Capital Health PLAN℠

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MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINES (CLINICAL CRITERIA) FOR UM DECISIONS

Outpatient Screening and Diagnostic Colonoscopies

Included codes:

CPT:	44388 – 44394, 44397, 44401 - 44408, 45355, 45378 – 45393, 45398
HCPCS:	G0105, G0121
ICD9PC:	45.22, 45.23, 45.25, 45.42, 45.43
SNOMED:	8180007, 12350003, 25732003, 34264006, 73761001, 174158000, 235150006, 235151005, 310634005, 367535003, 425672002, 425937002, 427459009, 443998000, 444783004, 446521004, 446745002, 447021001, 709421007, 710293001, 713154003

Capital Health Plan (CHP) follows U. S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and American Cancer Society recommendations for colorectal cancer screening and recommends:

- Periodic endoscopic colon cancer screening for all individuals who are age 45-75 who are average or increased risk;
- Screening and surveillance of individuals who are age 76 – 85 based on physician judgment in recognition of increased risk of complications in older adults and consideration of patient preference, prior screening history, existing comorbidities and life expectancy.
- Screening is not recommended for individuals over age 85.

CHP provides coverage for outpatient colonoscopy, for members meeting the medical necessity criteria below, in the interval that is specified.

Average Risk: **includes individuals ages 45 - 85 years who meet the following criteria:**

- No symptoms
- No personal history of colorectal cancer or High-Risk Adenomatous polyps
- No personal history of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Ulcerative Colitis or Crohn's colitis)
- No history of family cancer syndrome (e.g., FAP, HNPCC)
- No history of radiation to abdomen or pelvis for treatment of cancer.

⇒ Colonoscopy every 10 years, no sooner than 9 years

<u>Increased Risk</u>: Includes individuals who have a prior colonoscopy showing multiple (i.e., <u>≥ 3</u>) adenomatous polyps, or a large (<u>≥</u>10mm) adenoma or lesion with high grade dysplasia, a personal history of long-standing Inflammatory Bowel Disease, a personal history of colon cancer, or relevant family history of colon cancer or High Risk Adenomas, or a family cancer syndrome.

Risk Factor	Colonoscopy Surveillance Interval
Lesion on baseline or surveillance colonoscopy	Surveillance interval specified in "Baseline Colonoscopy" and "First Surveillance Colonoscopy" findings below.
Long history of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn's colitis)	Screening interval per advice of GI specialist or surgeon.
Personal history of - • Colon cancer • Genetic syndromes such as Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) or Lynch syndrome (Hereditary Non-polyposis Colorectal Cancer- HNPCC)	Screening interval per advice of GI specialist or surgeon.
Personal history of abdominal or pelvic radiation	Initial exam potentially 10 years after radiation treatment or at age 35, whichever is later, then repeat possibly every 3-5 years.

<u>Screening and Surveillance Intervals Based on Endoscopic Findings-</u>

<u>Baseline Colonoscopy</u>-

Interval for follow up should be based on most advanced finding(s) which is not reflected in the sequence below.

Note:

The recommendations assume that the colonoscopy was with adequate prep to detect lesions >5mm, completed to cecum, all visible lesions were completely removed and performed by a colonoscopist with adequate adenoma detection rate

Baseline Colonoscopy Result	Colonoscopy Surveillance Interval
No lesions or normal pathology • No polyps • Normal or non-neoplastic histology	Colonoscopy in 10 years

Hyperplastic polyp

• Hyperplastic polyp - 20 or fewer, all < 10 mm	Colonoscopy in 10 years
• Hyperplastic polyp - more than 20, all < 10 mm • Hyperplastic polyp - ≥ 10 mm	Colonoscopy in 3 – 5 years

Sessile Serrated Adenoma

• Sessile serrated adenoma - 1 or 2, < 10 mm	Colonoscopy in 5 - 10 years
• Sessile serrated adenomas - 3 or 4, all < 10 mm	Colonoscopy in 3 – 5 years
• Sessile Serrated Adenomas- 5-10, any size • Sessile serrated adenoma - ≥ 10 mm • Sessile serrated adenoma - with high grade dysplasia	Colonoscopy in 3 years
• Sessile serrated adenoma - ≥ 20 mm which • required piecemeal resection for removal	Colonoscopy in 6 months

Traditional Serrated Adenoma

• Traditional serrated adenoma - any size • Traditional serrated adenoma - with high grade dysplasia	Colonoscopy in 3 years
• Traditional serrated adenoma - ≥ 20 mm which required piecemeal resection for removal	Colonoscopy in 6 months

Tubular Adenoma

• Tubular adenoma - 1 or 2, all < 10 mm	→	Colonoscopy in 7 – 10 years
• Tubular adenoma - 3 or 4, all < 10 mm	→	Colonoscopy in 3 - 5 years
• Tubular adenoma- 5 to 10, all < 10 mm • Tubular adenoma - ≥ 10 mm • Tubular adenoma - with high grade dysplasia	→	Colonoscopy in 3 years
• Tubular adenoma- ≥ 20 mm which required piecemeal resection for removal	→	Colonoscopy in 6 months

Tubulovillous Adenoma

• Tubulovillous adenomas- 1 or more • Tubulovillous adenoma- ≥ 10 mm • Tubulovillous adenoma- with high grade dysplasia	→	Colonoscopy in 3 years
• Tubulovillous adenoma- ≥ 20 mm which required piecemeal resection for removal	→	Colonoscopy in 6 months

Villous Adenoma

• Villous adenoma - 1 or more • Villous adenoma - ≥ 10 mm • Villous adenoma with high grade dysplasia	→	Colonoscopy in 3 years
• Villous adenoma - ≥ 20 mm which required piecemeal resection for removal	→	Colonoscopy in 6 months

Multiple Adenomas

• > 10 adenomas (of any variety) found on a single exam	→	Colonoscopy in 1 year and consider genetic testing

First Surveillance Colonoscopy- most advanced finding(s)

Note: The recommendations assume that the colonoscopy was adequate, complete and that all visible lesions were completely removed.

Baseline Colonoscopy Finding	First Surveillance Finding	Interval for Second Surveillance (years)
Low-risk Adenoma (LRA) (1 - 2 tubular adenomas, all <10 mm)	No adenoma	10*
	LRA	7
	HRA	3
High-risk Adenoma (HRA) (any villous histology, or high-grade dysplasia, or ≥ 10 mm, or 3 or more adenomas)	No Adenoma	5**
	LRA	5
	HRA	3
Piecemeal removal of lesion ≥ 20 mm	No Adenoma	1 year (if negative then repeat 3 years later)

Note:

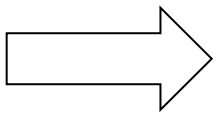
* In accordance with the Task Force, CHP recommends that patients with low-risk adenomas (LRA) at baseline, and negative findings at the first surveillance, have the next surveillance in 10 years.

**If the findings on the second surveillance are negative, there is insufficient evidence to make a recommendation for the follow up interval.

Screening Intervals Based on Family History -

Family History

- No family history of colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps
- First degree relative (parents, siblings, offspring) with 1 - 2 Low Risk Adenomas (< 10 mm each, without villous histology or high-grade dysplasia)
- No more than one second degree relative (grandparent, aunt, or uncle) with colon cancer
- One or more third degree relative(s) (great-grandparent or cousin) with colon cancer
- Has nonspecific family history with personal history of prior colonoscopies being normal



Colonoscopy Surveillance Interval

Colonoscopy every 10 years, no sooner than 9 years

One first-degree relative (parent, sibling or offspring) who had colon cancer or High-Risk Adenomas (any villous histology, or high-grade dysplasia, or ≥ 10 mm, or 3 or more) **diagnosed before age 60**	Colonoscopy starting at age 40 or 10 years younger than the earliest diagnosis in their family, whichever comes first, and repeat colonoscopy every 5 years.
One first-degree relative (parent, sibling or offspring) who had colon cancer or High-Risk Adenomas (any villous histology, or high-grade dysplasia, or ≥ 10 mm, or 3 or more) **diagnosed at age 60 or older**	Colonoscopy starting at age 40 or 10 years younger than the earliest diagnosis in their family, whichever comes first, and repeat colonoscopy every 10 years.
Two first-degree relatives (parent, sibling or offspring) who had colon cancer or High-Risk Adenomas (any villous histology, or high-grade dysplasia, or ≥ 10 mm, or 3 or more) **diagnosed at any age**	Colonoscopy starting at age 40 or 10 years younger than the earliest diagnosis in their family, whichever comes first, and repeat colonoscopy every 5 years.
Two or more related second-degree relatives (grandparent, aunt or uncle) with colon cancer **diagnosed at any age**.	Colonoscopy starting at age 40 or 10 years younger than the earliest diagnosis in their family, whichever comes first, and repeat colonoscopy every 10 years.
Family history of genetic syndromes such as familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) or a family history of Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC)	Screening interval per advice of GI specialist or surgeon

Justification should be provided if screening is considered outside the specified parameters in the following circumstances:

1. Questionable or incomplete removal of lesions
2. Prior exam with poor bowel preparation (various preps defined below). Reasons for poor prep should be documented in patient's chart.

Poor prep but procedure completed: solid or semi solid debris throughout the bowel that cannot be cleared effectively, but which still permits intubation to cecum.
Poor prep resulting in failed procedure: solid debris that cannot be cleared effectively and prevents intubation to cecum.
Adequate: collections of semi-solid debris that are cleared with washing/suction.
Excellent: no or minimal solid stool and only clear fluid requiring suction.

REFERENCES

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Medical Necessity Approvals to be made by:

- ☑ Medical Director
- ☑ Physician Reviewer
- ☑ Medical Services Coordinator
- ☑ Nurse Reviewer
- ☑ Authorized CCD staff when UM criteria are met

These criteria apply to the following products when determined to be included in the member's benefit package:

Commercial

Approved QIMT: 6/9/11 (effective 9/1/11)

Revised and/or re-approved QIMT: 3/1/12, 6/21/12, 1/3/13, 1/16/14, 1/15/15, 10/27/16, 3/29/18, 8/16/18

Approved by G & A Committee: 11/3/16, 11/30/17

Re-approved by UMWG: 11/7/19, 5/14/20, 12/10/20, 12/9/21, 12/8/22, 12/14/23, 12/12/24

Capital Health Plan reserves the right to make changes to these criteria at any time to accommodate changes in medical necessity and industry standards.