

Medical Coverage Policy | Peroral Endoscopic Myotomy for Treatment of Esophageal Achalasia



EFFECTIVE DATE: 06|01|2020

POLICY LAST UPDATED: 01|19|2022

OVERVIEW

Esophageal achalasia is characterized by reduced numbers of neurons in the esophageal myenteric plexuses and reduced peristaltic activity, making it difficult for patients to swallow food and possibly leading to complications such as regurgitation, coughing, choking, aspiration pneumonia, esophagitis, ulceration, and weight loss. Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) is a novel endoscopic procedure that uses the oral cavity as a natural orifice entry point to perform myotomy of the lower esophageal sphincter. This procedure is intended to reduce the total number of incisions needed and thus the overall invasiveness of surgery.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

Medicare Advantage Plans

Peroral endoscopic myotomy is considered not covered as a treatment for pediatric and adult esophageal achalasia as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Commercial Products

Peroral endoscopic myotomy is considered not medically necessary as a treatment for pediatric and adult esophageal achalasia as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Benefit Booklet, Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for applicable not medically necessary/not covered benefits/coverage.

BACKGROUND

Esophageal Achalasia

Esophageal achalasia is characterized by reduced numbers of neurons in the esophageal myenteric plexuses and reduced peristaltic activity, making it difficult for patients to swallow food and possibly leading to complications such as regurgitation, coughing, choking, aspiration pneumonia, esophagitis, ulceration, and weight loss. The estimated U.S. prevalence of achalasia is 10 cases per 100000, and the estimated incidence is 0.6 cases per 100000 per year.

Treatment

Treatment options for achalasia have included pharmacotherapy (eg, injections with botulinum toxin), pneumatic dilation, and laparoscopic Heller myotomy. Although the latter two are considered the standard treatments because of higher success rates and relatively long-term efficacy compared with pharmacotherapy, both are associated with a perforation risk of about 1%. Heller myotomy is the most invasive of the procedures, requiring laparoscopy and surgical dissection of the esophagogastric junction. One-year response rates of 86% and major mucosal tear rates requiring the subsequent intervention of 0.6% have been reported.

Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) is a novel endoscopic procedure developed in Japan. POEM is performed with the patient under general anesthesia. After tunneling an endoscope down the esophagus toward the esophageal-gastric junction, a surgeon performs the myotomy by cutting only the inner, circular lower esophageal sphincter muscles through a submucosal tunnel created in the proximal esophageal mucosa. POEM differs from laparoscopic surgery, which involves the complete division of both circular and longitudinal lower esophageal sphincter muscle layers. Cutting the dysfunctional muscle fibers that prevent the lower esophageal sphincter from opening allows food to enter the stomach more easily. Note that the acronym POEM in this review refers to *peroral endoscopic myotomy*.

For adults who have achalasia who receive POEM, the evidence includes systematic reviews of observational studies, a randomized controlled trial, nonrandomized comparative studies, and case series. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, health status measures, resource utilization, and treatment-related morbidity. The comparative studies have primarily reported similar outcomes for POEM and for Heller myotomy in symptom relief, as assessed by the Eckardt score. Some studies have shown a shorter length of stay and less postoperative pain with POEM. However, potential imbalances in patient characteristics in these nonrandomized studies might have biased the treatment comparisons. In the case series, treatment success at short follow-up periods was reported for a high proportion of patients treated with POEM. However, the incidence of adverse events was relatively high, with POEM-specific complications, including subcutaneous emphysema, pneumothorax, and thoracic effusion, reported across studies. Additionally, a substantial proportion of patients undergoing POEM developed gastroesophageal reflux disease and esophagitis and required treatment. Case series do not permit conclusions about the efficacy of POEM relative to established treatment, and long-term outcomes of the procedure are not well described in the literature. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For pediatric patients who have achalasia who receive POEM, the evidence includes several nonrandomized studies and a systematic review. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, health status measures, resource utilization, and treatment-related morbidity. The studies reported treatment success for POEM based on decreases in Eckardt scores and lower esophageal sphincter pressure. No randomized clinical trials have been reported. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Regulatory Status

POEM uses available laparoscopic instrumentation and, as a surgical procedure, is not subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

CODING

Medicare Advantage Plans and Commercial Products:

For claims 1/01/2022 and after, claims must be filed with the following CPT code(s);

43497 Lower esophageal myotomy, transoral (ie, peroral endoscopic myotomy [POEM]) (New code effective 1/01/2022)

For claims prior to 1/01/2022, claims must be filed with the following unlisted code(s);

43499 Unlisted procedure, esophagus

RELATED POLICIES

None

PUBLISHED

Provider Update, March 2022

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