Introduction

Treating high blood pressure often involves making lifestyle changes and using medications. A newer technique that destroys parts of certain nerves has been proposed as a way to lower blood pressure when medication doesn’t work. For this procedure, a narrow tube (catheter) is inserted in an artery near the groin. The catheter is threaded up to the artery that supplies blood to the kidney and then maneuvered to the nerves in the wall of this kidney artery. A weak electrical current is released, and the heat kills parts of these nerves. It's thought that because these nerves are damaged they will reduce the kidney’s production of specific hormones. The decreased amount of this hormone is thought to decrease blood pressure over time. Medical studies have conflicting results about whether this treatment works. This service is considered investigational (unproven).

Note: The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.
Radiofrequency ablation of the renal sympathetic nerves is considered investigational for the treatment of resistant hypertension.

### Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0338T</td>
<td>Transcatheter renal sympathetic denervation, percutaneous approach including arterial puncture, selective catheter placement(s) renal artery(ies), fluoroscopy, contrast injection(s), intraprocedural roadmapping and radiological supervision and interpretation, including pressure gradient measurements, flush aortogram and diagnostic renal angiography when performed; unilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0339T</td>
<td>Transcatheter renal sympathetic denervation, percutaneous approach including arterial puncture, selective catheter placement(s) renal artery(ies), fluoroscopy, contrast injection(s), intraprocedural roadmapping and radiological supervision and interpretation, including pressure gradient measurements, flush aortogram and diagnostic renal angiography when performed; bilateral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Description

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) of the renal sympathetic nerves is thought to decrease both the afferent sympathetic signals from the kidney to the brain and the efferent signals from the brain to the kidney. This procedure decreases sympathetic activation, decreases vasoconstriction, and decreases activation of the renin-angiotensin system. RFA of the renal sympathetic nerves may act as a nonpharmacologic treatment for hypertension and has been proposed as a treatment option for patients with resistant hypertension.

Background

Resistant Hypertension

Hypertension is estimated to affect approximately 30% of the population in the United States.\(^1\) It accounts for a high burden of morbidity related to strokes, ischemic heart disease, kidney disease, and peripheral arterial disease. Resistant hypertension is defined as elevated blood pressure, despite treatment with at least 3 antihypertensive agents at optimal doses. Resistant hypertension is also a relatively common condition, given the large number of individuals with hypertension. In large clinical trials of hypertension treatment, up to 20% to 30% of participants meet the definition for resistant hypertension, and in tertiary care hypertension clinics, the prevalence has been estimated to be 11% to 18%.\(^1\) Resistant hypertension is associated with a higher risk for adverse outcomes such as stroke, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and kidney failure.

A number of factors may contribute to uncontrolled hypertension, and they should be considered and addressed in all patients with hypertension before labeling a patient resistant. These include nonadherence to medications, excessive salt intake, inadequate doses of medications, excess alcohol intake, volume overload, drug-induced hypertension, and other forms of secondary hypertension.\(^2\) Also, sometimes it is necessary to address comorbid conditions (ie, obstructive sleep apnea) to control blood pressure adequately.

Treatment

Treatment for resistant hypertension is mainly intensified drug therapy, sometimes with the use of non-traditional antihypertensive medications such as spironolactone and/or minoxidil. However, control of resistant hypertension with additional medications is often challenging and can lead to high costs and frequent adverse effects of treatment. As a result, there is a large
unmet need for additional treatments that can control resistant hypertension. Non-pharmacologic interventions for resistant hypertension include modulation of the baroreflex receptor and/or radiofrequency (RF) denervation of the renal nerves.

**RF Denervation of the Renal Sympathetic Nerves**

Increased sympathetic nervous system activity has been linked to essential hypertension. Surgical sympathectomy has been shown to be effective in reducing blood pressure but is limited by the adverse effects of surgery and was largely abandoned after effective medications for hypertension became available. The renal sympathetic nerves arise from the thoracic nerve roots and innervate the renal artery, the renal pelvis, and the renal parenchyma. Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is thought to decrease both the afferent sympathetic signals from the kidney to the brain and the efferent signals from the brain to the kidney. This procedure decreases sympathetic activation, decreases vasoconstriction, and decreases activation of the renin-angiotensin system.³

The procedure is performed percutaneously with access at the femoral artery. A flexible catheter is threaded into the renal artery, and a controlled energy source, most commonly low-power RF energy, is delivered to the arterial walls where the renal sympathetic nerves are located. Once adequate RF energy has been delivered to ablate the sympathetic nerves, the catheter is removed.

**Summary of Evidence**

For individuals who have hypertension resistant to standard medical management who receive RFA of the renal sympathetic nerves, the evidence includes at least 10 randomized controlled trials (RCTs), along with multiple nonrandomized comparative studies and case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, morbid events, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. The largest trial, the Symplicity HTN-3 trial, used a sham-controlled design to reduce the likelihood of placebo effect, and demonstrated no significant differences between renal denervation and sham-control patients in office-based or ambulatory blood pressure at 6-month follow-up. Results from Symplicity HTN-3 are supported by a subsequent sham-controlled trial. The Symplicity HTN-3 results were in contrast to additional studies, including Symplicity HTN-2 and DENERHTN, which reported efficacy in reducing blood pressure over a 6-month time period compared with a control group. Additional smaller randomized controlled trials, some of which were stopped early after results of the Symplicity HTN-3 trial became available, did not demonstrate significantly improved outcomes with renal denervation.
Single-arm studies with overlapping populations have reported improvements in blood pressure and related physiologic parameters, such as echocardiographic measures of left ventricular hypertrophy, that appear to be durable for up to 24 months. The body of evidence for the use of renal denervation to treat hypertension consists of randomized controlled trials that have conflicting results. The strongest evidence comes from sham-controlled trials, the largest of which found no significant benefits with renal denervation. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Some currently unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Summary of Key Trials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01901549</td>
<td>Renal Denervation in Patients After Acute Coronary Syndrome</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Jun 2016 (ongoing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01583881</td>
<td>Sympathetic Renal Denervation in Heart Failure With Normal LV Ejection Fraction: Denervation of the renal sympathetic nerves in Heart Failure With normal LV Ejection Fraction</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Jul 2016 (ongoing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT02029885</td>
<td>Wave IV Study: Phase II Randomized Sham Controlled Study of Renal Denervation for Subjects With Uncontrolled Hypertension</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Mar 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT02439749</td>
<td>Global Clinical Study of Renal Denervation With the Symplicity Spyral™ Multi-electrode Renal Denervation System in Patients With Uncontrolled Hypertension in the Absence of Antihypertensive Medications (SPYRAL HTN-OFF MED)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Sep 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT02439775</td>
<td>Global Clinical Study of Renal Denervation With the Symplicity Spyral™ Multi-electrode Renal Denervation System in Patients With Uncontrolled Hypertension on Standard Medical Therapy (SPYRAL HTN-ON MED)</td>
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<td>Sep 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unpublished</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT No.</td>
<td>Trial Name</td>
<td>Planned Enrollment</td>
<td>Completion Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01895140a</td>
<td>A Pragmatic Randomized Clinical Evaluation of Renal Denervation for Treatment Resistant Hypertension</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Oct 2014 (terminated)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01628172a</td>
<td>Renal Sympathetic Denervation for the Management of Chronic Hypertension</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Mar 2014 (completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01459900</td>
<td>Renal Sympathectomy in Treatment Resistant Essential Hypertension, a Sham Controlled Randomized Trial</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Feb 2015 (completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01932450</td>
<td>A Randomized, Open-label Study Investigating the Effect of Bilateral Renal Artery Sympathetic Denervation by Catheter-based Radiofrequency Ablation on Blood Pressure and Disease Progression in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jul 2015 (unknown)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT02039492</td>
<td>Sympathetic Renal Denervation Versus Increment of Pharmacological Treatment in Resistant Arterial Hypertension</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Dec 2015 (completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01505010</td>
<td>Investigator-Steered Project on Intravascular Renal Denervation for Management of Drug-Resistant Hypertension</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Apr 2016 (unknown)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01911078</td>
<td>Renal Sympathetic Denervation in Metabolic Syndrome (Metabolic Syndrome Study)</td>
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<td>NCT01850901a</td>
<td>Renal Sympathetic Denervation as a New Treatment for Therapy Resistant Hypertension - A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Jun 2016 (completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01366625</td>
<td>Effects of Renal Denervation on Blood Pressure and Clinical Course of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Patients With Resistant Hypertension</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Nov 2016 (completed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT02041130</td>
<td>Renal Sympathectomy in Heart Failure (the RESPECT-HF Study) - a Study of Renal Denervation for Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Dec 2016 (unknown)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01522430</td>
<td>Denervation of Renal Sympathetic Activity and Hypertension Study</td>
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<td>Dec 2016 (unknown)</td>
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<td>NCT02021019</td>
<td>Renal Denervation to Improve Outcomes in Patients With End-stage Renal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dec 2016 (unknown)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial

*a Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial
Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

*American Heart Association et al*

In 2015, the American Heart Association, American College of Cardiology, and American Society of Hypertension issued guidelines on the treatment of hypertension in patients with coronary artery disease.\(^{35}\) The guidelines noted that the SYMPLICITY HTN-3 trial did not find a significant benefit from renal denervation and stated that additional randomized controlled trials are needed.

*Joint UK Societies*

In 2015, the British Hypertension Society and 3 other British medical societies (collectively, the Joint UK Societies) issued an expert consensus statement on renal denervation for resistant hypertension which concluded\(^{36}\): “The Joint UK Societies did not recommend the use of renal denervation for treatment of resistant hypertension in routine clinical practice but remains committed to supporting research activity in this field.”

*Eighth Joint National Committee*

In 2014, the Eighth Joint National Committee, which was appointed to provide recommendations on hypertension treatment, published an evidence-based guideline for the management of hypertension in adults.\(^{37}\) This guideline did not discuss the use of renal denervation.

*European Society of Cardiology*

In 2013, the European Society of Cardiology issued an expert consensus statement on catheter-based renal denervation which concluded that, based on the available evidence, renal denervation can be considered as a treatment option in “patients with resistant hypertension, whose blood pressure cannot be controlled by a combination of lifestyle modification and pharmacological therapy according to current guidelines.”\(^{38}\)

The statement outlined the following criteria patients should meet before renal denervation is considered:
• “Office-based systolic BP [blood pressure] ≥160 mm Hg (≥150 mm Hg in type 2 diabetes)
• ≥3 antihypertensive drugs in adequate dosage and combination (incl. diuretic)
• Lifestyle modification
• Exclusion of secondary hypertension
• Exclusion of pseudo-resistance using ABPM [ambulatory blood pressure monitoring]
  (average BP >130 mm Hg or mean daytime BP >135 mm Hg)
• Preserved renal function (GFR [glomerular filtration rate] ≥45 mL/min/1.73 m²)
• Eligible renal arteries: no polar or accessory arteries; no renal artery stenosis; no prior revascularization”

**Medicare National Coverage**

There is no national coverage determination (NCD). In the absence of an NCD, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

**Regulatory Status**

No RFA devices have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for ablation of the renal sympathetic nerves as a treatment for hypertension. Several devices have been developed for this purpose and are in various stages of application for FDA approval (FDA product code: DQY):

- Symplicity™ Renal Denervation System (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN)
- The EnligHTN™ Multi-Electrode Renal Denervation System (St. Jude Medical, Plymouth, MN) is an RFA catheter using a 4-point multiablation basket design. In January 2014, the EnligHTN™ Renal Guiding Catheter was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process based on substantial equivalence to predicate devices for the following indication: percutaneous use through an introducer sheath to facilitate a pathway to introduce interventional and diagnostic devices into the renal arterial vasculature.
• The One-Shot Renal Denervation System (Covidien, Dublin) is an irrigated RFA balloon catheter, consisting of a spiral-shaped electrode surrounding a balloon. (In 2014, Covidien abandoned development of its OneShot™ Renal Denervation program.)

• The Vessix™ Renal Denervation System (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, MA; formerly The V2 renal denervation system, Vessix Vascular) is a combination of a RF balloon catheter and bipolar RF generator technologies, intended to permit a lower voltage intervention.

Other RFA catheters (eg, Thermocouple Catheter™ [Biosense Webster, Diamond Bar, CA]) used for other types of ablation procedures (eg, cardiac electrophysiology procedures) have been used off-label for RFA of the renal arteries.

References


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## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/15/12</td>
<td>New Policy. Radiofrequency ablation of the renal sympathetic nerves is considered investigational for the treatment of resistant hypertension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/04/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review through July 31, 2013. References 5, 6, 17-21 added. No change in policy statement. Codes 0338T and 0339T added to policy; codes 36251-36254 removed from policy; they are no specific to the procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20/14</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through July 31, 2014. References 4-5, 8-9, 11-12, 16, 19, 29-36, 38-43, and 45 added. No change to policy statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through August 3, 2015; references 4-5, 8, 12-13, 16-17, 51, 54-55, and 57-58 added. Policy statement unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/07/15</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Removed 8.01.57 as it is archived.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Disclaimer:** This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. The Company adopts policies after careful review of published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines and local standards of practice. Since medical technology is constantly changing, the Company reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate. Member contracts differ in their benefits. Always consult the member benefit booklet or contact a member service representative to determine coverage for a specific medical service or supply. CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). ©2017 Premera All Rights Reserved.

**Scope:** Medical policies are systematically developed guidelines that serve as a resource for Company staff when determining coverage for specific medical procedures, drugs or devices. Coverage for medical services is subject to the limits and conditions of the member benefit plan. Members and their providers should consult the member benefit booklet or contact a customer service representative to determine whether there are any benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. This medical policy does not apply to Medicare Advantage.
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  - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, other formats)
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Email AppealsDepartmentInquiries@Premera.com

You can file a grievance in person or by mail, fax, or email. If you need help filing a grievance, the Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf, or by mail or phone at:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW, Room S09F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)
Complaint forms are available at

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Hmoob (Hmong):

Illoko (Illocano):
Daytoy a Pakdaar ket naglona iti Napateg nga Impomasion. Daytoy a pakdaar mabalini nga adda ket naglona iti napateg nga impomasion maipanggep iti aplikasyonyo wuuny coverage babaen iti Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket malabini dagiti importante a pelta iita daytoy a pakdaar. Mabalini nga adda rumbeng na aaramedenyo nga addang sakkay dagiti partikular a naitung a adda aldaw tapno mapatgalainneyo a tageyri ti salynu-ayo wuuny tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbengangeo a mangala i daytoy nga impomasion ken tulong ili bukodyo a pagasasao nga awan ti bayadangyo. Tumawag ni numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Français (French):

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本通知有重要的訊息。本通知可能有關於您透過 Premera Blue Cross 提交的申請或保險的重要訊息。本通知可能有重要的日期。您可能需要在截止日期之前採取行動，以保留您的健康保險或費用補貼。您有權利免費以您的母語得到本訊息和幫助。請撥電話 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

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