MEDICAL POLICY – 7.01.95
Radiofrequency Ablation of Miscellaneous Solid Tumors Excluding Liver Tumors

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 7.01.95
Effective Date: Nov. 1, 2017
Last Revised: Oct. 19, 2017
Replaces: 7.01.540

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
7.01.526 Cryosurgical Ablation of Miscellaneous Solid Tumors Other Than Liver, Prostate, or Dermatologic Tumors
8.01.24 Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Transplantation for Miscellaneous Solid Tumors in Adults
8.01.505 Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization (TACE) as a Treatment for Primary or Metastatic Liver Malignancies
8.01.521 Radioembolization for Primary and Metastatic Tumors of the Liver

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

POLICY CRITERIA | CODING | RELATED INFORMATION
EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

∞ Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is a way to destroy a tumor. A probe is placed in the center of a tumor. Small areas at the end of the probe, called electrodes, carry electrical current. The electrical current flows from the electrodes and heats up nearby tissue. The heat is hot enough to destroy the tumor. The body naturally replaces the treated tissue with fibrous or scar tissue. This policy describes when RFA may be considered medically necessary for specific types of tumors, including lung and kidney tumors meeting certain criteria.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radiofrequency ablation</td>
<td>Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary to palliate pain in patients with osteolytic bone metastases who have failed or are poor candidates for standard treatments such as radiation or opioids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary to treat osteoid osteomas that cannot be managed successfully with medical treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary to treat localized renal cell carcinoma that is no more than 4 cm in size when either of the following criteria is met:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When it is necessary to preserve kidney function in patients with significantly impaired renal function (ie, the patient has 1 kidney or renal insufficiency defined by a glomerular filtration rate of less than 60 mL/min/m²) <strong>AND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When the standard surgical approach (i.e., resection of renal tissue) is likely to substantially worsen existing kidney function <strong>OR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The patient is not considered a surgical candidate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary to treat an isolated peripheral non-small-cell lung cancer lesion that is no more than 3 cm in size when the following criteria are met:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Surgical resection or radiotherapy with curative intent is considered appropriate based on stage of disease, however, medical comorbidity renders the individual unfit for those interventions <strong>AND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When the tumor is located at least 1 cm from the trachea, main bronchi, esophagus, aorta, aortic arch branches, pulmonary artery and the heart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary to treat malignant nonpulmonary tumor(s) metastatic to the lung that are no more than 3 cm in size when the following criteria are met:

- When it is necessary to preserve lung function because surgical resection or radiotherapy is likely to substantially worsen pulmonary status

OR

- When the patient is not considered a surgical candidate

AND

- When there is no evidence of extra pulmonary metastases

AND

- When the tumor is located at least 1 cm from the trachea, main bronchi, esophagus, aorta, aortic arch branches, pulmonary artery and the heart

Note: The following are additional criteria that have been developed by clinical judgment or consensus and existing guidelines for the use of radiofrequency ablation in metastatic tumors to the lung and include:

- No more than 3 tumors per lung should be ablated;
- Tumors should be amenable to complete ablation;

AND

- Twelve months should elapse before a repeat ablation is considered.

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Radiofrequency ablation is considered investigational as a technique for ablation of:

- Breast tumors
- Lung cancer not meeting the criteria above
- Renal cell cancer not meeting the criteria above
- Osteoid osteomas that can be managed with medical treatment
- Painful bony metastases as initial treatment
- All other tumors outside the liver including, but not limited to, the head and neck, thyroid, pancreas, adrenal gland, ovary, and pelvic/abdominal metastases of unspecified origin
### Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20982</td>
<td>Ablation, bone tumor(s) (eg, osteoid osteoma, metastasis) radiofrequency,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>percutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32998</td>
<td>Ablation therapy for reduction or eradication of 1 or more pulmonary tumor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including pleura or chest wall when involved by tumor extension, percutaneous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>radiofrequency, unilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50592</td>
<td>Ablation, 1 or more renal tumor(s), percutaneous, unilateral, radiofrequency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Related Information

N/A

### Evidence Review

**Description**

In radiofrequency ablation (RFA), a probe is inserted into the center of a tumor and prong-shaped non-insulated electrodes are projected into the tumor. Next, heat is generated locally by an alternating high-frequency current that travels through the electrodes. The localized heat destroys the tissue adjacent to the probe, resulting in a 3- to 5.5-cm sphere of dead tissue. The cells killed by RFA are not removed but are gradually replaced by fibrosis and scar tissue. If there is local recurrence, it occurs at the edge and can sometimes be retreated. RFA may be performed percutaneously, laparoscopically, or as an open procedure.
Background

Radiofrequency Ablation

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) was initially developed to treat inoperable tumors of the liver. Recently, studies have reported on using RFA to treat other tumors including bone, renal, and some lung cancers, and others. RFA has also been examined as an alternative to surgery for some operable tumors. Well-established local or systemic treatment alternatives are available for each of these malignancies. The hypothesized advantages of RFA for these cancers include improved local control and those benefits common to any minimally invasive procedure (eg, preserving normal organ tissue, decreasing morbidity, decreasing length of hospitalization).

Goals of RFA may include (1) controlling local tumor growth and preventing recurrence; (2) palliating symptoms; and (3) extending survival duration for patients with certain tumors. The effective volume of RFA treatment depends on the frequency and duration of applied current, local tissue characteristics, and probe configuration (eg, single vs multiple tips). RFA can be performed as a laparoscopic or percutaneous procedure with ultrasound or computed tomography (CT) guidance, or as an open surgical procedure.

Potential complications associated with RFA include those caused by heat damage to normal tissue adjacent to the tumor (eg, intestinal damage during RFA of kidney), structural damage along the probe track (eg, pneumothorax as a consequence of procedures on the lung), and secondary tumors (if cells seed during probe removal).

Osteolytic Bone Metastases

After lung and liver, bone is the third most common site of metastases and is relatively common among patients with primary malignancies of the breast, prostate, and lung. Bone metastases often cause osteolysis (bone breakdown), resulting in pain, fractures, decreased mobility, and reduced quality of life.

Treatment

External-beam irradiation often is the initial palliative therapy for osteolytic bone metastases. However, radiotherapy fails to relieve this pain in 20% to 30% of patients, and additional radiation to a previously irradiated site may not be appropriate due to risks of normal tissue damage. Other options for treating bone pain include hormonal therapy, radiopharmaceuticals
(eg strontium 89), and bisphosphonates. Less often, surgery or chemotherapy may be used for palliation, and intractable pain may require opioid medications. RFA has been investigated as another alternative for palliating pain from bone metastases.

**Osteoid Osteomas**

Osteomas are the most common benign bone tumor, comprising 10% to 20% of benign and 2% to 3% of all bone tumors. They are typically seen in children and young adults, with most being diagnosed in patients between 5 and 20 years of age. Osteomas are most common in the lower extremity (usually the long bones, mainly the femur) and less common in the spine. These tumors typically have a characteristic clinical presentation and radiologic appearance. They usually present with continuous pain that is worse at night, and it is usually relieved by aspirin or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). The natural history of the osteoid osteoma varies based on its location. Although they rarely exceed 1.5 cm in diameter, they may produce bone widening and deformation, limb length inequality, or angular deviations when they are near a growth plate. When located in the spine, these lesions may lead to painful scoliosis or torticollis. Sometimes, they heal spontaneously after 3 to 7 years.

**Treatment**

Treatment options include medical management with NSAIDs, surgical excision (wide/en bloc excision or curetting), or the use of CT- or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)–guided minimally invasive procedures including core drill excision, laser photocoagulation, or RFA. For many years, complete surgical excision was the classic treatment of osteomas, usually performed in patients whose pain persisted despite medical management. However, a large incision may be necessary, with removal of a considerable amount of bone (especially in the neck of the femur). This increases the need for bone grafting plus internal fixation, which often necessitates a second procedure to remove the metal work. Other possible risks include avascular necrosis of the femoral head and postoperative pathologic fracture. In addition, surgical excision leads to a lengthier period of convalescence and postoperative immobilization. Anatomically inaccessible tumors may not be completely resectable and may recur. RFA of osteoid osteoma is done with a needle puncture, so no incision or sutures are needed. Furthermore, patients may immediately walk on the treated extremity and return to daily activities when the anesthetic effect wears off. The risk of recurrence with RFA of an osteoma is 5% to 10%, and recurrent tumors can be retreated with RFA. In general, RFA is not performed in many spinal osteomas because of possible thermal-related nerve damage.
**Localized Renal Cell Carcinoma**

Radical nephrectomy remains the principal treatment of renal cell carcinoma. However, in a select group of patients partial nephrectomy or nephron-sparing surgery has been shown to be as effective as radical nephrectomy, with comparable long-term recurrence-free survival rates. Alternative therapy such as RFA is of interest in patients with small renal tumors when preservation of renal function is necessary (eg, in patients with marginal renal function, a solitary kidney, or bilateral tumors) and in patients with comorbidities that would render them unfit for surgery. Another consideration would be in patients at high risk of developing additional renal cancers (eg, von Hippel-Lindau disease).

**Primary Pulmonary Tumors and Metastases**

Surgery is the current treatment of choice in patients with stage 1 primary non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC; stage 1 includes 1a: T1N0M0 and 1b: T2N0M0). Approximately 20% of patients present with stage 1 disease, although this number is expected to increase as a result of screening programs, advances in imaging modalities and widespread use of CT scans for other indications. Postsurgical recurrence rates of stage 1 NSCLC have been reported as between 20% and 30%, with most occurring at distant sites; locoregional recurrences occur in approximately 12%. Large differences in survival outcome are observed after surgery in stage 1 patients, with 5-year overall survival rates ranging from 77% for small T1 tumors to 35% for large T2 tumors. Untreated, stage 1 NSCLC has a 5-year overall survival rate of 6% to 14%.

Patients with early-stage NSCLC who are not surgical candidates may be candidates for radiotherapy with curative intent. In the 2 largest retrospective radiotherapy series, patients with inoperable disease treated with definitive radiotherapy achieved 5-year survival rates of 10% and 27%. In both studies, patients with T1N0 tumors had better 5-year survival rates of 60% and 32%, respectively.

Stereotactic body radiotherapy has gained more widespread use because it is a high-precision mode of therapy that delivers very high doses of radiation. Two- to 3-year local control rates of stage 1 NSCLC with stereotactic body radiotherapy have ranged from 80% to 95%. Stereotactic body radiotherapy has been investigated in patients unfit to undergo surgery, with survival rates similar to surgical outcomes.

RFA is also being investigated in patients with small primary lung cancers or lung metastases who are deemed medically inoperable.
**Thyroid Tumors**

Surgical resection is the primary treatment choice for medically unresponsive, symptomatic benign thyroid tumors and thyroid carcinomas. However, techniques for ablation of thyroid tumors (e.g., RFA, microwave ablation) are being investigated.

**Miscellaneous Tumors**

RFA has been investigated for use in individuals with a number of different lesions in different anatomic sites. These anatomic sites include, but are not limited to, the breast, head and neck.

**Breast Tumors**

The treatment of small cancers of the breast has evolved from total mastectomy toward more conservative treatment options such as lumpectomy, which has more acceptable cosmetic outcomes and preservation of the breast. The selection of surgical approach balances the patient’s desire for breast conservation and the need for tumor-free margins in resected tissue. Minimally invasive nonsurgical techniques such as RFA are appealing if they can produce local control and survival equivalent to breast-conserving surgical alternatives. Nonsurgical ablative techniques pose difficulties such as the inability to determine tumor size, complete tumor cell killing, and local recurrence. Additionally, RFA can burn the skin and do damage to muscle, possibly limiting its use in patients with tumors near the skin or chest wall.

**Head and Neck Cancer**

In patients with head and neck cancer with recurrent disease, surgical salvage attempts are poor in terms of local control, survival, and quality of life; further, these recurrent tumors are often untreatable with standard salvage therapies. Palliative chemotherapy or comfort measures may be offered. The safety and efficacy of RFA has been investigated as an option for palliative treatment in these situations.
Summary of Evidence

Bone Tumors

For individuals who have painful osteolytic bone metastases who have failed or are poor candidates for standard treatments who receive RFA, the evidence includes case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. Case series have shown clinically significant pain relief and reduction in opioid use following treatment of osteolytic pain metastases. The population is comprised of patients with limited or no treatment options, for whom short-term pain relief is an appropriate clinical outcome. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have painful osteoid osteomas who receive RFA, the evidence includes numerous observational studies and a systematic review of these studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. In a systematic review of thermal ablation techniques, clinical success (pain-free) was achieved in 94% to 98% of patients. Most patients (89%-96%) remained pain-free when assessed at longer term follow-up. Although no randomized trials of RFA for osteoid osteomas have been performed, the uncontrolled studies have demonstrated RFA can provide adequate symptom relief with minimal complications for a population for whom short-term symptom relief and avoidance of invasive procedures are appropriate clinical outcomes. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

Localized Renal Cell Carcinoma

For individuals who have localized renal cell carcinoma that is no more than 4 cm in size who receive RFA, the evidence includes a randomized controlled trial (RCT), a large number of observational studies, and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, change in disease status, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. A recent meta-analysis that included only an RCT and cohort studies found that RFA was as effective as nephrectomy for small renal tumors, with a reduction in complications. Another recent meta-analysis, which included case series of stage 1 (≤7 cm across) renal tumors, found that the rate of local progression was greater with RFA than with nephrectomy. The differing meta-analytic results may be due to differences in tumor size in selected studies as well as potential selection bias when evaluating case series. Although inconsistent, the evidence does suggest that for small renal tumors, RFA may result in a similar rate of disease progression with a lower
complication rate than nephrectomy. However, comparative trials are needed to determine with greater certainty the effects of these treatments in the same patient population. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Inoperable Primary Pulmonary Tumors and Nonpulmonary Metastases**

For individuals who have inoperable primary pulmonary tumors or nonpulmonary tumors metastatic to the lung who receive RFA, the evidence includes observational studies and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, change in disease status, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. A multicenter study found that, for tumors less than 3.5 cm, RFA can lead to a complete response in as many as 88% of patients for at least 1 year. Two-year survival has been reported to range from 41% to 75% in case series, with 5-year survival rates of 20% to 27%. In general, the evidence suggests that RFA results in adequate survival and tumor control in patients who are not surgical candidates, with low morbidity rates. The evidence is sufficient to determine qualitatively that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

**Breast Tumors**

For individuals who have breast tumors who receive RFA, the evidence includes observational studies and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, change in disease status, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Evidence has reported varied and incomplete ablation rates with concerns about postablation tumor cell viability. Long-term improvements in health outcomes have not been demonstrated. Additionally, available studies do not permit comparisons with conventional breast-conserving procedures. Further studies, with long-term follow-up, should focus on whether RFA of the breast for small tumors can provide local control and survival rates comparable with conventional breast-conserving treatment. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Benign Thyroid Tumors**

For individuals who have benign thyroid tumors who receive RFA, the evidence includes RCTs, case series, and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. A systematic
review that included 4 RCTs and 5 observational studies found significant reductions in nodule size and withdrawal from methimazole following treatment with RFA when compared to a variety of other local treatments. Reports of complications have varied. The most frequent major complication from a large multicenter series of specialty centers was voice change. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Miscellaneous Solid Tumors

For individuals who have miscellaneous tumors (eg, head and neck, thyroid cancer, pancreas) who receive RFA, the evidence includes a few case series and retrospective comparative studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, change in disease status, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. There is a limited evidence base for each tumor type. Reporting on outcomes or comparisons with other treatments is limited. These studies do not permit conclusions on the health benefits of RFA. The evidence is insufficient to determine the impact 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>NCT01051037</td>
<td>Phase II Study Evaluating Safety and Efficacy of Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy and Radiofrequency Ablation for Medically Inoperable and Recurrent Lung Tumors Near Central Airways</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Aug 2017 (ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00776399</td>
<td>Radiofrequency Ablation in Resectable Colorectal Lung Metastasis: A Phase-II Clinical Trial</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Aug 2017 (completed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial.
Clinical Input Received from Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

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

2010 Input

In response to requests, input was received from 2 physician specialty societies (4 reviewers) and 2 academic medical centers (4 reviewers) while this policy was under review in 2010. The input was similar to that in 2009, except support for use of RFA to treat lung tumors was declined (only 1 respondent indicated this was an option in tumors metastatic to lung). One respondent also indicated potential use for adrenal tumors. Clinical input supported RFA ablation for localized renal cell carcinoma no more than 4 cm in size when preservation of kidney function is necessary and a standard surgical approach could substantially worsen kidney function or when the patient is not considered a surgical candidate.

2009 Input

In response to requests, input was received from 1 Physician Specialty Society (4 reviews) and from 2 Academic Medical Centers (3 reviews) while this policy was under review in 2009. All reviewers supported the use of RFA in the treatment of painful bone metastases that have failed standard treatment and in the treatment of osteoid osteomas. Reviewers were divided on the use of RFA for lung tumors, although several agreed that, while it may be useful in a select population of patients, it should be used in the clinical trial setting. Reviewers were also split with regards to RFA in the treatment of renal tumors, with some supporting its use in a select population of patients. With the exception of 1 disagreement and 1 nonresponse, the reviewers agreed to the investigational statement regarding the use of RFA in all other tumors outside the liver that are addressed in this policy.
Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American College of Chest Physicians

The American College of Chest Physicians guidelines (2013) on the treatment of stage I and II non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) have indicated radiofrequency ablation (RFA) has been used effectively in clinical stage I NSCLC.\(^51\) Therefore, in medically inoperable patients, peripheral NSCLC tumors less than 3 cm may be treated with RFA. The College also collaborated with the Society of Thoracic Surgeons to develop consensus guidelines on the treatment of high-risk patients with stage I NSCLC.\(^52\) These 2012 consensus guidelines indicated RFA is an alternative treatment option in patients who are not surgical candidates due to severe medical comorbidity.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) practice guidelines for the treatment of NSCLC (v.8.2017) state, “Resection is the preferred local treatment modality (other modalities include radiofrequency ablation, cryotherapy and SABR [stereotactic ablative radiotherapy]).”\(^53\)

NCCN guidelines for thyroid carcinoma (v.2.2017) indicate that local therapies such as RFA may be considered for locoregional recurrence of thyroid carcinoma-papillary carcinoma.\(^54\)

NCCN guidelines (v.2.2017) indicate that ablative techniques such as RFA “can be considered for selected patients with clinical stage T1 renal disease.”\(^55\) The guidelines note that ablative techniques are associated with higher rates of local recurrence than traditional surgery.

National Institute for Clinical Excellence

Guidance issued in 2004 from the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has indicated that “current evidence on the safety and efficacy of computed tomography (CT)-guided thermocoagulation of osteoid osteoma appears adequate to support its use…”\(^56\)

NICE guidance updated in 2010 had indicated that “evidence on the safety and efficacy of percutaneous radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for renal cancer in the short and medium term appears adequate to support the use of this procedure provided that patients are followed up in the long term.”\(^57\)

NICE 2010 guidance on RFA for primary and secondary lung cancers has stated: “[C]urrent evidence on the efficacy of percutaneous radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for primary or
secondary lung cancers is adequate in terms of tumor control." NICE also indicated RFA might “be used in patients with small, early-stage lung cancers or small numbers of lung metastases who are unsuitable for, or prefer not to undergo, surgery. It may also have a place in multimodality treatment of more advanced primary lung cancers.” The guidance warned of serious complications (eg, pneumothorax) among lung cancer patients.

NICE guidance issued in 2016 stated “Current evidence on the safety and efficacy of ultrasound-guided percutaneous radiofrequency ablation for benign thyroid nodules is adequate to support the use of this procedure....”

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

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a statement in September 2008, concerning the regulatory status of RFA. The FDA has cleared RFA devices for the general indication of soft tissue cutting, coagulation, and ablation by thermal coagulation necrosis. Under this general indication, RFA can be used as a tool to ablate tumors, including lung tumors. Some RFA devices have been cleared for additional specific treatment indications, including partial or complete ablation of nonresectable liver lesions and palliation of pain associated with metastatic lesions involving bone. The FDA has not cleared any RFA devices for the specific treatment indication of partial or complete ablation of lung tumors, citing lack of sufficient clinical data to establish safety and effectiveness for this purpose. The FDA has received reports of death and serious injuries associated with the use of RFA devices in the treatment of lung tumors.

References


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/11/12</td>
<td>New policy. This policy replaces 7.01.540. Policy updated with literature review, reworded investigational policy statement and added thyroid as investigational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>References 12, 19, 29, 42, 50-53, 59, 62-63 added. Other references deleted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/16/13</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Add 8.01.528.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/09/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Note added to Policy stating “Radiofrequency ablation of liver tumors is not subject to medical review”. Related policies 8.01.521, 8.01.505 added. Policy Guidelines reformatted for usability with coding more clearly detailed. Rationale updated with literature review through August 2013. References 24-25, 38-39, 52 added; others renumbered/removed. Policy statements unchanged, note added for clarification. CPT codes 47380 and 47382 removed from policy; these procedures are not addressed in this policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>03/11/14</td>
<td>Coding Update. Codes 55.32, 55.34 and 55.35 were removed per ICD-10 mapping project; these codes are not utilized for adjudication of policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/03/14</td>
<td>Interim review. Revised note in policy stating: Radiofrequency ablation of liver tumors is not addressed in this policy and does require medical review. ICD-9 and ICD-10 diagnosis and procedure codes removed; these are not utilized in adjudication of the policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/17/14</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through September 18, 2014; policy statements unchanged. References 13, 18-19 and 47 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through July 28, 2015; references 4, 48, and 56 added; other references deleted. Policy statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/01/16</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved October 11, 2016. Policy updated with literature review through July 26, 2016; references 13 and 34 added; references 54-56 updated; some references removed. Policy statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/24/16</td>
<td>Updated Related Policies, removed 8.01.528 as it was archived.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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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

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Francais (French):

Kreyòl ayisyen (Creole):
Avi sila a gen Emfòmsyon Enpòtan ladan. Avi sila a kapab genyen emfòmsyon enpòtan konsènan aplikasyon yon lan osa konssen taytòtis ronet koumsèt asirans lan atravè Premera Blue Cross. Kapab genyen dat ki enpòtan nan avi sila a. Ou ka gen pou pran kèk akson avan sèten dat limit pou ka tenbe taytòtis ronet koumsèt asirans sante w la osa pou yo ka ede w avèk depans yo. Se dwa w pou resewa emfòmsyon sa a ak asistans nan lang ou paale a, san ou pa gen pou peye pou sa. Rate nan 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Deutsche (German):

Hmoob (Hmong):

Ilokano (Ilocano):
Daytoy a Pakdaara ket nagloan iti Napateg nga Impormasion. Daytoy a pakdaara mabalin nga adda ket nagloan iti napateg nga impormasion maipanggep iti aplikasyon yeyen coverage baben bari Premera Blue Cross. Daytoy ket mabalin dagiti importante a pelsa iti daytoy a pakdaara. Mabalin nga adda rumbeng nga aramidenyo nga adda sangkay dagiti partikular a naituding nga adda tawu tapon mapagtalainedyo ti coverage ti salan-ayo yeyen tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti daytoy nga impormasion ken tulong iti bukodyo a pagasaan nga awan ti bayadanyo. Tumawag ti numero nga 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Italiano (Italian):
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. Si tiene alguna consulta, llame al 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).