**Introduction**

A face and hand transplant involves transferring many different types of tissue such as bone, blood vessels, muscle, nerve tissue, and skin from one person to another. The donor’s family is consulted and the tissue is gathered only once the family agrees that their loved one’s tissues may be used in this way. Face and hand transplant surgeries often last many hours. A face transplant takes at least 12 hours and may last up to 36 hours. A hand transplant takes between 8 to 15 hours. (By comparison, a heart transplant usually takes between 6 and 8 hours.) Because this surgery is so extensive and involves many different types of tissue, the risks are considered to be high. While these surgeries have been done, they have only been done on a very small number of people. There is not enough medical evidence to determine if the benefits to a patient outweigh the risk of complications, infections, tissue rejection, and problems with the immune system from long-term use of anti-rejection drugs. For these reasons, face and hand transplants are considered investigational (unproven).

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

**Procedure** | **Investigational**
--- | ---
**Composite tissue allotransplantation, hand and/or face** | **Composite tissue allotransplantation of the hand and/or face is considered investigational.**

**Coding**

There are no specific CPT codes for the composite tissue allotransplantation procedure. It would be reported using combinations of existing codes or the unlisted code for the anatomic area. See the coding table below for possible code options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21299</td>
<td>Unlisted craniofacial and maxillofacial procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21499</td>
<td>Unlisted musculoskeletal procedure, head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26989</td>
<td>Unlisted procedure, hands or fingers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Related Information**

N/A

**Evidence Review**
Description

Composite tissue allotransplantation is defined as transplantation of histologically different tissues. This type of transplantation is being proposed for facial transplants in patients with severely disfigured faces, and for hand transplants in patients unsatisfied with prosthetic hands. The treatment has potential benefits in terms of improving functional status and psychosocial well-being. It also has potential risks, most notably those associated with a lifelong regimen of immunosuppressive drugs.

Background

Composite Tissue Allotransplantation

Composite tissue allotransplantation refers to the transplantation of histologically different tissue which may include skin, connective tissue, blood vessels, muscle, bone, and nerve tissue. The procedure is also known as reconstructive transplantation. To date, primary applications of this type of transplantation have been of the hand and face (partial and full). There are also reported cases of several other composite tissue allotransplantations, including that of the larynx, knee, and abdominal wall.

The first successful partial face transplant was performed in France in 2005, and the first complete facial transplant was performed in Spain in 2010. In the United States, the first facial transplant was done in 2008 at the Cleveland Clinic. It was a near-total face transplant and included the midface, nose and bone. The first hand transplant with short-term success occurred in 1998 in France. However, the patient failed to follow the immunosuppressive regimen, which led to graft failure and removal of the hand 29 months after transplantation. The first hand transplantation in the United States took place in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1999.

Hand and face transplants have been found to be technically feasible. The most commonly performed face transplant procedure has been to restore the lower two-thirds of facial structure, especially the perioral area (ie, lips, cheeks, chin) and in some cases the forehead, eyelids and scalp. Facial transplantation has been performed on patients whose faces have been disfigured by trauma, burns, disease, or birth defects and who are unable to benefit from traditional surgical reconstruction. Hand transplantations have been done in patients who lost a hand due to trauma or life-saving interventions that caused permanent injury to the hand. To date, hand transplants have not been performed for congenital anomalies or loss of a limb due to cancer.
Composite tissue allotransplantation procedures are complex and involve a series of operations using a rotating team of specialists. For face transplantation, the surgery may last 8 to 15 hours. Hand transplant surgery has typically lasted between 8 and 12 hours.

Unlike most solid organ transplantations, eg, kidney and heart transplants, composite tissue allotransplantation is not life-saving. Rather, its primary aim is to increase a patient’s quality of life, eg, by having a more normal appearance and a sense of wholeness. In the case of facial transplantations in particular, there is a large potential psychosocial benefit of successful surgery. Moreover, it is hoped that composite tissue transplantation will improve functional grasping and lifting after hand transplants, and blinking and mouth closure after face transplants when compared with alternative interventions. Additionally, in the case of face transplantation, the procedure may be less traumatic than “traditional” facial reconstructive surgery using the patient’s own tissue. For example, traditional procedures often involve dozens of operations, whereas facial transplantation involves only a few operations.

**Adverse Events**

Composite tissue allotransplantation is associated with potential risks and benefits, and patients who undergo face or hand transplantation must adhere to a lifelong regimen of immunosuppressive drugs. Risks of immunosuppression include acute and chronic rejection, opportunistic infection that may be life-threatening, and metabolic disorders such as diabetes, kidney damage, and lymphoma. Other challenges include the need to participate actively in intensive physical therapy to restore functionality and the potential for frustration and disappointment if functional improvement does not meet expectations. Moreover, there is the potential for allograft loss, which would lead to additional procedures in hand transplant patients, and there are limited reconstructive options for facial transplantation. Furthermore, in the case of hand transplants, there is a risk that functional ability (eg, grasping and lifting objects) may be lower than that with a prosthetic hand, especially compared with newer electronic prosthetic devices. Due to the importance of selecting candidates who can withstand these physical and mental challenges, potential hand and face transplant recipients undergo extensive screening for both medical and psychosocial suitability.

**Summary of Evidence**

For individual who have a severely disfigured face (eg, due to burns or trauma) who receive composite tissue allotransplantation, the evidence includes a small case series and several systematic reviews of case series. Relevant outcomes are functional outcomes, quality of life,
resource utilization, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available studies on composite tissue allotransplantation of the face have suggested that the surgery is technically feasible. However, to date, only a limited number of patients worldwide have undergone the procedure, and the data are not sufficient to determine whether the potential benefits to patients outweigh the potential risks (eg, of surgical complications, immunosuppression, opportunistic infections). The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have had hand and upper-extremity amputation(s) who receive composite tissue allotransplantation, the evidence includes a small case series, several systematic reviews of case series, and a nonrandomized comparative study. Relevant outcomes are functional outcomes, quality of life, resource utilization, and treatment-related mortality and morbidity. The available studies on composite tissue allotransplantation of the hand have suggested that the surgery is technically feasible. The only study comparing outcomes in patients who had hand transplants with those who received prostheses included 12 patients. It found no differences between groups in functional outcomes and little difference in quality of life. Given the limited number of patients worldwide who have undergone the procedure and the limited amount of data comparing outcomes with the best available prosthetics, evidence is insufficient to determine whether the potential benefits to patients outweigh the potential risks (eg, of surgical complications, immunosuppression, opportunistic infections). The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Some ongoing clinical 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCT01281267</td>
<td>Face Transplantation for Treatment of Severe Facial Deformity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dec 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00722280</td>
<td>Human Upper Extremity (hand and forearm) Allotransplantation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Jan 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01459107</td>
<td>Human Upper Extremity Allotransplantation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jun 2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial.
Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American Society for Surgery of the Hand

In 2013, the American Society for Surgery of the Hand published a position statement on hand transplantation. The Society recognized that hand transplantation is an alternative to prostheses and rehabilitation in appropriately selected patients, yet the guidelines still considered hand transplantation an “innovative intervention.” The statement emphasized the need for further advances in the areas of patient selection, surgical technique, and immunosuppression. The statement recommended that, at this time, the procedure be carried out only in centers with extensive experience in both hand surgery and solid organ transplantation.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)

In 2011, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence published guidance on hand allotransplantation. The guidance stated that the quantity of current evidence on the efficacy and safety of hand allotransplantation is inadequate.

American Society for Reconstructive Microsurgery and the American Society of Plastic Surgeons

In 2006, The American Society for Reconstructive Microsurgery and the American Society of Plastic Surgeons published guiding principles on facial transplantation for plastic surgeons. Selected principles follow:

1. Facial transplantation should only be utilized for patients with severe facial deformities who cannot be helped through traditional reconstructive surgical measures.

2. Facial transplantation should only be undertaken in institutions with appropriate Institutional Review Boards familiar with the many intricacies for approval and application of new clinical procedures and protocols.

3. Facial transplantation should be conducted in the context of a transplant team having appropriate institutional resources and commitment to the project...
4. Appropriate patient selection criteria should be established and a complete risk/benefit ratio must be considered for each patient on a case-by-case basis.

**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**

Hand and face allotransplantations are surgical procedures and not subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

**References**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04/08/13</td>
<td>New Policy. Policy created with literature review through January 14, 2013. Considered investigational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/05/14</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through January 3, 2014. References 2, 7, and 8 added. No change to policy statement. Add unlisted CPT codes 21499 &amp; 21299. Change the title to Face and Hand Transplant using Composite Tissue Allotransplantation for clarification purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>08/01/16</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved July 12, 2016. Policy updated with literature review through December 14, 2015; reference 2 added; others renumbered/removed. Policy statement unchanged.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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Email AppealsDepartmentInquiries@Premera.com

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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يكون هذا الإشعار معلومات هامة. قد يكون هذا الإشعار معلومات مهمة
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Premera Blue Cross تقتصر على مراجعات
لا يوجد أي منصات يمكن الوصول إليها خلال
مواعيد عملنا. يتوفر مساعدا للحصول
على هذه المعلومات والمساعدة ذات
الكفاءة لدربك في إجازة. يكل
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Beekisiin kun odeeffannoo barbacaasaa qaba. Beekisii kun sagantaa
yooan kartaa Premera Blue Cross tiinn tajajila keessan iiitchoise
odeeffannoo barbacaasaa qabaachu danda’a. Guyyaaawen mutseesaa
ta’an beekisaa kana keessatti iaalaa. Tariif kaffaffidhaan deeggarammoo
yooan tajajila fayyaa keessanifi gyyaa dhumaa irratti wanti rawaatwe
irracaachu danda’a. Kaffaffi irraa biliisa haala ta’een afan keessanin
odeeffannoo aragachu fe deeggarsaa aragachu minga ni qabaattu.
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Avi sila a gen Enfòmsasyonn Enpòtann lidan. Avi sila a kapab genyen
enfòmsasyon enpòtann konsèpyon aplanpyok yon lan osawa konsevi konvèti
asirins lan atravè Premera Blue Cross. Kapab genyen dat ki enpòtann nan
avi sila a. Oual ko gen pou pran kek aksyon avan sèten dat limit pou ka
kenbe konvèti asirsan sante w la osawa pou yo ka ede w avèk depans yo.
Se dwa w pou resewa enfòmsasyon sa a ak asistans nan lang ou pale a,
san ou pa gen pou peye pou sa. Rate nan 800-722-1471
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Tsab ntawv tsjhay xo no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb. Tej zum
ntawv tsjhay xo no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb bokj kaj dntawv
thov kiv pab los yog koy kchv kiv pab cuam los ntsawm Premera Blue
Cross. Tej zum muaj cov hnhv tseem ceeb cuam sas rau hauv dntawv
no. Tej zum koy k juyu vaa tsa yam wu peb kow kaj na tsip pub
dhau cov caji nyoy uas tseev tseg rau hauv dntawv no mas kaj thay
juyu baiv kiv pab cuam koo hod laov yog kiv pab cuam teh nqi kho koo
ntawv. Kaj koy na ci kom laww muab cov ntsiab lus no uas taw muab sau
kaj koy hom lus pub dawb rau koy. Hu rau 800-722-1471
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Daytoy a Pakdaa ket naglaon iti Napatdeg nga Impormasion. Daytoy a
pakdaa mabalini nga adda ket naglaon iti napatdeg nga impormasion
maipangegp iti aplikasyonwino yonno coverage babaen iti Premera Blue
Cross. Daytoy ket mabalini dagiti importante a palsa iti daytoy a pakdaa.
Mabalini nga adda rembeng nga aramanideno nga adda sabbay dagiti
partikular a naluting nga adda aldaw tapno mapatgaliniayo de ti coverage ti
salan-atyo wenyu tulong kadagiti gastos. Adda karbenganyo a mangala iti
daytoy nga impormasion ken tulong ti bukodyo a pagsasao nga awan ti

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