

## Medical Coverage Policy | Cryosurgical Ablation of Primary or Metastatic Liver Tumors



**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 02|17|2015

**POLICY LAST UPDATED:** 11|07|2017

### 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 and 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/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**

### **Blue CHip 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 (new code as of 01/01/15)

## **RELATED POLICIES**

None

## **PUBLISHED**

Provider Update, December 2017

Provider Update, January 2017

Provider Update, April 2015

Provider Update, August 2011

Provider Update, Dec 2010

Provider Update, May 2008

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