic actinic keratosis of the face and scalp:
1. BLU-U™ Blue Light Photodynamic Therapy Illuminator (DUSA Pharmaceuticals) in conjunction with aminolevulinic acid (Levulan®, Kerastick®)
2. PhotoCure Aktelite® CL128 narrowband, red light lamp system, in conjunction with methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride) cream (Mettvixia™)

Several excimer laser/excimer lamp systems have been approved by the FDA for UVB phototherapy for specified indications (e.g., psoriasis, vitiligo). Examples of excimer lasers include, but are not limited to:
1. XTRAC® XL Plus Excimer Laser System (PhotoMedex Inc.)
2. PHAROS Excimer Laser EX-308 (RA Medical Systems Inc.)
3. 308 Excimer Lamp Phototherapy system (Quantel Medical Inc.).

Examples of UVB excimer lamps include, but are not limited to:
1. BClear lamp (Lumenis, Inc.)
2. VTRAC® lamp (PhotoMedex Inc.)
3. Excilite™ and Excilite µ™ XeCL lamps (National Biological).

Additional laser systems have been FDA approved for treatment of actinic keratoses of the face and scalp. These include, but are not limited to:
1. Candela Corp. family of pulsed dye lasers (e.g., C-beam PDL system).
2. ClearLight Phototherapy System, Model CL 420 (ClearLight, Ltd.)
3. ClearTouch Intense Pulsed Light System (Radianty, Inc.)
4. Lumenis Ltd. family of lasers (e.g., Nd: YAG Laser Wavelength [1064 nm]; LightSheer Diode Laser Wavelength [800 nm])
5. PhotoGenica V (Cynosure, Inc.)

Prior Authorization
Prior authorization is not required. However, services with specific coverage criteria may be reviewed retrospectively to determine if criteria are being met. Retrospective denial may result if criteria are not met.

Coding Considerations
Use the current applicable CPT/HCPCS code(s). The following codes are included below for informational purposes only, and are subject to change without notice. Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement.

CPT Codes:
96567 – Photodynamic therapy by external application of light to destroy premalignant and/or malignant lesions of the skin and adjacent mucosa (e.g., lip) by activation of photosensitive drug(s), each phototherapy exposure session
96900 – Actinotherapy (ultraviolet light)
96910 – Photochemotherapy; tar and ultraviolet B (Goeckerman treatment) or petrolatum and ultraviolet B
96912 – Photochemotherapy; tar and ultraviolet B (Goeckerman treatment) or petrolatum and ultraviolet B psoralens and ultraviolet A (PUVA)
96913 – Photochemotherapy (Goeckerman and/or PUVA) for severe photosensitive dermatoses requiring at least 4-8 hours of care under direct supervision of the physician (including application of medication and dressings)
96920 – Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); total area less than 250 sq cm
96921 – Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); 250 sq cm to 500 sq cm
96922 – Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); over 500 sq cm

HCPCS Codes:
J7308 – Aminolevulinic acid HCL for topical administration, 20%, single unit dosage form (354 mg)
J7309 – Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL) for topical administration, 16.8%, 1g
J7345 – Aminolevulinic acid HCL for topical administration, 10% gel, 10 mg

Original Policy Effective Date: 3/1/2006
Re-review dates: 3/18/2009
2/28/2012
7/1/2015
1/1/2018 – Administrative update; codes added
4/18/2018

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