



MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINES
SECTION: MEDICINE

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/14/15
LAST REVIEW DATE: 06/19/18
LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE: 07/31/18
ARCHIVE DATE:

CATHETER ABLATION AS TREATMENT FOR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

Non-Discrimination Statement and Multi-Language Interpreter Services information are located at the end of this document.

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Medical Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Medical Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide BCBSAZ complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

The section identified as "Description" defines or describes a service, procedure, medical device or drug and is in no way intended as a statement of medical necessity and/or coverage.

The section identified as "Criteria" defines criteria to determine whether a service, procedure, medical device or drug is considered medically necessary or experimental or investigational.

State or federal mandates, e.g., FEP program, may dictate that any drug, device or biological product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered experimental or investigational and thus the drug, device or biological product may be assessed only on the basis of medical necessity.

Medical Coverage Guidelines are subject to change as new information becomes available.

For purposes of this Medical Coverage Guideline, the terms "experimental" and "investigational" are considered to be interchangeable.

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Description:

Atrial fibrillation frequently arises from an abnormal focus at or near the junction of the pulmonary veins in the left atrium, thus leading to the feasibility of more focused ablation techniques directed at these structures. Catheter-based ablation, using both transcatheter radiofrequency ablation and cryoablation is being used for the treatment of various types of atrial fibrillation.



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Description: (cont.)

Transcatheter radiofrequency ablation of the pulmonary veins is a treatment for refractory atrial fibrillation. Ablative treatment of atrial fibrillation is complex as there is not an exclusive singular arrhythmogenic focus. Triggering foci for atrial fibrillation have been acknowledged as frequently being located within the muscle that extends into the pulmonary vein. Atrial flutter may be present in addition to atrial fibrillation. The basic strategies for focal ablation within the pulmonary vein as identified by electrophysiologic mapping are segmental ostial ablation guided by pulmonary vein potential (electrical approach) or circumferential pulmonary vein ablation (anatomic approach). Circumferential pulmonary vein ablation using radiofrequency energy is the most commonly used approach. This procedure can also be done using cryoablation technology.

There is no single procedure for catheter ablation, but several variations. Electrical isolation of the pulmonary vein musculature (pulmonary vein isolation) is the cornerstone of most atrial fibrillation ablation procedures, but additional ablation sites may also be included during the initial ablation. Potential additional ablation procedures include creation of linear lesions within the left atrium, ablation of focal triggers outside the pulmonary veins, ablation of areas with complex fractionated atrial electrograms and ablation of left atrial ganglionated plexi. Individuals with long-standing persistent atrial fibrillation may need more extensive ablation. Similarly, repeat ablation procedures for recurrent atrial fibrillation generally involve more extensive ablation than do initial procedures.

Repeat procedures following an initial radiofrequency ablation are commonly performed if atrial fibrillation recurs or if atrial flutter develops post-procedure. A number of clinical and demographic factors have been associated with the need for a second procedure, including age, length of atrial fibrillation, permanent atrial fibrillation, left atrial size and left ventricular ejection fraction. Repeat procedures are of a more limited nature compared with the initial ablation, targeting specific areas where ablation may not be complete, and/or a focused ablation for treatment of postablation atrial flutter. Given the evidence demonstrating improved outcomes for initial catheter ablations for atrial fibrillation, up to two repeat ablations, may therefore be considered to improve outcomes for individuals with atrial fibrillation.



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Criteria:

- Transcatheter radiofrequency ablation or cryoablation for treatment of atrial fibrillation in individuals who have failed to respond to adequate trials of antiarrhythmic medications is considered **medically necessary** with documentation of **ANY** of the following:
 1. Symptomatic paroxysmal or symptomatic persistent atrial fibrillation
 2. As an alternative to atrioventricular nodal ablation and pacemaker insertion in individuals with class II or III congestive heart failure and symptomatic atrial fibrillation
- Transcatheter radiofrequency ablation or cryoablation for treatment of atrial fibrillation as an initial treatment for individuals with recurrent symptomatic paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (>1 episode, with 4 or fewer episodes in the previous 6 months) in whom a rhythm-control strategy is desired is considered **medically necessary**.
- Two repeat transcatheter radiofrequency ablations or cryoablations for recurrence of atrial fibrillation and/or development of atrial flutter following initial procedure is considered **medically necessary**.
- Transcatheter radiofrequency ablation or cryoablation for treatment of atrial fibrillation for all other indications not previously listed or if above criteria not met is considered **experimental or investigational** based upon:
 1. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes, and
 2. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome, and
 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives, and
 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting.

Resources:

Literature reviewed 06/19/18. We do not include marketing materials, poster boards and non-published literature in our review.

The BCBS Association Medical Policy Reference Manual (MPRM) policy is included in our guideline review. References cited in the MPRM policy are not duplicated on this guideline.

Resources prior to 06/14/16 may be requested from the BCBSAZ Medical Policy and Technology Research Department.

1. 2.02.19 BCBS Association Medical Policy Reference Manual. Catheter Ablation as Treatment for Atrial Fibrillation. Re-issue date 05/04/2018; issue date 07/15/2004.



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Non-Discrimination Statement:

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If you believe that BCBSAZ has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex, you can file a grievance with: BCBSAZ's Civil Rights Coordinator, Attn: Civil Rights Coordinator, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, P.O. Box 13466, Phoenix, AZ 85002-3466, (602) 864-2288, TTY/TDD (602) 864-4823, crc@azblue.com. You can file a grievance in person or by mail or email. If you need help filing a grievance BCBSAZ's Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you. You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at <https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf>, or by mail or phone at: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Room 509F, HHH Building, Washington, DC 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD). Complaint forms are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>

Multi-Language Interpreter Services:

Spanish: Si usted, o alguien a quien usted está ayudando, tiene preguntas acerca de Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, tiene derecho a obtener ayuda e información en su idioma sin costo alguno. Para hablar con un intérprete, llame al 602-864-4884.

Navajo: Díí kwe'é atah nilinígíí Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona haada yit'éego bina'idííkidgo éí doodago Háida bíjá anilyeedígíí t'áadoo le'é yina'idííkidgo beehaz'áanii hólg díí t'áa hazaadk'ehjí háká a'doowołgo bee haz'ą doo baqah ilínígóó. Ata' halne'ígíí kojí' bich'í' hodíilnih 877-475-4799.

Chinese: 如果您，或是您正在協助的對象，有關於插入項目的名稱 Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona 方面的問題，您有權利免費以您的母語得到幫助和訊息。洽詢一位翻譯員，請撥電話 在此插入數字 877-475-4799。

Vietnamese: Nếu quý vị, hay người mà quý vị đang giúp đỡ, có câu hỏi về Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona quý vị sẽ có quyền được giúp và có thêm thông tin bằng ngôn ngữ của mình miễn phí. Để nói chuyện với một thông dịch viên, xin gọi 877-475-4799.

Arabic:

إن كان لديك أو لدى شخص تساعد أسئلة بخصوص Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona، فلديك الحق في الحصول على المساعدة والمعلومات الضرورية بلغتك من دون أية تكلفة. للتحدث مع مترجم اتصل بـ 877-475-4799.

