

MEDICAL POLICY – 7.01.547

Implantable Bone Conduction and Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 7.01.03

Effective Date: May 1, 2018

Last Revised: Sept. 1, 2018

Replaces: 7.01.03

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:


1.01.528 Hearing Aids (Excludes Implantable Devices)

7.01.05 Cochlear Implant

7.01.84 Semi-Implantable and Fully Implantable Middle Ear Hearing Aids

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

[POLICY CRITERIA](#) | [DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS](#) | [CODING](#)
[RELATED INFORMATION](#) | [EVIDENCE REVIEW](#) | [REFERENCES](#) | [APPENDIX](#) | [HISTORY](#)

 Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

A typical hearing aid amplifies or increases sounds. If there are problems with the outer or middle ear, those problems could interfere with the sound waves traveling to the inner ear. A bone anchored hearing aid bypasses the outer and middle ear. A sound processor is worn near the ear and connects to a small implant. The implant is connected to the skull bone. The sound processor gathers sounds in the air and converts them into vibrations. The vibrations are sent through the implant into the skull bone. The skull bone naturally sends the vibrations to the inner ear. The inner ear is able to switch the vibrations into nerve signals, which the brain interprets as sound. This policy describes when bone anchored hearing aids may be considered medically necessary.

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.

Policy Coverage Criteria

Subject	Medical Necessity
<p>Unilateral conductive or mixed hearing loss</p>	<p>A unilateral implantable bone conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to an air-conduction hearing aid in patients 5 years of age and older with a conductive or mixed hearing loss when ONE of the following medical criteria is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital or surgically induced malformations (eg, atresia) of the external ear canal or middle ear <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic external otitis or otitis media <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumors of the external canal and/or tympanic cavity <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatitis of the external canal <p>AND the following audiologic criterion is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pure tone average bone-conduction threshold measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz (same as 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 Hz) of better than or equal to 45 dB (OBC and BP100 devices), 55 dB (Intenso™ device) or 65 dB (Cordele II™ device).
<p>Bilateral conductive or mixed hearing loss</p>	<p>Bilateral implantable bone conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid(s) may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to an air-conduction hearing aid in patients 5 years of age and older when the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A symmetrically conductive or mixed hearing loss is present as defined by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A difference between left and right side bone conduction threshold of less than 10 dB on average measured at 0.5, 1, 2 and 3 kHz (same as 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 Hz) (4 kHz for OBC and Ponto™ Pro devices) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less than 15 dB at individual frequencies; <p>AND the following audiologic criterion is met:</p>



Subject	Medical Necessity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pure tone average bone-conduction threshold measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz of better than or equal to 45 dB (OBC and BP100 devices), 55 dB (Intenso™ device) or 65 dB (Cordele II™ device).
Single-sided sensorineural deafness and normal hearing in the other ear	<p>An implantable bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid may be considered medically necessary as an alternative to a contralateral routing of sound (CROS) air-conduction hearing aid when the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The patient is 5 years of age or older The patient has single-sided sensorineural deafness The patient has normal hearing in the other ear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pure tone average air-conduction threshold of the normal ear should be better than 20 dB measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz (same as 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 Hz).
Use of non-implanted bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aids	<p>A bone conduction hearing aid sound processor held against the skull with a softband or headband may be considered medically necessary in children under 5 years of age when the conductive or mixed hearing loss criteria (see above) is met, as an alternative to an air conduction hearing aid. The non-implanted use of the bone conduction sound processor may be used as a pre-surgical trial in children under 5 years of age. (See Benefit Application).</p>

Subject	Investigational
Other uses of implanted bone-conduction/bone-anchored hearing aids	<p>The use of implantable bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aids is considered investigational when the criteria above are not met, including use in patients with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.</p>

Patient Characteristics
<p>Implanted bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid(s)</p> <p>Bone-anchored hearing solutions may also be known as osseointegrated hearing implants. Assessing patients prior to surgery for skull bone quality and thickness adequacy will help to ensure stability of the implanted abutment in the bone behind the ear. Additionally, patients (or caregivers) must be trained to properly clean the implanted and external components to prevent</p>



Patient Characteristics

infection and safeguard the skin integrity at the site where the sound processor attaches to the skull. Surgical implantation of the bone anchored hearing aid (BAHA®) device is not FDA approved for children younger than 5 years of age.

Non-implanted use of a bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid(s)

Unique clinical circumstances may justify individual consideration for wearing the bone-conduction sound processor on the surface of the skull with a headband or softband before 5 years of age. Consideration for each request for a non-implanted bone conduction device should be based on a clinical review of applicable medical records to verify the medical necessity criteria listed in this policy are met. (See [Benefit Application](#)).

Reasonable Useful Life Expectancy for BAHA Parts

Replacement Parts	Life Expectancy
Batteries	72 per 6 months
Headband	1 per year
Processor	1 per 5 years

Documentation Requirements

The medical records submitted for review should document that medical necessity criteria are met. The record should include clinical documentation of:

- The type of hearing loss for member who is 5 years old or older
- Any inner or outer ear conditions that prevent use of a conventional air-conductive hearing aid
- Result of audiologic test (hearing test) showing the level of hearing loss

Note: Cochlear implants, used for the treatment of severe to profound deafness are addressed in a separate medical policy. (See [Related Policies](#))

Coding



Code	Description
CPT	
69710	Implantation or replacement of electromagnetic bone conduction hearing device in temporal bone
69711	Removal or repair of electromagnetic bone conduction hearing in temporal bone
69714	Implantation, osseointegrated implant, temporal bone, with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor/cochlear stimulator; without mastoidectomy
69715	Implantation, osseointegrated implant, temporal bone, with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor/cochlear stimulator; with mastoidectomy
69717	Replacement (including removal of existing device), osseointegrated implant, temporal bone, with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor/cochlear stimulator; without mastoidectomy
69718	Replacement (including removal of existing device), osseointegrated implant, temporal bone, with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor/cochlear stimulator; with mastoidectomy
HCPCS	
L8690	Auditory osseointegrated device, includes all internal and external components
L8691	Auditory osseointegrated device, external sound processor, replacement
L8692	Auditory osseointegrated device, external sound processor; used without osseointegration, body worn, includes headband or other means of external attachment Note: this code describes the non-implanted use of the bone conduction sound processor.
L8693	Auditory osseointegrated device abutment, any length, replacement only
L8694	Auditory osseointegrated device, transducer/actuator, replacement only, each
L8695	External recharging system for battery (external) for use with implantable neurostimulator, replacement only

Note: CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). HCPCS codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by Centers for Medicare Services (CMS).

Related Information



Consideration of Age

The age stated in this policy for which implantable bone conduction hearing aids may be considered medically necessary is 5 years and older. This is based on the FDA approval. Surgical implantation of the BAHA® device is not FDA approved for children younger than 5 years of age. The age stated in this policy for which a sound processor worn on the skull may be considered medically necessary is age 5 and younger. This is based on the nonsurgical/transcutaneous application of the BAHA® processor using a headband or softband which received FDA approval for use in children under the age of 5 years.

Benefit Application

A bone-conduction (bone-anchored) hearing aid is a surgically implantable device used to treat a medical condition. The device and implantation surgery should be reimbursed under the medical benefit.

Benefit limitations regarding hearing aids may apply to these devices, specifically when the Implantable Bone-Conduction and Bone-Anchored Hearing Aid (BAHA®) device is used transcutaneously (on the surface of the skin of the head) held in place by a headband or softband and not implanted.

Evidence Review

Description

Sensorineural, conductive and mixed hearing loss may be treated with various devices, including conventional air-conduction (AC) or bone-conduction external hearing aids. AC hearing aids may not be suitable for patients with chronic middle ear and ear canal infections, atresia of the external canal, or an ear canal that cannot accommodate an ear mold. Bone-conduction hearing aids may be useful for individuals with conductive hearing loss, or (if used with contralateral routing of signal), for unilateral sensorineural hearing loss. Implantable, bone-anchored hearing aids (BAHAs) that use a percutaneous or transcutaneous connection to a sound processor have been investigated as alternatives to conventional bone-conduction hearing aids for patients with conductive or mixed hearing loss or for patient with unilateral single-sided sensorineural hearing loss.



In children under 5 years of age the transcutaneous use of the BAHA® has shown positive outcomes in small studies. The bone conduction-type hearing aid is held against the skin behind the ear, or at another bony location of the skull using a strap, headband or softband. The headband is soft plastic while the softband is soft elastic with a plastic disc-like snap connector either modeled or sewn into the band. A BAHA® sound processor is attached to the plastic connector and the band/headband is adjusted to the size of the individual's head and is secured with a Velcro® fastener (Velcro USA Inc., Manchester, NH) (see [Appendix](#)).

Background

Hearing Loss

Hearing loss is described as conductive, sensorineural, or mixed, and can be unilateral or bilateral. Normal hearing is the detection of sound at or below 20 dB (decibel). The American Speech Language Hearing Association (ASLHA) has defined the degree of hearing loss based on pure-tone average (PTA) detection thresholds as mild (20 to 40 dB), moderate (40 to 60 dB), severe (60 to 80 dB), and profound (equal to or greater than 80 dB). PTA is calculated by averaging the hearing sensitivities (ie, the minimum volume that the patient hears) at multiple frequencies (perceived as pitch), typically within the range of 0.25-8 kHz.

Sound amplification through the use of an air-conduction (AC) hearing aid can provide benefit to patients with sensorineural or mixed hearing loss. Contralateral routing of signal (CROS) is a system in which a microphone on the affected side transmits a signal to an AC hearing aid on the normal or less affected side.

Bone-Conduction Hearing Devices

External bone-conduction hearing devices function by transmitting sound waves through the bone to the ossicles of the middle ear. The external devices must be closely applied to the temporal bone, with either a steel spring over the top of the head or with the use of a spring-loaded arm on a pair of spectacles. These devices may be associated with either pressure headaches or soreness.

A bone-anchored implant system combines a vibrational transducer coupled directly to the skull via a percutaneous abutment that permanently protrudes through the skin from a small titanium implant anchored in the temporal bone. The system is based on osseointegration through which living tissue integrates with titanium in the implant over 3 to 6 months, conducting amplified



and processed sound via the skull bone directly to the cochlea. The lack of intervening skin permits the transmission of vibrations at a lower energy level than required for external bone-conduction hearing devices. Implantable bone-conduction hearing systems are primarily indicated for people with conductive or mixed sensorineural and conductive hearing loss. They may also be used with CROS as an alternative to an AC hearing aid for individuals with unilateral sensorineural hearing loss.

A bone conduction processor can also be used with a softband or headband. The sound processor is pressed against the head, usually behind the ear. With this application, there is no titanium peg implantation surgery. The amplified sound is transmitted transcutaneously to the cochlea using the skull bones, bypassing the outer and middle ear. In children under 5 years of age, this non-implanted use of the processor may be part of the trial period before surgery.

Partially implantable magnetic bone-conduction hearing systems, also referred to as transcutaneous bone-anchored systems, are an alternative to the bone-conduction hearing systems connected percutaneously via an abutment. With this technique, acoustic transmission occurs via magnetic coupling of the external sound processor and internally implanted device components. The bone-conduction hearing processor contains magnets that adhere externally to magnets implanted in shallow bone beds with the bone-conduction hearing implant. Since the processor adheres magnetically to the implant, there is no need for a percutaneous abutment to physically connect the external and internal components. To facilitate greater transmission of acoustics between magnets, skin thickness must be reduced to 4-5 mm over the implant when it is surgically placed.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have conductive or mixed hearing loss who receive an implantable bone-anchored hearing aid (BAHA) with a percutaneous abutment or a partially implantable BAHA with transcutaneous coupling to the sound processor, the evidence includes observational studies that report pre-post differences in hearing parameters after treatment with BAHAs. Relevant outcomes are functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. No prospective trials were identified. Observational studies reporting on within-subjects changes in hearing have generally reported hearing improvements with the devices. Given the objectively measured outcomes and the largely invariable natural history of hearing loss in individuals who would be eligible for an implantable bone-conduction device, the demonstrated improvements in hearing after device placement can be attributed to the device. Studies of partially implantable BAHAs have similarly demonstrated within-subjects improvements in hearing. The single-arm studies have shown improvements in hearing in the device-aided state. No direct



comparisons other than within-individual comparisons with external hearing aids were identified, but, for individuals unable to wear an external hearing aid, there may be few alternative treatments. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have unilateral sensorineural hearing loss who receive a fully or partially implantable BAHA with the contralateral routing of signal, the evidence includes one randomized controlled trial (RCT), multiple prospective and retrospective case series, and a systematic review. Relevant outcomes are functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Single-arm case series, with sample sizes ranging from 9 to 180 patients, generally have reported improvements in patient-reported speech quality, speech perception in noise, and satisfaction with bone conduction devices with contralateral routing of signal. However, a well-conducted systematic review of studies comparing bone-anchored devices to hearing aids with contralateral routing of signal found no evidence of improvement in speech recognition or hearing localization. The single RCT included in the systematic review was a pilot study enrolling only 10 patients and, therefore, does not provide definitive evidence. 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 policy are listed in [Table 1](#) below.

Table 1. Summary of Key Trials

NCT No.	Trial Name	Planned Enrollment	Completion Date
Ongoing			
NCT01858246	A Randomised Controlled Trial Comparing Bone Anchored Hearing Aid With Bonebridge	60	December 2017 ongoing
NCT02022085 ^a	Post-market Clinical Follow -up of a Magnetic Bone Conduction Implant (Cochlear BAHA Attract System)	54	August 2017 ongoing

NCT: national clinical trial

^a Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial



Clinical Input From Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate with and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

In response to requests, input was received from 2 specialty societies and 3 academic medical centers (one of which provided 4 responses and one of which provided 3 responses) while this policy was under review in 2016. Input focused on the categorization of partially implantable bone-anchored devices relative to fully implantable devices. There was a strong consensus that partially implantable devices are considered an evolution of earlier devices, and that direct trials comparing the two are not necessary.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

In 2016⁷⁶, The American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery updated its position statement on the use of implantable hearing devices. It states that the Academy “considers bone conduction hearing devices, including implantation of a percutaneous or transcutaneous device and use of a bone conduction oral appliance or bone conduction scalp device to be acceptable, and in many cases preferred, procedures in the treatment of conductive or mixed hearing loss and single-sided deafness when performed by a qualified otolaryngologist-head and neck surgeon”.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination. The Medicare Benefit Policy Manual references hearing aids and auditory implants, stating that hearing aids are excluded from coverage, including air-conduction and bone-conduction devices.⁷⁷ However, devices producing the perception of sound by replacing the function of the middle ear, cochlea, or auditory nerve are payable by Medicare as prosthetic devices. These devices are indicated only when hearing aids are medically inappropriate or cannot be used. Along with cochlear and auditory brainstem implants, the benefits manual specifically refers to osseointegrated implants as prosthetic



devices. In 2014, Medicare clarified its hearing aid coverage to state that “certain auditory implants, including cochlear implants, brain stem implants, and osseointegrated implants, do not meet the definition of hearing aids that are excluded from coverage.”⁷⁸

Regulatory Status

There are 6 BAHA® sound processors manufactured by Cochlear Americas (Englewood, CO), that have received 510(k) clearance for marketing from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA):

- BAHA 5
- BAHA® Cordelle II™
- BAHA® Divino™
- BAHA® Intenso™ (digital signal processing)
- BAHA® BP 100™
- BAHA® 4 (upgraded from the BP 100™)

The FDA cleared the BAHA® system for use in children aged 5 years and older and in adults for the following indications:

- Patients who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and can still benefit from sound amplification
- Patients with bilaterally symmetric conductive or mixed hearing loss, may be implanted bilaterally
- Patients with sensorineural deafness in 1 ear and normal hearing in the other (ie single-sided deafness, SSD)
- Patients who are candidates for an air-conduction contralateral routing of signals (AC CROS) hearing aid but who cannot or will not wear an AC CROS device

BAHA® sound processors can also be used with the BAHA® Softband™ without surgery. With this application, there is no implantation surgery. The sound processor is attached to the head using a hard or soft headband. The amplified sound is transmitted transcutaneously to the cochlea via the bones of the skull. In 2002, the Baha® Softband™ was cleared for marketing by FDA for use in children younger than 5 years.



Other implantable bone-conduction hearing systems that rely on an abutment and have similar indications as the Cochlear Americas' BAHA devices include:

- OBC Bone Anchored Hearing Aid System (Oticon Medical, Askim, Sweden). Cleared in November 2008
- The Ponto Bone Anchored Hearing System (Oticon Medical).Cleared in September 2012
- A next-generation Ponto Pro device can be used with either Oticon or BAHA implants

The 2 partially implantable magnetic bone-conduction devices cleared by the FDA through the 510(k) process are:

- Otomag® Bone Conduction Hearing System (Sophono, Inc., Boulder, CO, now owned by Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN)
- Cochlear BAHA® 4 Attract System (Cochlear Americas, Centennial, CO)

The BoneBridge™ (MedEl, Innsbruck, Austria) is a partially-implantable bone-conduction implant that is considered an active transcutaneous device. It is cleared for marketing in Europe but is not FDA approved for use in the U.S.

In 2011, The SoundBite™ Hearing System (Sonitus Medical, San Mateo, CA) is an intraoral bone-conducting hearing prosthesis that consists of a behind-the-ear microphone and an in-the-mouth hearing device was cleared through the FDA's 510(k) clearance process for similar indications as the BAHA. Since this system has no implanted components, it is not addressed in the current policy. As of January 2015, Sonitus Medical closed.

FDA product code (for bone-anchored hearing aid): LXB

FDA product code (for implanted bone-conduction hearing aid): MAH

References

1. Colquitt JL, Loveman E, Baguley DM et al. Bone-anchored hearing aids for people with bilateral hearing impairment: a systematic review. *Clin Otolaryngol* 2011; 36(5):419-41. PMID 21816006
2. Colquitt JL, Jones J, Harris P et al. Bone-anchored hearing aids (BAHAs) for people who are bilaterally deaf: a systematic review and economic evaluation. *Health Technol Assess* 2011; 15(26):1-200, iii-iv. PMID 21729632
3. Kompis M, Kurz A, Pfiffner F, et al. Is complex signal processing for bone conduction hearing aids useful? *Cochlear Implants Int*. May 2014;15 Suppl 1:S47-50. PMID 24869443



4. Hill-Feltham P, Roberts SA, Gladdis R. Digital processing technology for bone-anchored hearing aids: randomised comparison of two devices in hearing aid users with mixed or conductive hearing loss. *J Laryngol Otol*. Feb 2014;128(2):119-127. PMID 24524414
5. Farnoosh S, Mitsinikos FT, Maceri D, et al. Bone-Anchored Hearing Aid vs. Reconstruction of the External Auditory Canal in Children and Adolescents with Congenital Aural Atresia: A Comparison Study of Outcomes. *Front Pediatr*. 2014;2:5. PMID 24479110
6. Ramakrishnan Y, Marley S, Leese D et al. Bone-anchored hearing aids in children and young adults: the Freeman Hospital experience. *J Laryngol Otol* 2011; 125(2):153-7. PMID 20849670
7. den Besten CA, Harterink E, McDermott AL, et al. Clinical results of Cochlear BIA300 in children: Experience in two tertiary referral centers. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. Dec 2015;79(12):2050-2055. PMID 26455259
8. McLarnon CM, Davison T, Johnson IJ. Bone-anchored hearing aid: comparison of benefit by patient subgroups. *Laryngoscope* 2004; 114(5):942-944. PMID 15126761
9. Tringali S, Grayeli AB, Bouccara D et al. A survey of satisfaction and use among patients fitted with a BAHA. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2008; 265(12):1461-1464. PMID 18415113
10. Snik AF, Mylanus EA, Cremers CW. The bone-anchored hearing aid compared with conventional hearing aids. Audiologic results and the patients' opinions. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 1995; 28(1):73-83. PMID 7739870
11. van der Pouw CT, Snik AF, Cremers CW. The BAHA HC200/300 in comparison with conventional bone conduction hearing aids. *Clin Otolaryngol Allied Sci* 1999; 24(3):171-176. PMID 10384840
12. Wazen JJ, Caruso M, Tjellstrom A. Long-term results with the titanium bone-anchored hearing aid: the U.S. experience. *Am J Otol* 1998; 19(6):737-741. PMID 9831146
13. Granstrom G, Tjellstrom A. The bone-anchored hearing aid (BAHA) in children with auricular malformations. *Ear Nose Throat J* 1997; 76(4):238-40, 42, 44-47. PMID 9127523
14. Janssen RM, Hong P, Chadha NK. Bilateral bone-anchored hearing aids for bilateral permanent conductive hearing loss: a systematic review. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2012; 147(3):412-422. PMID 22714424
15. Bosman AJ, Snik AF, van der Pouw CT et al. Audiometric evaluation of bilaterally fitted bone-anchored hearing aids. *Audiology* 2001; 40(3):158-167. PMID 11465298
16. Priwin C, Stenfelt S, Granstrom G et al. Bilateral bone-anchored hearing aids (BAHAs): an audiometric evaluation. *Laryngoscope* 2004; 114(1):77-84. PMID 14709999
17. Snik AF, Mylanus EA, Proops DW et al. Consensus statements on the BAHA system: where do we stand at present? *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol Suppl* 2005; 195:2-12. PMID 16619473
18. Dun CA, de Wolf MJ, Mylanus EA et al. Bilateral bone-anchored hearing aid application in children: the Nijmegen experience from 1996 to 2008. *Otol Neurotol* 2010; 31(4):615-23. PMID 20393374
19. Ho EC, Monksfield P, Egan E et al. Bilateral Bone-anchored Hearing Aid: impact on quality of life measured with the Glasgow Benefit Inventory. *Otol Neurotol* 2009; 30(7):891-896. PMID 19692937
20. Peters JP, Smit AL, Stegeman I, et al. Review: Bone conduction devices and contralateral routing of sound systems in single-sided deafness. *Laryngoscope*. Aug 14 2014. PMID 25124297
21. Baguley DM, Bird J, Humphriss RL et al. The evidence base for the application of contralateral bone anchored hearing aids in acquired unilateral sensorineural hearing loss in adults. *Clin Otolaryngol* 2006; 31(1):6-14. PMID 16441794
22. Leterme G, Bernardeschi D, Bensemman A, et al. Contralateral routing of signal hearing aid versus transcutaneous bone conduction in single-sided deafness. *Audiol Neurootol*. 2015;20(4):251-260. PMID 26021779
23. Snapp HA, Holt FD, Liu X, et al. Comparison of speech-in-noise and localization benefits in unilateral hearing loss subjects using contralateral routing of signal hearing aids or bone-anchored implants. *Otol Neurotol*. Jan 2017;38(1):11-18. PMID 27846038



24. Zeitler DM, Snapp HA, Telischi FF et al. Bone-anchored implantation for single-sided deafness in patients with less than profound hearing loss. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2012; 147(1):105-111. PMID 22368043
25. Pai I, Kelleher C, Nunn T et al. Outcome of bone-anchored hearing aids for single-sided deafness: a prospective study. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2012; 132(7):751-755. PMID 22497318
26. Nicolas S, Mohamed A, Yoann P et al. Long-term benefit and sound localization in patients with single-sided deafness rehabilitated with an osseointegrated bone-conduction device. *Otol Neurotol* 2013; 34(1):111-114. PMID 23202156
27. Lin LM, Bowditch S, Anderson MJ et al. Amplification in the rehabilitation of unilateral deafness: speech in noise and directional hearing effects with bone-anchored hearing and contralateral routing of signal amplification. *Otol Neurotol* 2006; 27(2):172-182. PMID 16441794
28. Kunst SJ, Leijendeckers JM, Mylanus EA et al. Bone-anchored hearing aid system application for unilateral congenital conductive hearing impairment: audiometric results. *Otol Neurotol* 2008; 29(1):2-7. PMID 18199951
29. Kunst SJ, Hol MK, Mylanus EA, et al. Subjective benefit after BAHA system application in patients with congenital unilateral conductive hearing impairment. *Otol Neurotol*. Apr 2008;29(3):353-358. PMID 18494142
30. Gluth MB, Eager KM, Eikelboom RH et al. Long-term benefit perception, complications, and device malfunction rate of bone-anchored hearing aid implantation for profound unilateral sensorineural hearing loss. *Otol Neurotol* 2010; 31(9):1427-34. PMID 20729779
31. Faber HT, Nelissen RC, Kramer SE, et al. Bone-anchored hearing implants in single-sided deafness patients: Long-term use and satisfaction by gender. *Laryngoscope*. Dec 2015;125(12):2790-2795. PMID 26152833
32. Monini S, Musy I, Filippi C, et al. Bone conductive implants in single-sided deafness. *Acta Otolaryngol*. Apr 2015;135(4):381-388. PMID 25720582
33. Amonoo-Kuofi K, Kelly A, Neef M, et al. Experience of bone-anchored hearing aid implantation in children younger than 5 years of age. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. Apr 2015;79(4):474-480. PMID 25680294
34. Marsella P, Scorpecci A, Pacifico C et al. Pediatric BAHA in Italy: the "Bambino Gesù" Children's Hospital's experience. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2012; 269(2):467-474. PMID 21739094
35. Davids T, Gordon KA, Clutton D et al. Bone-anchored hearing aids in infants and children younger than 5 years. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2007; 133(1):51-55. PMID 17224524
36. McDermott AL, Williams J, Kuo MJ et al. The role of bone anchored hearing aids in children with Down syndrome. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol* 2008; 72(6):751-757. PMID 18433885
37. Verheij E, Bezdjian A, Grolman W, et al. A systematic review on complications of tissue preservation surgical techniques in percutaneous bone conduction hearing devices. *Otol Neurotol*. Aug 2016;37(7):829-837. PMID 27273402
38. Kiringoda R, Lustig LR. A meta-analysis of the complications associated with osseointegrated hearing aids. *Otol Neurotol*. Jul 2013;34(5):790-794. PMID 23739555
39. Dun CA, Faber HT, de Wolf MJ et al. Assessment of more than 1,000 implanted percutaneous bone conduction devices: skin reactions and implant survival. *Otol Neurotol* 2012; 33(2):192-8. PMID 22246385
40. Hobson JC, Roper AJ, Andrew R et al. Complications of bone-anchored hearing aid implantation. *J Laryngol Otol* 2010; 124(2):132-136. PMID 19968889
41. Wallberg E, Granstrom G, Tjellstrom A et al. Implant survival rate in bone-anchored hearing aid users: long-term results. *J Laryngol Otol* 2011; 125(11):1131-1135. PMID 21774847
42. Kraai T, Brown C, Neeff M et al. Complications of bone-anchored hearing aids in pediatric patients. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol* 2011; 75(6):749-753. PMID 21470698
43. Allis TJ, Owen BD, Chen B, et al. Longer length Baha abutments decrease wound complications and revision surgery. *Laryngoscope*. Apr 2014;124(4):989-992. PMID 24114744



44. Calvo Bodnia N, Foghsgaard S, Nue Moller M, et al. Long-term Results of 185 Consecutive Osseointegrated Hearing Device Implantations: A Comparison Among Children, Adults, and Elderly. *Otol Neurotol*. Dec 2014;35(10):e301-306. PMID 25122598
45. Rebol J. Soft tissue reactions in patients with bone anchored hearing aids. *Ir J Med Sci*. Jun 10 2014. PMID 24913737
46. Larsson A, Tjellstrom A, Stalfors J. Implant Losses for the Bone-Anchored Hearing Devices Are More Frequent in Some Patients. *Otol Neurotol*. May 7 2014. PMID 24809279
47. den Besten CA, Nelissen RC, Peer PG, et al. A retrospective cohort study on the influence of comorbidity on soft tissue reactions, revision surgery, and implant loss in bone-anchored hearing implants. *Otol Neurotol*. Jun 2015;36(5):812-818. PMID 2581135
48. Mohamad S, Khan I, Hey SY, et al. A systematic review on skin complications of bone -anchored hearing aids in relation to surgical techniques. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. Dec 14 2014. PMID 25503356
49. Fontaine N, Hemar P, Schultz P, et al. BAHA implant: implantation technique and complications. *Eur Ann Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Dis*. Feb 2014;131(1):69-74. PMID 23835074
50. Hultcrantz M, Lanis A. A five-year follow-up on the osseointegration of bone-anchored hearing device implantation without tissue reduction. *Otol Neurotol*. Sep 2014;35(8):1480-1485. PMID 24770406
51. Nelissen RC, Stalfors J, de Wolf MJ, et al. Long-term stability, survival, and tolerability of a novel osseointegrated implant for bone conduction hearing: 3-year data from a multicenter, randomized, controlled, clinical investigation. *Otol Neurotol*. Sep 2014;35(8):1486-1491. PMID 25080037
52. Singam S, Williams R, Saxby C, et al. Percutaneous bone-anchored hearing implant surgery without soft-tissue reduction: up to 42 months of follow-up. *Otol Neurotol*. Oct 2014;35(9):1596-1600. PMID 25076228
53. Roplekar R, Lim A, Hussain SS. Has the use of the linear incision reduced skin complications in bone-anchored hearing aid implantation? *J Laryngol Otol*. Jun 2016;130(6):541-544. PMID 27160014
54. Briggs R, Van Hasselt A, Luntz M, et al. Clinical performance of a new magnetic bone conduction hearing implant system: results from a prospective, multicenter, clinical investigation. *Otol Neurotol*. Jun 2015;36(5):834-841. PMID 25634465
55. Denoyelle F, Coudert C, Thierry B, et al. Hearing rehabilitation with the closed skin bone-anchored implant Sophono Alpha1: results of a prospective study in 15 children with ear atresia. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. Mar 2015;79(3):382-387. PMID 25617189
56. Hol MK, Nelissen RC, Agterberg MJ et al. Comparison between a new implantable transcutaneous bone conductor and percutaneous bone-conduction hearing implant. *Otol Neurotol* 2013; 34(6):1071-5.
57. Nelissen RC, Agterberg MJ, Hol MK, et al. Three-year experience with the Sophono in children with congenital conductive unilateral hearing loss: tolerability, audiometry, and sound localization compared to a bone-anchored
58. Iseri M, Orhan KS, Tuncer U, et al. Transcutaneous bone-anchored hearing aids versus percutaneous ones: multicenter comparative clinical study. *Otol Neurotol*. Jun 2015;36(5):849-853. PMID 25730451
59. Gerdes T, Salcher RB, Schwab B, et al. Comparison of audiological results between a transcutaneous and a percutaneous bone conduction instrument in conductive hearing loss. *Otol Neurotol*. Jul 2016;37(6):685-691. PMID 27093021
60. Dimitriadis PA, Farr MR, Allam A, et al. Three year experience with the cochlear BAHA attract implant: a systematic review of the literature. *BMC Ear Nose Throat Disord*. 2016;16:12. PMID 27733813
61. Reddy-Kolanu R, Gan R, Marshall AH. A case series of a magnetic bone conduction hearing implant. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl*. Nov 2016;98(8):552-553. PMID 27490984
62. Siegert R. Partially implantable bone conduction hearing aids without a percutaneous abutment (Otomag): technique and preliminary clinical results. *Adv Otorhinolaryngol* 2011; 71:41-46. PMID 21389703
63. Powell HR, Rolf e AM, Birman CS. A comparative study of audilogic outcomes f or two transcutaneous bone-anchored hearing devices. *Otol Neurotol*. Sep 2015;36(9):1525-1531. PMID 26375976



64. O'Neil MB, Runge CL, Friedland DR, et al. Patient Outcomes in Magnet-Based Implantable Auditory Assist Devices. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* Apr 24 2014. PMID 24763485
65. Centric A, Chennupati SK. Abutment-free bone-anchored hearing devices in children: initial results and experience. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol.* May 2014;78(5):875-878. PMID 24612554
66. Baker S, Centric A, Chennupati SK. Innovation in abutment-free bone-anchored hearing devices in children: Updated results and experience. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol.* Oct 2015;79(10):1667-1672. PMID 26279245
67. Marsella P, Scorpecci A, Vallarino MV, et al. Sophono in Pediatric Patients: The Experience of an Italian Tertiary Care Center. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* Apr 8 2014;151(2):328-332. PMID 24714216
68. Magliulo G, Burchett R, Canella G, et al. Sophono Alpha System and subtotal petrosectomy with external auditory canal blind sac closure. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.* Sep 2015;272(9):2183-2190. PMID 24908070
69. Rayne T, Seaworth I, Götze G, et al. Functional results after Bonebridge implantation in adults and children with conductive and mixed hearing loss. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.* Nov 2015;272(11):3263-3269. PMID 25425039
70. Laske RD, Roosli C, Pfiffner F, et al. Functional results and subjective benefit of a transcutaneous bone conduction device in patients with single-sided deafness. *Otol Neurotol.* Aug 2015;36(7):1151-1156. PMID 26111077
71. Riss D, Arnoldner C, Baumgartner WD, et al. Indication criteria and outcomes with the Bonebridge transcutaneous bone-conduction implant. *Laryngoscope.* Dec 2014;124(12):2802-2806. PMID 25142577
72. Manrique M, Sanhuesa I, Manrique R, et al. A new bone conduction implant: surgical technique and results. *Otol Neurotol.* Feb 2014;35(2):216-220. PMID 24448280
73. Ihler F, Volbers L, Blum J, et al. Preliminary functional results and quality of life after implantation of a new bone conduction hearing device in patients with conductive and mixed hearing loss. *Otol Neurotol.* Feb 2014;35(2):211-215. PMID 24448279
74. Desmet J, Wouters K, De Bodt M, et al. Long-term subjective benefit with a bone conduction implant sound processor in 44 patients with single-sided deafness. *Otol Neurotol.* Jul 2014;35(6):1017-1025. PMID 24751733
75. Iseri M, Orhan KS, Kara A, et al. A new transcutaneous bone anchored hearing device – the Baha(R) Attract System: the first experience in Turkey. *Kulak Burun Bogaz Ihtis Derg.* Mar-Apr 2014;24(2):59-64. PMID 24835899
76. American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery. Position statement: Bone Conduction Hearing Devices. Position Statements 2016; <http://www.entnet.org/content/position-statement-bone-conduction-hearing-devices> Accessed April 2018.
77. Medicare Policy Benefit Manual. Chapter 16 - General Exclusions from Coverage. Available online at: <http://www.cms.gov/manuals/Downloads/bp102c16.pdf> Accessed April 2018.
78. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Fact sheets: CMS Updates Policies and Payment Rates for End-Stage Renal Disease Facilities for CY 2015 and Implementation of Competitive Bidding-Based Prices for Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies. 2014; <https://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2014-Fact-sheets-items/2014-10-31-3.html> Accessed April 2018.
79. BlueCross BlueShield Association (BCBSA). Implantable Bone-Conduction and Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids. Medical Policy Reference Manual, Policy No. 7.01.03, 2017.

Appendix



Figure 1.

Implanted use of BAHA

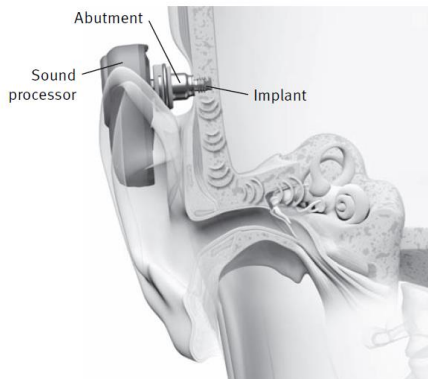


Figure 1 source:

<http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1604065-overview> Accessed April 2018

Figure 2.

Transcutaneous use of BAHA with Softband



Figure 2 source:

<http://www.cochlear.com/wps/wcm/connect/uk/home/support/baha-system/connections/softband> Accessed April 2018

History

Date	Comments
10/09/12	New policy. Policy includes statement about medical necessity criteria for use of BAHA with headband or softband for children less than 5 years of age; that was not addressed in the BC policy. A table of frequency of BAHA replacement parts is included in the benefit application section. This policy replaces 7.01.03.
03/08/13	Replace policy. Updated with literature review and references renumbered. Policy statements unchanged.
03/25/14	Replace policy. Added "magnetic" and "BAHA Attract" to last investigational policy statement. Clarified Benefit Application statement. Rationale updated with literature review through February 2014. Simplified Medicare National Coverage statement. References 3, 25, 34 added; others renumbered/removed. In appendix, revised figures 1-2, added source hyperlinks. Policy statement changed as noted. ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes removed from the policy; these are not utilized in adjudication and were informational only.
03/10/15	Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through January, 2015. References 3-5, 19, 36-43, 46-55, 57, 59 added. Rationale section reorganized. Policy statements unchanged.
06/01/16	Annual Review, changes approved May 10, 2016. Policy updated with literature review, references added. Policy statements unchanged. Added code L8695.
05/01/17	Annual Review, changes approved April 11, 2017. Policy updated with literature review through December 20, 2016; references 23, 37, 53, 57, 59-61, and 69 added. Investigational statement for partially implantable devices is removed. evaluating the BoneBridge implant as it is not currently cleared for marketing in the

Date	Comments
	USA.
10/24/17	Policy moved to new format; no change to policy statements.
05/01/18	Annual Review, approved April 18, 2018. Policy updated with literature review through December 2017; no references added. Added HCPCS code L8694. Policy statement unchanged.
09/01/18	Minor update. Re-added Consideration of Age information; it was inadvertently removed in a previous update.

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). ©2018 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.



Discrimination is Against the Law

Premera Blue Cross complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. Premera does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex.

Premera:

- Provides free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us, such as:
 - Qualified sign language interpreters
 - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, other formats)
- Provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
 - Qualified interpreters
 - Information written in other languages

If you need these services, contact the Civil Rights Coordinator.

If you believe that Premera has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can file a grievance with:

Civil Rights Coordinator - Complaints and Appeals
PO Box 91102, Seattle, WA 98111
Toll free 855-332-4535, Fax 425-918-5592, TTY 800-842-5357
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 509F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)
Complaint forms are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>.

Getting Help in Other Languages

This Notice has Important Information. This notice may have important information about your application or coverage through Premera Blue Cross. There may be key dates in this notice. You may need to take action by certain deadlines to keep your health coverage or help with costs. You have the right to get this information and help in your language at no cost. Call 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

አማርኛ (Amharic):

ይህ ማስታወቂያ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ይዟል። ይህ ማስታወቂያ ስለ ማመልከቻዎ ወይም የ Premera Blue Cross ሽፋን አስፈላጊ መረጃ ሊኖረው ይችላል። በዚህ ማስታወቂያ ውስጥ ቁልፍ ቀዳሾች ሊኖሩ ይችላሉ። የጤና ሽፋንዎን ለመጠበቅና በአስፋፈል እርዳታ ለማግኘት በተውሰኑ የጊዜ ገደቦች እርምጃ መውሰድ ይገባዎት ይሆናል። ይህን መረጃ እንዲያገኙ እና የለምንም ክፍያ በቋንቋዎ እርዳታ እንዲያገኙ መሰታወቅ አለዎት። በስልክ ቁጥር 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) ይደውሉ።

العربية (Arabic):

يحتوي هذا الإشعار على معلومات هامة. قد يحتوي هذا الإشعار على معلومات مهمة بخصوص طلبك أو التغطية التي تزيد الحصول عليها من خلال Premera Blue Cross. قد تكون هناك تواريخ مهمة في هذا الإشعار. وقد تحتاج لاتخاذ إجراء في تاريخ معينه للحفاظ على تغطيتك الصحية أو المساعدة في دفع التكاليف. يحق لك الحصول على هذه المعلومات والمساعدة بلغتك دون تكبد أية تكلفة. اتصل بـ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)

中文 (Chinese):

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。本通知內可能有重要日期。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者費用補貼。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)。

Oromoo (Cushite):

Beeksisni kun odeeffannoo barbaachisaa qaba. Beeksisti kun sagantaa yookan karaa Premera Blue Cross tiin tajaajila keessan ilaalchisee odeeffannoo barbaachisaa qabaachuu danda'a. Guyyaawwan murteessaa ta'an beeksisa kana keessatti ilaalaa. Tarii kaffaltiidhaan deeggaramuuf yookan tajaajila fayyaa keessaniif guyyaa dhumaa irratti wanti raawwattan jiraachuu danda'a. Kaffaltii irraa bilisa haala ta'een afaan keessaniin odeeffannoo argachuu fi deeggarsa argachuuf mirga ni qabaattu. Lakkoofsa bilbilaa 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) tii bilbilaa.

Français (French):

Cet avis a d'importantes informations. Cet avis peut avoir d'importantes informations sur votre demande ou la couverture par l'intermédiaire de Premera Blue Cross. Le présent avis peut contenir des dates clés. Vous devez peut-être prendre des mesures par certains délais pour maintenir votre couverture de santé ou d'aide avec les coûts. Vous avez le droit d'obtenir cette information et de l'aide dans votre langue à aucun coût. Appelez le 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Kreyòl ayisyen (Creole):

Avi sila a gen Enfòmasyon Enpòtan ladann. Avi sila a kapab genyen enfòmasyon enpòtan konsènan aplikasyon w lan oswa konsènan kouvèti asirans lan atravè Premera Blue Cross. Kapab genyen dat ki enpòtan nan avi sila a. Ou ka gen pou pran kèk aksyon avan sèten dat limit pou ka kenbe kouvèti asirans sante w la oswa pou yo ka ede w avèk depans yo. Se dwa w pou resewva enfòmasyon sa a ak asistans nan lang ou pale a, san ou pa gen pou peye pou sa. Rele nan 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Deutsche (German):

Diese Benachrichtigung enthält wichtige Informationen. Diese Benachrichtigung enthält unter Umständen wichtige Informationen bezüglich Ihres Antrags auf Krankenversicherungsschutz durch Premera Blue Cross. Suchen Sie nach eventuellen wichtigen Terminen in dieser Benachrichtigung. Sie könnten bis zu bestimmten Stichtagen handeln müssen, um Ihren Krankenversicherungsschutz oder Hilfe mit den Kosten zu behalten. Sie haben das Recht, kostenlose Hilfe und Informationen in Ihrer Sprache zu erhalten. Rufen Sie an unter 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Hmoob (Hmong):

Tsawb ntawv tshaj xo no muaj cov ntshiab lus tseem ceeb. Tej zaum tsawb ntawv tshaj xo no muaj cov ntshiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj daim ntawv thov kev pab los yog koj qhov kev pab cuam hnuv ntawm Premera Blue Cross. Tej zaum muaj cov hnuv tseem ceeb uas sau rau hauv daim ntawv no. Tej zaum koj kuj yuav tau ua qee yam uas peb kom koj ua tsis pub dhau cov caij nyoog uas teev tseg rau hauv daim ntawv no mas koj thiaj yuav tau txais kev pab cuam kho mob los yog kev pab them tej nqi kho mob ntawd. Koj muaj cai kom lawv muab cov ntshiab lus no uas tau muab sau ua koj hom lus pub dawb rau koj. Hu rau 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Iloko (Ilocano):

Daytoy a Pakdaar ket naglaon iti Napateg nga Impormasion. Daytoy a pakdaar mabalin nga adda ket naglaon iti napateg nga impormasion maipanggep iti aplikasyonyo wenna coverage babaen iti Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket mabalin dagiti importante a petsa iti daytoy a pakdaar. Mabalin nga adda rumbeng nga aramidenyo nga addang sakbay dagiti partikular a naituding nga aldaw tapno mapagtalinaedyo ti coverage ti salun-ato wenna tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti daytoy nga impormasion ken tulong iti bukodyo a pagsasao nga awan ti bayadanyo. Tumawag iti numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Italiano (Italian):

Questo avviso contiene informazioni importanti. Questo avviso può contenere informazioni importanti sulla tua domanda o copertura attraverso Premera Blue Cross. Potrebbero esserci date chiave in questo avviso. Potrebbe essere necessario un tuo intervento entro una scadenza determinata per consentirti di mantenere la tua copertura o sovvenzione. Hai il diritto di ottenere queste informazioni e assistenza nella tua lingua gratuitamente. Chiama 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

日本語 (Japanese):

この通知には重要な情報が含まれています。この通知には、Premera Blue Cross の申請または補償範囲に関する重要な情報が含まれている場合があります。この通知に記載されている可能性がある重要な日付をご確認ください。健康保険や有料サポートを維持するには、特定の期日までに行動を取らなければならない場合があります。ご希望の言語による情報とサポートが無料で提供されます。800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)までお電話ください。

한국어 (Korean):

본 통지서에는 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 즉 이 통지서는 귀하의 신청에 관하여 그리고 Premera Blue Cross 를 통한 커버리지에 관한 정보를 포함하고 있을 수 있습니다. 본 통지서에는 핵심이 되는 날짜들이 있을 수 있습니다. 귀하의 건강 커버리지를 계속 유지하거나 비용을 절감하기 위해서 일정한 마감일까지 조치를 취해야 할 필요가 있을 수 있습니다. 귀하의 이러한 정보와 도움을 귀하의 언어로 비용 부담없이 얻을 수 있는 권리가 있습니다. 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357) 로 전화하십시오.

ລາວ (Lao):

ແຈງການນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນ. ແຈງການນີ້ອາດຈະມີຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນກ່ຽວກັບຄໍາຮ້ອງສະໝັກ ຫຼື ຄວາມຄົມຄອງປະກັນໄພຂອງທ່ານຜ່ານ Premera Blue Cross. ອາດຈະມີວັນທີ່ສໍາຄັນໃນແຈງການນີ້. ທ່ານອາດຈະຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງດໍາເນີນການຕາມກຳນົດ ເວລາສະເພາະເພື່ອຮັກສາຄວາມຄົມຄອງປະກັນສະພາບ ຫຼື ຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເວັ້ນເວົ້ອງຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຂອງທ່ານໄດ້. ທ່ານມີສິດໄດ້ຮັບຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ ແລະ ຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເປັນພາສາຂອງທ່ານໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍຄ່າ. ໃຫ້ໃບທາ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

ភាសាខ្មែរ (Khmer):

សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះមានព័ត៌មានយ៉ាងសំខាន់។ សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះប្រហែលជាមានព័ត៌មានយ៉ាងសំខាន់អំពីទម្រង់បែបបទ ឬការរៀបចំរបស់អ្នកកាមរយ: Premera Blue Cross ។ ប្រហែលជាមាន កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំខាន់នៅក្នុងសេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងនេះ។ អ្នកប្រហែលជាត្រូវការបញ្ជាក់សមត្ថភាព ដល់កិច្ចការផ្ទៃក្នុងដូចជា ឆ្លើយតបនូវសំណួរ ឬប្រាកដន្នយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ។ អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាននេះ និងដំណោះស្រាយនៅក្នុងភាសារបស់អ្នកដោយមិនអស់លុយឡើយ។ សូមទូរស័ព្ទ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)។

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (Punjabi):

ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ. ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ Premera Blue Cross ਵਲੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਜੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ . ਇਸ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਨਵ ਖਾਸ ਤਾਰੀਖਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ. ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਸਰਤ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਰਿੱਖਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਓਸ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਜਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਇਛੁੱਕ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਮ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਢੁੱਝ ਖਾਸ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ,ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੁਫਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੋਂ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਦ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ ,ਕਾਲ 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

فارسی (Farsi):

این اعلامیه حاوی اطلاعات مهم میباشد. این اعلامیه ممکن است حاوی اطلاعات مهم درباره فرم تقاضا و یا پوشش بیمه ای شما از طریق Premera Blue Cross باشد. به تاریخ های مهم در این اعلامیه توجه نمایید. شما ممکن است برای حفظ پوشش بیمه تان یا کمک در پرداخت هزینه های درمانی تان، به تاریخ های مشخصی برای انجام کارهای خاصی احتیاج داشته باشید. شما حق این را دارید که این اطلاعات و کمک را به زبان خود به طور رایگان دریافت نمایید. برای کسب اطلاعات با شماره 800-722-1471 (کلیران TTY تماس باشماره 800-842-5357) تماس برقرار نمایید.

Polskie (Polish):

To ogłoszenie może zawierać ważne informacje. To ogłoszenie może zawierać ważne informacje odnośnie Państwa wniosku lub zakresu świadczeń poprzez Premera Blue Cross. Prosimy zwrócić uwagę na kluczowe daty, które mogą być zawarte w tym ogłoszeniu aby nie przekroczyć terminów w przypadku utrzymania polisy ubezpieczeniowej lub pomocy związanej z kosztami. Macie Państwo prawo do bezpłatnej informacji we własnym języku. Zadzwońcie pod 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Português (Portuguese):

Este aviso contém informações importantes. Este aviso poderá conter informações importantes a respeito de sua aplicação ou cobertura por meio do Premera Blue Cross. Poderão existir datas importantes neste aviso. Talvez seja necessário que você tome providências dentro de determinados prazos para manter sua cobertura de saúde ou ajuda de custos. Você tem o direito de obter esta informação e ajuda em seu idioma e sem custos. Ligue para 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Română (Romanian):

Prezenta notificare conține informații importante. Această notificare poate conține informații importante privind cererea sau acoperirea asigurării dumneavoastră de sănătate prin Premera Blue Cross. Pot exista date cheie în această notificare. Este posibil să fie nevoie să acționați până la anumite termene limită pentru a vă menține acoperirea asigurării de sănătate sau asistența provizorie la costuri. Aveți dreptul de a obține gratuit aceste informații și ajutor în limba dumneavoastră. Sunați la 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Русский (Russian):

Настоящее уведомление содержит важную информацию. Это уведомление может содержать важную информацию о вашем заявлении или страховом покрытии через Premera Blue Cross. В настоящем уведомлении могут быть указаны ключевые даты. Вам, возможно, потребуется принять меры к определенным предельным срокам для сохранения страхового покрытия или помощи с расходами. Вы имеете право на бесплатное получение этой информации и помощь на вашем языке. Звоните по телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Fa'asamoa (Samoan):

Atonu ua iai i lenei fa'asilasilaga ni fa'amatalaga e sili ona taua e tatau ona e malamalama i ai. O lenei fa'asilasilaga o se fesoasoani e fa'amatala atili i ai i le tulaga o le polokalame, Premera Blue Cross, ua e tau fia maua atu i ai. Fa'amolemole, ia e iloilo fa'alelei i aso fa'apitoa olo'o iai i lenei fa'asilasilaga taua. Masalo o le'a iai ni feau e tatau ona e faia ao le'i aulia le aso ua ta'ua i lenei fa'asilasilaga ina ia e iai pea ma maua fesoasoani mai ai i le polokalame a le Malo olo'o e iai i ai. Olo'o iai iate oe le aia tatau e maua atu i lenei fa'asilasilaga ma lenei fa'matalaga i legagana e te malamalama i ai aunoa ma se togiga tupe. Vili atu i le telefoni 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Español (Spanish):

Este Aviso contiene información importante. Es posible que este aviso contenga información importante acerca de su solicitud o cobertura a través de Premera Blue Cross. Es posible que haya fechas clave en este aviso. Es posible que deba tomar alguna medida antes de determinadas fechas para mantener su cobertura médica o ayuda con los costos. Usted tiene derecho a recibir esta información y ayuda en su idioma sin costo alguno. Llame al 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Tagalog (Tagalog):

Ang Paunawa na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross. Maaaring may mga mahalagang petsa dito sa paunawa. Maaring mangailangan ka na magsagawa ng hakbang sa ilang mga itinakdang panahon upang mapanatili ang iyong pagsakop sa kalusugan o tulong na walang gastos. May karapatan ka na makakuha ng ganiitong impormasyon at tulong sa iyong wika ng walang gastos. Tumawag sa 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

ไทย (Thai):

ประกาศนี้มีข้อมูลสำคัญ ประกาศนี้อาจมีข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับกาการสมัครหรือขอบเขตประกันสุขภาพของคุณผ่าน Premera Blue Cross และอาจมีกำหนดการในประกาศนี้ คุณอาจจะต้องดำเนินการภายในกำหนดระยะเวลาที่แน่นอนเพื่อจะรักษาการประกันสุขภาพของคุณหรือการช่วยเหลือที่มีค่าใช้จ่าย คุณมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับข้อมูลและความช่วยเหลือในภาษาของคุณโดยไม่มีค่าใช้จ่าย โทร 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)

Український (Ukrainian):

Це повідомлення містить важливу інформацію. Це повідомлення може містити важливу інформацію про Ваше звернення щодо страховального покриття через Premera Blue Cross. Зверніть увагу на ключові дати, які можуть бути вказані у цьому повідомленні. Існує імовірність того, що Вам треба буде здійснити певні кроки у конкретні кінцеві строки для того, щоб зберегти Ваше медичне страхування або отримати фінансову допомогу. У Вас є право на отримання цієї інформації та допомоги безкоштовно на Вашій рідній мові. Дзвоніть за номером телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese):

Thông báo này cung cấp thông tin quan trọng. Thông báo này có thông tin quan trọng về đơn xin tham gia hoặc hợp đồng bảo hiểm của quý vị qua chương trình Premera Blue Cross. Xin xem ngày quan trọng trong thông báo này. Quý vị có thể phải thực hiện theo thông báo đúng trong thời hạn để duy trì bảo hiểm sức khỏe hoặc được trợ giúp thêm về chi phí. Quý vị có quyền được biết thông tin này và được trợ giúp bằng ngôn ngữ của mình miễn phí. Xin gọi số 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).