OVERVIEW
Cryosurgical ablation involves the freezing of target tissues, most often by inserting into the tumor a probe through which coolant is circulated. Cryosurgical ablation can be performed as an open surgical technique or percutaneously or laparoscopically, typically with ultrasound guidance.

MEDICAL CRITERIA
Not applicable.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION
Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT
BlueCHiP for Medicare
Cryosurgical ablation of either primary or metastatic tumors in the liver is not covered as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Commercial
Cryosurgical ablation of either primary or metastatic tumors in the liver is not medically necessary 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 Evidence of Coverage, Subscriber Agreement for applicable not medically necessary benefits/not covered coverage.

BACKGROUND
Cryosurgical ablation (CSA) involves the freezing of target tissues, often by inserting a probe through which coolant is circulated into the tumor. CSA can be performed as an open surgical technique or percutaneously or laparoscopically, typically with ultrasound guidance. For individuals who have unresectable primary hepatocellular carcinoma amenable to locoregional therapy who receive CSA, the evidence includes 1 randomized controlled trial (RCT), several nonrandomized comparative studies, and multiple noncomparative studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available RCT comparing cryoablation with radiofrequency ablation demonstrated lower rates of local tumor progression with cryoablation, but no differences in survival outcomes between groups. Although this trial provided suggestive evidence that cryoablation is comparable with radiofrequency ablation, trial limitations would suggest findings need to be replicated. Additional comparative evidence is needed to permit conclusions about the effectiveness of cryoablation compared with other locoregional therapies. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have unresectable liver metastases from neuroendocrine tumors amenable to locoregional therapy who receive CSA, the evidence includes a Cochrane review and case series. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, symptoms, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available evidence base is very limited. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
For individuals who have unresectable liver metastases from colorectal cancer amenable to locoregional therapy who have CSA, the evidence includes 1 RCT, a number of nonrandomized comparative and noncomparative studies, and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, disease-specific survival, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available RCT comparing surgical resection with cryoablation was judged at high risk of bias. Some nonrandomized comparative studies have reported improved survival outcomes for patients managed with cryotherapy compared with those managed with resection alone; however, these studies were subject to bias in the selection of patients for treatments. Additional controlled studies are needed to permit conclusions about the effectiveness of cryoablation compared with other locoregional therapies. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**CODING**

BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial
The following cpt codes are not medically necessary
47371 Laparoscopy, surgical, ablation of 1 or more liver tumor(s); cryosurgical
47381 Ablation, open, 1 or more liver tumor(s); cryosurgical
47383 Ablation, 1 or more liver tumor(s), percutaneous, cryoablation

**RELATED POLICIES**
None

**PUBLISHED**
Provider Update, November 2020
Provider Update, January 2020
Provider Update, November/December 2018
Provider Update, December 2017
Provider Update, January 2017
Provider Update, April 2015

**REFERENCES:**