

Pediatric Care Network

Precertification Guidelines

Subject: Cosmetic Procedures

Applies to: Missouri Membership

Purpose: This guideline provides a framework for the process of determining when a procedure or event is considered cosmetic.

Effective date: February 1, 2012

Revision(s): March 31, 2014; April 6, 2015; April 11, 2016; March 28, 2017

Policy:

- Statement of coverage decision: cosmetic procedures are not a covered benefit for any population. The determination of what is done to improve appearance alone versus correct a functional concern requires a medical determination, and therefore requires Prior Authorization. Through the Prior Authorization Quick Guide, PCN has instructed its providers that any potentially cosmetic procedures require Prior Authorization. Specifically noted procedures are: scar revision, varicose vein procedure, skin tags, breast surgery (not related to cancer diagnosis), obesity related procedures, and otoplasty. Any medically necessary procedure which could ever be considered cosmetic in nature must be prior authorized.
- Criteria for coverage: The following list is not intended to be exhaustive or complete. It serves to illustrate how a procedure may or may not be considered cosmetic. Several procedures and conditions are mentioned specifically to give clearer guidance when similar conditions, which are not explicitly mentioned, occur.
 - Any one of the following are considered cosmetic procedures:
 - Augmentation mammoplasty other than for breast reconstruction due to a cancer diagnosis – see discussion below re: congenitally absent breast.
 - Circumcision beyond the newborn period, unless one of the following is present: phimosis, penile lichen sclerosis, posthitis, balanitis, recurrent urinary tract infection, vesicoureteral reflux, or traumatic injury to the foreskin. See Milliman Guideline ACG: A-0269
 - Dermabrasion or chemical peel, unless the treatment of a malignant or premalignant lesion. Treatment of acne or acne scars or benign facial pigment is cosmetic.
 - Electrolysis or laser hair removal.
 - Excision of excessive skin, such as arms, thighs, chins. Exception is a panniculectomy or blepharoplasty that meets Milliman Guidelines.
 - Gender change surgery
 - Hair transplant
 - Keloids (not caused by a cosmetic procedure such as body piercing or tattoo) that are large but not tender (requiring regular use of medication) or infected (antibiotic treatment required).
 - Labioplasty, Vaginoplasty or other vaginal rejuvenation procedures
 - Lipectomy, liposuction
 - Otoplasty for ear abnormalities such as a cup or lop ear (no folds in the outer ear) with no functional decrease in hearing.
 - Procedures or medications to treat complications of a cosmetic procedure. This includes keloids or tears from body piercing, tattoo removal. Removal of spider angiomas, unless documented bleeding has occurred.
 - Tattoo removal
 - Telangiectasia treatment with laser or sclerotherapy in asymptomatic patients
 - Any other procedure that is designed to enhance appearance that does not correct a functional defect.
 - The following conditions are considered medically necessary when criteria are met, with appropriate medical records and photographs, and prior approval process followed:
 - Augmentation mammoplasty for congenital absence of breast. Augmentation mammoplasty is typically a cosmetic procedure except in the reconstruction after breast cancer treatment or when associated with congenital absence of the breast (such as Poland syndrome). Augmentation for asymmetric breast development is considered cosmetic.

Pediatric Care Network

Precertification Guidelines

- Breast reconstruction related to a diagnosis of breast cancer. This includes surgical procedures on the affected breast including nipple tattooing, and reduction and/or mastopexy on the contralateral breast. See Milliman Guidelines (several may be applicable). For this procedure, prevention of cancer mastectomy (prophylactic mastectomy) is considered medically necessary when Milliman Guidelines (S860) is met, and would also be approved for reconstruction.
- Congenital facial abnormalities reconstruction, such as a mid-face deformity that would be classified as a major congenital defect are considered reconstructive surgery.
- Gynecomastia – follow Milliman guidelines, A0273.
- Otoplasty for micro-otia where the deformity affects hearing by impacting the ear canal and creating a conductive hearing loss.
- Pectus Carinatum treatment, one of the following:
 - Bracing for moderate to severe cases with any of the following:
 - Chest pain
 - Chest wall tenderness
 - Exercise limitations
 - Palpitations
 - Shortness of breath
 - Wheezing
 - Surgical repair for patients with any of the above symptoms and one of the following:
 - Initial approach for patients who are skeletally mature
 - Secondary approach for patients who have entered their pubertal growth spurt and who have not received adequate results from bracing
- Pectus Excavatum surgical repair when all of the following:
 - Complications from the sternal compression, one required:
 - Asthma
 - Chest pain
 - Cardiopulmonary impairment demonstrated by pulmonary or cardiac function tests.
 - Exercise limitation
 - Frequent lower respiratory tract infections
 - CT of the chest or Chest x-ray has a Haller index of more than 3.25 (transverse diameter divided by the A-P diameter), which indicates moderate to severe Pectus Excavatum.
- Port wine stains or hemangiomas - Excision and/or pulsed-dye laser treatment of port wine stains and other hemangiomas is considered medically necessary when lesions are located on the face and neck. Typical resolution patterns would be considered on the need to intervene for any hemangiomas requests. Treatment of other body areas requires bleeding or infection or other medical symptoms to be considered medically necessary.
- Prosthesis: eye, ear, face, nose, breast, and testicular prosthesis are all covered when replacing a body part either congenitally absent or lost due to disease, injury or surgery. This may not always restore function, but the loss of these organs or body areas are a significant defect that requires correction if possible. This includes spacer prosthetic to allow the eye socket to continue development in the case of micro-ophthalmia or excision.
- Reduction mammoplasty – must be a covered benefit by the State, and meet Milliman Guidelines A0274.
- Removal of congenital nevi - approved to prevent risk of malignant transformation.
- Rhinoplasty - when meets Milliman Guideline A0184.
- Scar revision – when meets Milliman Guideline A0495
- Skin tag removal – medically necessary when located in an area of friction, with documentation of repeated (more than twice) bleeding and irritation.
 - Would not include facial or neck skin tags. Irritation from jewelry would be an elective (cosmetic) need for removal.

Pediatric Care Network

Precertification Guidelines

- Area of friction would be underwear or waist area, inner thigh.
- Preauricular ear appendage removal. Approved as medically necessary as a congenital anomaly, but require prior approval since the code for removal is the same as for other skin tags.
- Authorization period: per precert procedures
- Discontinuation of authorization: N/A
- Reasons for non-coverage: cosmetic procedures are not covered based on description of non-covered services from State manuals. The above is not intended to be an exhaustive list. The basic guideline of **improving form but not correcting any functional deficiency** assists in the determination of cosmetic procedures not otherwise listed above.
- Medical background:

Medical need is the basis for care and procedures provided to our members. Traditionally cosmetic procedures are not a covered benefit by medical insurance, including Missouri Medicaid plans. The MHD Physician Manual states in section 13.45 Noncovered Services that “cosmetic surgery directed at improving appearance (e.g., segmented mammoplasty, face lifts, rhinoplasty, etc.) are non-covered.” **Cosmetic surgery in its simplest definition is designed to improve form not function.** It is intended to reshape a body area to conform to that individual's perception of how he or she would like to appear. The body area may be within the expected appearance for ethnicity, genetics, age and gender, but not be satisfactory to the person. Reconstructive surgery, which may result in a change in appearance, is done primarily to improve a bodily function. Major birth defects or congenital abnormalities are usually considered appropriate for reconstructive surgery. Based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) definition, major birth defects are conditions that cause structural changes in one or more parts of the body; are present at birth; and have a serious, adverse effect on health, development, or functional ability. Examples would be cleft lip/palate, clubfoot, syndactyly, or limb reductions. Minor anomalies do not typically require reconstructive surgery, because they do not impact function, and are a slight variation in bodily form. Examples would be clinodactyly, supranumerary nipples, or preauricular pits. There is also a wide range of appearance in body habitus and facial features that are familial. Our intent is to approve reconstruction designed to address significant congenital defects or major birth defects, or tissue or organ damage from injury or disease. Correction of minor physical anomalies or familial body or facial features is beyond the realm of medical need and would be considered an elective correction of appearance.

Definitions:

- Cosmetic plastic surgery includes surgical and nonsurgical procedures that reshape normal structures of the body in order to improve appearance and self-esteem. (American Society of Plastic Surgeons definition)
- Cosmetic Surgery – directed at improving appearance (Missouri HealthNet Division Physician Manual)
- Hirsutism - excessive male-pattern hair growth
- Reconstructive surgery is performed on abnormal structures of the body caused by congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, trauma, infection, tumors or disease. It is generally performed to improve functions, but may also be done to approximate a normal appearance. (American Society of Plastic Surgery)
- Orthotic or brace – a DME device to mechanically compensate for a weakened body part or area or corrects a function of an intact body part.
- Prosthetic – a DME device to replace an absent or deformed body part or area to restore function. The most common example would be a limb prosthesis following an amputation.

References:

- **Aetna Cosmetic Surgery Clinical Practice Guideline, accessed at http://www.aetna.com/cpb/medical/data/1_99/0031.html**
- American Society of Plastic Surgeons web site, www.plasticsurgery.org, accessed March 2017
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web site, www.cdc.gov, section on Birth Defects, accessed March 2017

Pediatric Care Network

Precertification Guidelines

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- Kelly RE Jr, Cash TF, Shamberger RC, et al, "Surgical repair of pectus excavatum markedly improves body image and perceived ability for physical activity: Multicenter study," Pediatrics. 2008;122(6):1218-1222.
- Khanna G, Jaju A, Don S, Keys T, Hildebolt CF, "Comparison of Haller index values calculated with chest radiographs versus CT for pectus excavatum evaluation," Pediatric Radiology. 2010 Nov;40(11):1763-7.
- Medline Plus, health topic Plastic and Cosmetic Surgery, accessed March 2017
- Wikipedia, accessed June 2011
- UpToDate, "Pectus Carinatum: Treatment," accessed March 2017
- UpToDate®, "Pectus Excavatum: Etiology and evaluation," accessed March 2017
- UpToDate®, "Laser and light therapy of lower extremity telangiectasias, reticular veins and small varicose veins," accessed March 2017
- UpToDate®, "Treatment of hirsutism," accessed March 2017 UpToDate®, "Congenital anomalies of the ear," accessed March 2017

Regulatory references:

- MO HealthNet Physician, Hospital, and Ambulatory Surgery Manuals, Accessed March 2017

Policy drafted by: PCN Medical Management Committee

Policy approved by: Doug Blowey, MD, PCN Medical Director

Update approved by:

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Medical Management Committee – April 21, 2014, May 18, 2015, April 18, 2016, May 1, 2017

Disclaimer: Any coverage determination requires medical necessity, coverage by the member's benefit plan, and eligibility. The sole purpose of this document is to address medical necessity.