

MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT Marketplace

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Policy Name & Number	Date Effective			
Saphenous Vein Ablation, Adhesive Injection-MP-MM-1395	05/01/2024			
Policy Type				
MEDICAL				

Medical Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines,rT593.16.92 Tm 4 0e9.1 (t)-95a10sv1 (t)-11.5 ().9 (t)5.9as136004 Tc 0.01 2 Tc [(gu n (t)-95azo)14.7 (n 3.4 ()0u.6 (em)-6.8 (en (i)-5.9 (5.9 (in the context of the

Georgia	Indiana	Kentucky	Ohio	West Virginia

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A. Subject

Saphenous Vein Ablation, Adhesive Injection

B. Background

Varicose veins (varicosities) are dilated, thickened, elongated, and twisted blood vessels that may appear threadlike or as large grape-like clusters under the skin, most often on the legs. Varicose veins are considered a sign of chronic venous insufficiency, a condition characterized by dysfunction of the valves in veins leading to increased blood pressure, blood pooling, and venous reflux in affected areas. Varicose veins may be asymptomatic, or the associated venous insufficiency may cause symptoms such as heaviness, aching, numbness, swelling, and ulceration of the affected limb. In addition, risk is increased for thrombophlebitis, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), and pulmonary embolism.

Approximately 25 million adults in the United States are affected by varicose veins. This condition can have a significant impact on patients' quality of life (QoL) and increase the health care burden, with an estimated \$1 billion incurred annually for treatment in the United States. Conservative therapy includes weight reduction, exercise and prescribed physical activity (walking, treadmill, cycling), periodic leg elevation and compressive therapy with use of surgical grade compression stockings. Non-surgical treatment for this condition includes radiofrequency ablation (RFA) and endovenous laser ablation (EVLA).

A third, more recent treatment method is Cyanoacrylate adhesive closure (CAC), a catheter-directed procedure that seals the saphenous vein without the use of tumescent anesthesia. It involves the endovenous delivery of cyanoacrylate adhesive to-e ent d-2 (at)-6.6 L9 (T9)-2



- Cyanoacrylate adhesive closure (CAC) A nonthermal ablation technique uses a glue delivered into the saphenous vein using a catheter for access that induces a foreign body reaction leading to inflammation and fibrotic occlusion of the vessel.
- Saphenous veins Either of two main superficial veins of the leg, one larger than the other. These are:
 - Great saphenous vein (GSV) originating in the foot and passing up the medial side of the leg and through the saphenous opening to join the femoral vein, and the
 - Small saphenous vein (SSV) originating similarly and passing up the back of the leg to join the popliteal vein at the knee.

D. Policy

- I. CareSource considers Saphenous Vein Ablation with cyanoacrylate adhesive medically necessary when ALL of the following are met:
 - A. Failure of 3 months of conservative treatment, which may includ-6.6 (h 8 0 Td ()T,6 (c)-2 910.6



- E. State-Specific Information NA
- F. Conditions of Coverage NA
- G. Related Policies/Rules NA

H. Review/Revision History

11011011/110110101111101011					
	DATE	ACTION			
Date Issued	02/15/2023	New Policy			
Date Revised	02/14/2024	Updated references. Approved at Committee.			
Date Effective	05/01/2024				
Date Archived					

I. References

- Local Coverage Determination: Treatment of Varicose Veins of the Lower Extremities. Medicare Coverage Database; 2022. LCD ID L39121. Accessed January 8, 2024. www.cms.gov
- 2. Moneta G. Classification of lower extremity chronic venous disorders. UpToDate. Updated May 8, 2023. Accessed January 8, 2024. www.uptodate.com
- 3. comUed22s9PWMed.9 (8,)44w 0.826 472 >>B9.30-0.002 Tc 0.04A Tw6.6 (t)-60.5 (2)Tj 826 0 Td 1x A