Clinical Policy: Ultrasound in Pregnancy

Reference Number: CP.MP.38 [Revision Log](#Revision_Log)

Last Review Date: 06/19

[Coding Implications](#Coding_Implications)

**See** [Important Reminder](#Important_Reminder) **at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.**

## Description

This policy outlines the medical necessity criteria for ultrasound use in pregnancy. Ultrasound is the most common fetal imaging tool used today. Ultrasound is accurate at determining gestational age, fetal number, viability, and placental location; and is necessary for many diagnostic purposes in obstetrics. The determination of the time and type of ultrasound should allow for a specific clinical question(s) to be answered. Ultrasound exams should be conducted only when indicated and must be appropriately documented.

## Policy/Criteria

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that the following ultrasounds during pregnancy are considered **medically necessary** when the following conditions are met:

1. [Standard first trimester ultrasound](#First) (76801)
2. [Standard second or third trimester ultrasound](#Second) (76805)
3. [Detailed anatomic ultrasound](#Detailed) (76811)
4. [Transvaginal ultrasound](#Transvag) (76817)
5. [Not medically necessary conditions](#Not_nec)
6. One standard *first trimester ultrasound (76801)* is allowed per pregnancy.

Subsequent standard first trimester ultrasounds are considered **not medically necessary** as a limited or follow-up ultrasound assessment (76815 or 76816) should be sufficient to provide a re-examination of suspected concerns.

1. One standard *second or third trimester ultrasound (76805)* is allowed per pregnancy.

Subsequent standard second or third trimester ultrasounds are considered **not medically necessary** as a limited or follow-up ultrasound assessment (76815 or 76816) should be sufficient to provide a re-examination of suspected concerns.

1. One *detailed anatomic ultrasound (76811)* is allowed per pregnancy when performed to evaluate for suspected anomaly based on history, laboratory abnormalities, or clinical evaluation; or when there are suspicious results from a limited or standard ultrasound. Further indications include the possibility of fetal growth restriction and multifetal gestation. This ultrasound must be billed with an appropriate high risk diagnosis code from Table 4 below.

A second detailed anatomic ultrasound is considered **medically necessary** if a new maternal fetal medicine specialist group is taking over care, a second opinion is required, or the patient has been transferred to a tertiary care center in anticipation of delivery of an anomalous fetus requiring specialized neonatal care.

Further anatomic ultrasounds are considered **not medically necessary** as there is inadequate evidence of the clinical utility of multiple detailed fetal anatomic examinations.

1. *Transvaginal ultrasounds (TVU)* are considered **medically necessary** when conducted in the first trimester for the same indications as a standard first trimester ultrasound, and later in pregnancy to assess cervical length, location of the placenta in women with placenta previa, or after an inconclusive transabdominal ultrasound. Cervical length screening is conducted for women with a history of preterm labor or to monitor a shortened cervix based on Table 1 below. Up to 12 transvaginal ultrasounds are allowed per pregnancy.

**Table 1: Berghella approach to TVU measurement of cervical length for screening singleton gestations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Past pregnancy history** | **TVU cervical length screening** | **Frequency** | **Maximum # of TVU** |
| Prior preterm birth 14 to 27 weeks | Start at 14 weeks and end at 24 weeks | Every 2 weeks as long as cervix is at least 30 mm\* | 6 |
| Prior preterm birth 28 to 36 weeks | Start at 16 weeks and end at 24 weeks | Every 2 weeks as long as cervix is at least 30 mm\* | 5 |
| No prior preterm birth | One exam between 18 and 24 weeks | Once | 1 |

\* Increase frequency to weekly in women with TVU cervical length of 25 to 29 mm. If <25 mm before 24 weeks, consider cerclage.

1. 3D and 4D ultrasounds are considered investigational and are therefore **not medically necessary**. Studies lack sufficient evidence that they alter management overtwo-dimensional ultrasound in a fashion that improves outcomes.

The following additional procedures are considered **not medically necessary**:

* Ultrasounds performed solely to determine the sex of the fetus or to provide parents with photographs of the fetus;
* Scans for growth evaluation performed less than 2 weeks apart;
* Ultrasound to confirm pregnancy in the absence of other indications;
* A follow-up ultrasound in the first trimester in the absence of pain or bleeding.

**Classifications of fetal ultrasounds include:**

1. **Standard First Trimester Ultrasound - 76801**

A standard first trimester ultrasound is performed before 14 weeks and 0 days of gestation. It can be performed transabdominally, transvaginally, or transperineally. When performed transvaginally, CPT 76817 should be used. It includes an evaluation of the presence, size, location, and number of gestational sac(s); and an evaluation of the gestational sac(s).

Indications for a first trimester ultrasound include the following:

* + To confirm an intrauterine pregnancy
  + To evaluate a suspected ectopic pregnancy
  + To evaluate vaginal bleeding
  + To evaluate pelvic pain
  + To estimate gestational age
  + To diagnose and evaluate multiple gestations
  + To confirm cardiac activity
  + As adjunct to chorionic villus sampling, embryo transfer, or localization and removal of an intrauterine device
  + To assess for certain fetal anomalies, such as anencephaly, in high risk patients
  + To evaluate maternal pelvic or adnexal masses or uterine abnormalities
  + To screen for fetal aneuploidy (nuchal translucency) when a part of aneuploidy screening
  + To evaluate suspected hydatidiform mole

1. **Standard Second or Third Trimester Ultrasound - 76805**

A standard ultrasound in the second or third trimester involves an evaluation of fetal presentation and number, amniotic fluid volume, cardiac activity, placental position, fetal biometry, and an anatomic survey.

Indications for a standard second or third trimester ultrasound include the following**:**

* + Screening for fetal anomalies
  + Evaluation of fetal anatomy
  + Estimation of gestational age
  + Evaluation of fetal growth
  + Evaluation of vaginal bleeding
  + Evaluation of cervical insufficiency
  + Evaluation of abdominal and pelvic pain
  + Determination of fetal presentation
  + Evaluation of suspected multiple gestation
  + Adjunct to amniocentesis or other procedure
  + Evaluation of discrepancy between uterine size and clinical dates
  + Evaluation of pelvic mass
  + Examination of suspected hydatidiform mole
  + Adjunct to cervical cerclage placement
  + Evaluation of suspected ectopic pregnancy
  + Evaluation of suspected fetal death
  + Evaluation of suspected uterine abnormality
  + Evaluation of fetal well-being
  + Evaluation of suspected amniotic fluid abnormalities
  + Evaluation of suspected placental abruption
  + Adjunct to external cephalic version
  + Evaluation of prelabor rupture of membranes or premature labor
  + Evaluation for abnormal biochemical markers
  + Follow-up evaluation of a fetal anomaly
  + Follow-up evaluation of placental location for suspected placenta previa
  + Evaluation with a history of previous congenital anomaly
  + Evaluation of fetal condition in late registrants for prenatal care
  + Assessment for findings that may increase the risk of aneuploidy

1. **Detailed Anatomic Ultrasound - 76811**

A detailed anatomic ultrasound is performed when there is an increased risk of an anomaly based on the history, laboratory abnormalities, or the results of the limited or standard ultrasound.

1. **Other Ultrasounds – 76817**

A transvaginal ultrasound of a pregnant uterus can be performed in the first trimester of pregnancy and later in a pregnancy to evaluate cervical length and the position of the placenta relative to the internal cervical os. When this exam is done in the first trimester, the same indications for a standard first trimester ultrasound, 76801, apply.

**Background**

The Routine Antenatal Diagnostic Imaging with Ultrasound (RADIUS) trial showed that routine U/S screening of a low risk population did not lead to improved perinatal outcomes. This was a practice based, multi-center randomized trial. There were no significant differences in birth weight or preterm delivery rates.

Ultrasound is used most often in pregnancy for the estimation of gestational age. It has been shown that the use of multiple biometric parameters can allow for accuracy to within 3-4 days in a mid-trimester study (14-22 weeks). Accurate dating of a pregnancy is crucial as many important decisions might be made based on this date—whether or not to resuscitate an infant delivered prematurely, when to give antenatal steroids, when to electively deliver a term infant, and when to induce for post-dates.

Pregnancy dating with a first trimester or mid-trimester ultrasound will reduce the number of misdated pregnancies and subsequent unnecessary inductions for post-dates pregnancies. Third trimester ultrasounds for pregnancy dating are much less dependable.

Ultrasound is a helpful tool for the evaluation of fetal growth in at-risk pregnancies and the diagnosis of a small-for-gestational age baby (SGA). Those SGA babies with actual chronic hypoxemia and/or malnutrition can be termed growth restricted (FGR) if it is suspected that their growth has been less than optimal.

ACOG does not yet recommend the use of three- or four-dimensional ultrasound as a replacement for any necessary two-dimensional study. ACOG states “the technical advantages of three-dimensional ultrasonography include its ability to acquire and manipulate an infinite number of planes and to display ultrasound planes traditionally inaccessible by two-dimensional ultrasonography. Despite these technical advantages, proof of a clinical advantage of three-dimensional ultrasonography in prenatal diagnosis in general still is lacking.”

The Society of Maternal Fetal Medicine specifically addresses what is often considered a level II screening U/S or routine U/S, stating:

“CPT 76811 is not intended to be the routine scan performed for all pregnancies. Rather, it is intended for a known or suspected fetal anatomic or genetic abnormality (i.e., previous anomalous fetus, abnormal scan this pregnancy, etc.). Thus, the performance of CPT 76811 is expected to be rare outside of referral practices with special expertise in the identification of, and counseling about, fetal anomalies.

It is felt by all organizations involved in the codes development and description that only one medically indicated CPT 76811 per pregnancy, per practice is appropriate. Once this detailed fetal anatomical exam (76811) is done, a second one should not be performed unless there are extenuating circumstances with a new diagnosis. It is appropriate to use CPT 76811 when a patient is seen by another maternal-fetal medicine specialist practice, for example, for a second opinion on a fetal anomaly, or if the patient is referred to a tertiary center in anticipation of delivering an anomalous fetus at a hospital with specialized neonatal capabilities.

Follow-up ultrasound for CPT 76811 should be CPT 76816 when doing a focused assessment of fetal size by measuring the BPD [biparietal diameter], abdominal circumference, femur length, or other appropriate measurements, OR a detailed re-examination of a specific organ or system known or suspected to be abnormal. CPT 76805 would be used for a fetal maternal evaluation of the number of fetuses, amniotic/chorionic sacs, survey of intracranial, spinal, and abdominal anatomy, evaluation of a 4-chamber heart view, assessment of the umbilical cord insertion site, assessment of amniotic fluid volume, and evaluation of maternal adnexa when visible when appropriate.”

**Coding Implications**

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2019, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

**Table 2: CPT® Codes Covered When Supported by Appropriate Diagnosis**

| **CPT Codes** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **76801** | Ultrasound, pregnant uterus, real time with image documentation, fetal and maternal evaluation, first trimester (<14 weeks 0 day), transabdominal approach; single or first gestation |
| **76805** | Ultrasound, pregnant uterus, real time with image documentation, fetal and maternal evaluation, after first trimester (≥14 weeks 0 day), transabdominal approach; single or first gestation |
| **76811** | Ultrasound, pregnant uterus, real time with image documentation, fetal and maternal evaluation plus detailed fetal anatomic examination, transabdominal approach; single or first gestation |
| **76817** | Ultrasound, pregnant uterus, real time with image documentation, transvaginal |

**Table 3: CPT Codes considered Not Medically Necessary:**

| **CPT Codes** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **76376** | 3D rendering with interpretation and reporting of computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, or other tomographic modality with image post-processing under concurrent supervision; not requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation |
| **76377** | requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation |

**Table 4: ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes that Support Medical Necessity for First Detailed Fetal Ultrasound**

| **ICD-10-CM Code** | **Description** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| B06.00 – B06.9 | Rubella [German measles] |
| B50.0 – B54 | Malaria |
| B97.6 | Parvovirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere |
| E66.01 | Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories [severe obesity with a BMI of 35 or >] |
| O09.511 – O09.519 | Supervision of elderly primigravida |
| O09.521 – O09.529 | Supervision of elderly multigravida |
| O09.811 – O09.819 | Supervision of pregnancy resulting from assisted reproductive technology |
| O24.011 – O24.019, O24.111 – O24.119, O24.311 – O24.319, O24.811 – O24.819, O24.911 – O24.919 | Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy |
| O28.3 | Abnormal ultrasonic finding on antenatal screening of mother |
| O28.5 | Abnormal chromosomal and genetic finding on antenatal screening of mother |
| O30.001 – O30.099 | Twin pregnancy |
| O30.101 – O30.199 | Triplet pregnancy |
| O30.201 – O30.299 | Quadruplet pregnancy |
| O30.801 – O30.899 | Other specified multiple gestation |
| O31.10x+ - O31.23x+ | Continuing pregnancy after spontaneous abortion / intrauterine death of one fetus or more |
| O33.6xx+ | Maternal care for disproportion due to hydrocephalic fetus |
| O33.7xx+ | Maternal care for disproportion due to other fetal deformities |
| O35.0xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) central nervous system malformation in fetus |
| O35.1xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) chromosomal abnormality in fetus |
| O35.2xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) hereditary disease in fetus |
| O35.3xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from viral disease in mother |
| O35.4xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol |
| O35.5xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by drugs |
| O35.6xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus by radiation |
| O35.8xx+ | Maternal care for other (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage |
| O35.9xx+ | Maternal care for (suspected) fetal abnormality and damage, unspecified |
| O36.011+ - O36.099+ | Maternal care for rhesus isoimmunization |
| O36.111+ - O36.199+ | Maternal care for other isoimmunization |
| O36.511+ - O36.599+ | Maternal care for other known or suspected poor fetal growth |
| O40.1xx+ - O40.9xx+ | Polyhydramnios |
| O41.00x+ - O41.03x+ | Oligohydramnios |
| O69.81x+ - O69.89x+ | Labor and delivery complicated by other cord complications |
| O71.9 | Obstetric trauma, unspecified |
| O76 | Abnormality in fetal heart rate and rhythm complicating labor and delivery |
| O98.311 – O98.319, O98.411 – O98.419, O98.511 – O98.519, O98.611 – O98.619, O98.711 – O98.719, O98.811 – O98.819 | Other maternal infectious and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy |
| O99.310-O99.313 | Alcohol use complicating pregnancy |
| O99.320 – O99.323 | Drug use complicating pregnancy |
| O99.411 – O99.419 | Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy |
| Q04.8 | Other specified congenital malformations of brain [choroid plexus cyst] |
| Q30.1 | Agenesis and underdevelopment of nose [absent or hypoplastic nasal bone] |
| Q62.0 | Congenital hydronephrosis [fetal pyelectasis] |
| Q71.811 – Q71.819 | Congenital shortening of upper limb [humerus] |
| Q72.811 – Q72.819 | Congenital shortening of lower limb [femur] |
| Q92.0 – Q92.9 | Other trisomies and partial trisomies of the autosomes, not elsewhere classified [fetuses with soft sonographic markers of aneuploidy] |
| R93.5 | Abnormal findings on diagnostic imaging of other abdominal regions, including retroperitoneum |
| R93.811-R93.89 | Abnormal findings on diagnostic imaging of other specified body structures |
| Z68.35 – Z68.45 | Body mass index (BMI) 35.0 – 70 or greater, adult |

| **Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals** | **Date** | **Approval Date** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Policy created & reviewed by Obstetrical specialist | 01/11 | 01/11 |
| Reviewed with no changes  Obstetrical specialist reviewed | 02/12 | 03/12 |
| Reviewed with no changes | 04/13 | 05/13 |
| Nuchal translucency removed  Divided criteria into first and second trimester  Added indications for transvaginal ultrasound  Obstetrical specialist reviewed | 05/14 | 08/14 |
| Reformatted policy  Added ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for when a standard ultrasound would be appropriate  Obstetrical specialist reviewed  Removed prior authorization language | 08/15 | 08/15 |
| Removed ICD-9 codes | 11/15 |  |
| Added follow-up ultrasound as an alternative in Policy/Criteria sections I and II | 02/16 |  |
| Reviewed with no criteria changes. | 08/16 | 08/16 |
| Allowed up to 6 TVU per pregnancy and added ICD-10 codes indicating when > 6 TVUs are appropriate | 11/16 |  |
| Added to ICD-10 code list for standard ultrasounds: O02.0 – O02.9, O03.9, O28.0 – O28.9, Z32.01 | 01/17 |  |
| Removed ICD-10 code tables for 76801 and 76805, and 76817 No diagnosis code limitations in place for these codes. 76817 frequency over time changed to 12 from 6 | 05/17 |  |
| Added that transperineal u/s can be appropriate for a standard first trimester ultrasound scan per updated ACOG guidelines. Added “possibility of fetal growth restriction and multifetal gestation” to indications for detailed ultrasound in section III. Added “as an adjunct to embryo transfer” as an indication for standard first trimester ultrasound in “classifications of fetal ultrasound” section I. Added “The maternal cervix and adnexa are examined as clinically appropriate and when feasible” to description of standard second or third trimester ultrasound in “classifications of fetal ultrasound” section II. Minor wording clarifications made to criteria throughout policy to ensure consistency with latest ACOG practice bulletin for Ultrasound in Pregnancy, No. 175. | 08/17 | 08/17 |
| Removed – in the primary diagnosis position from section III as this is not a requirement for the edit. | 12/17 |  |
| Added code range O30.801 – O30.899 to Table 4. References reviewed and updated. | 06/18 | 06/18 |
| Annual review.  Added O28.3, O28.5, O99.310 – O99.313. Expanded code range of R93.811 – R93.89 | 05/19 | 06/19 |

### References

1. Abuhamed, Alfred, Nyberg, David. "Sonographic dating and standard fetal biometry." Management of High-Risk Pregnancy. Ed. John Queenan. Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishing, 2007. Accessed 05/16/2019
2. Alldred SK, Takwoingi Y, Guo B, et al. First and second trimester serum tests with and without first trimester ultrasound tests for Down’s syndrome screening. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 Mar 15;3:CD012599. Accessed 05/16/2019
3. American Academy of Pediatrics and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). Guidelines for perinatal care – eighth edition. 2017.
4. ACOG. Fetal Growth Restriction. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 204. Washington, DC: ACOG; February 2019.
5. ACOG. Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 163. Washington, DC: ACOG; May 2016.
6. ACOG. Ultrasound in pregnancy. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 175. Washington, DC: ACOG; December 2016.
7. American College of Radiology (ACR), ACOG, American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM), Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound (SRU). ACR-ACOG-AIUM-SRU Practice guideline for the performance of obstetrical ultrasound. Revised 2013 (Resolution 17)
8. Berghella V. Second-trimester evaluation of cervical length for prediction of spontaneous preterm birth in singleton gestations. In: UpToDate, Lockwood CJ, Levine D (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA, 2014. Updated May 1, 2019. Accessed May 17, 2019.
9. Bricker L, Medley N, Pratt JJ. Routine ultrasound in late pregnancy (after 24 weeks’ gestation). Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015 Jun 29;(6):CD001451. Accessed May 17, 2019
10. Caradeaux J, Eixarch E, Mazarico E, et al. Longitudinal growth assessment for the prediction of adverse perinatal outcome in SGA-suspected fetuses. [See comment in PubMed Commons below](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28782171#comments)Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2017. Accessed May 17, 2019.
11. Caughey AB, Nicholson JM, and Washington AE. First- vs. second-trimester ultrasound: the effect on pregnancy dating and perinatal outcomes. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2008;198:703.e1-703.e6. Accessed May 17, 2019.
12. Chervenak F, et al. How accurate is fetal biometry in the assessment of fetal age? Am J Obstet Gynecol 1998;178:678-87. Accessed May 17, 2019.
13. D'Alton, Mary. "First Trimester Screening for Aneuploidy." ACOG-56th Annual Clinical Meeting. Morial Convention Center, New Orleans. 07 May 2008. Lecture. Accessed May 17, 2019.
14. Ewigman BG, Crane JP, Frigoletto FD, LeFevre ML, Bain RP, McNellis D.N. Effect of prenatal ultrasound screening on perinatal outcome. RADIUS Study Group.Engl J Med. 1993 Sep 16;329(12):874-5. Accessed May 17, 2019.
15. Malone F, Canick JA, Ball RH, Nyberg DA, Comstock CH, Buckowski R, et al. First-trimester or second-trimester screening, or both, for Down's syndrome. First- and Second-Trimester Evaluation of Risk (FASTER) Research Consortium. N Engl J Med 2005;353:2001–11. Accessed May 17, 2019.
16. Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM), Coding Committee. White paper on ultrasound code 76811. Announcements. Washington, DC: SMFM; May 24, 2004.
17. Whitworth M, Bricker L, Mullan C. Ultrasound for fetal assessment in early pregnancy. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015 Jul 14;(7):CD007058. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD007058.pub3. Accessed May 17, 2019.
18. Wald NJ, Watt HC, Hackshaw AK. Integrated screening for Down's syndrome on the basis of tests performed during the first and second trimesters. N Engl J Med. 1999 Aug 12;341(7):521-2. Accessed May 17, 2019.
19. Zhang J, Merialdi M, Platt L, Kramer M. Defining normal and abnormal fetal growth: promises and challenges. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2010;202:522-28. Accessed May 17, 2019.
20. Wax J, Minkoff H, Johnson A, et al. Concensus Report on the Detailed Fetal Anatomic Ultrasound Examination. Indications, Components, and Qualifications. J Ultrasound Med 2014; 33:189-195

**Important Reminder**

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

**Note: For Medicaid members**, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

**Note: For Medicare members,** to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

©2016 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved.  All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.