



Medical Coverage Policy

Effective Date.....05/15/2021
Next Review Date.....05/15/2022
Coverage Policy Number 0320

Extracorporeal Photopheresis

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Related Coverage Resources

[Heart, Lung and Heart-Lung Transplantation Plasmapheresis](#)

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Overview

This Coverage Policy addresses the use of extracorporeal photopheresis (CPT® 36522).

Coverage Policy

Extracorporeal photopheresis is considered medically necessary for ANY of the following indications:

- erythrodermic cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) (e.g., mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome)
- acute or chronic graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)
- cardiac transplantation (rejection prophylaxis or cellular/recurrent rejection)
- lung transplantation (bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome)

Extracorporeal photopheresis is considered experimental, investigational or unproven for ANY other indication, including ANY of the following:

- solid organ graft rejection, not listed above as covered

- autoimmune diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis, scleroderma, diabetes mellitus [DM] type 1, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE], psoriasis, and pemphigus)
- atopic dermatitis
- Crohn's disease
- chronic B cell leukemia
- chronic obstructive bronchitis
- eosinophilic fasciitis
- hepatitis C
- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- myasthenia gravis
- nephrogenic fibrosing sclerosis/dermopathy
- nephrogenic peritonitis
- prevention of re-stenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)
- composite tissue allotransplantation

General Background

Extracorporeal photopheresis, also referred to as ECP, is a type of apheresis. It is a cell-based immunomodulatory therapy that removes blood via a machine and isolates white blood cells. Then, these white blood cells are exposed to a photoactive compound called 8-methoxypsoralen followed by exposure to ultraviolet A light before returning the blood to the patient. The mechanism of action of ECP remains elusive. ECP produces a number of immunological changes and in some patients produces immune homeostasis with clinical improvement. The use of ECP, either alone or in combination with other modalities has been proposed for the treatment of a number of disorders including cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL), primarily mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome, graft-versus-host disease, solid organ graft rejection, and several autoimmune disorders and dermatologic conditions.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

ECP was first approved by the FDA for the treatment of advanced cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) in 1988. A number of open and closed systems exist. In the United States, only closed systems have been FDA approved. Therakos (Exton, PA) has developed several generations of closed systems. The closed system CELLEX has recently replaced the UVAR XTS®.

Literature Review

ECP has been used for over 35 years in the treatment of erythrodermic CTCL and over 20 years for chronic and acute GvHD and solid organ transplant rejection. ECP is also used in bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, the most common form of chronic lung allograft dysfunction (CLAD). Other proposed indications (organized by American Society for Apheresis Category and Grade) include:

Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a systemic connective tissue disorder of unknown etiology characterized by the accumulation of collagen and other extracellular matrix proteins, in skin and other organs. Antinuclear antibodies are present in more than 95% of patients with SSc. Identifying disease subtype, stage, and involved organs is very important in determining the best course of action for treatment. Current therapies use medications that focus on the four main features of the disease: inflammation, autoimmunity, vascular disease, and tissue fibrosis.

Psoriasis is a chronic skin disorder with high genetic predisposition. Plaques and papules are result of hyperproliferation and abnormal differentiation of epidermis which leads to its thickening (acanthosis). There are topical and systemic therapies. Systemic therapies include methotrexate, retinoids, systemic immunosuppression (cyclosporine). Recently, biologic agents are used more frequently.

Atopic dermatitis (AD), or eczema, is the most common chronic relapsing skin disease seen in infancy and childhood. It affects 10–30% of children worldwide and frequently occurs in families with other atopic diseases. The treatment of AD requires a systematic, multifaceted approach that incorporates skin hydration, topical anti-inflammatory therapy (including tacrolimus), identification, and elimination of flare factors (especially foods), and, if necessary, systemic therapy. In refractory disease phototherapy (UVA-1, UVB, or PUVA) are used.

Ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD) are chronic inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and are collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). First-line therapies for IBD include anti-inflammatories, steroid, and immunosuppressive medications. Both corticosteroids and 5-aminosalicylic acids (5-ASAs) are effective in achieving remission. In addition, 5-ASAs and immunosuppressant drugs reduce the risk of subsequent relapse of activity in quiescent disease. Unfortunately, complications from chronic steroid administration include steroid resistance, dependency, and the sequelae of long-term steroid use. For those with refractory disease thiopurines, such as azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine are used. In CD specifically, infliximab, monoclonal antibody to anti-tumor necrosis factor, may induce remission and has been FDA cleared for this purpose.

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF), formerly called nephrogenic fibrosing dermopathy, is a rare but severe systemic disorder in patients with acute or chronic kidney disease (CKD), almost exclusively associated with the administration of gadolinium (Gd) containing contrast agents. Avoidance of Gd administration, if possible, has been recommended for patients with GFR <30 mL/min; resulting in decreased reports of new cases. Replacement of renal function through renal transplant has been associated with cessation of progression and reversal in some patients. It should be noted that dialysis has not been associated with improvement once symptoms are established. Initiation of prophylactic hemodialysis shortly after exposure to Gd may decrease the likelihood of the harmful effect.

Pemphigus vulgaris is a rare, potentially fatal, autoimmune mucocutaneous blistering disease. Introduction of corticosteroids reduced the mortality rate from 70 to 100% to 30%. However, long-term administration of high dose corticosteroids can be associated with severe adverse effects. Other therapeutic options include dapsone, gold, and systemic antibiotics, which are often used in combination with other immunosuppressant agents (azathioprine, methotrexate, and cyclophosphamide).

Dermatomyositis (DM)/polymyositis (PM) are forms of idiopathic inflammatory myopathy, with significant morbidity and mortality even with standard treatments. Muscle weakness, usually insidious at onset but worsening over time, is characteristic of both. Severity is variable. Most patients respond to corticosteroid therapy initially. Recurrent or resistant disease may require higher corticosteroid doses, azathioprine, methotrexate, rituximab, or intravenous immune globulin. Remission occurs in most of the patients after months of immunosuppressive and intensive supportive therapy, especially in juvenile DM.

Professional Societies/Organizations

The Writing Committee of the American Society for Apheresis (ASA) updated their Guidelines on the Use of Therapeutic Apheresis in Clinical Practice in 2019 (Padmanabhan, et al., 2019). Using an evidence-based approach, the ASA developed Category Definitions for Therapeutic Apheresis as follows:

- Category I: Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as first-line therapy, either as a primary standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.
- Category II: Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as second-line therapy, either as a standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.
- Category III: Optimum role of apheresis therapy is not established. Decision making should be individualized.
- Category IV: Disorders in which published evidence demonstrates or suggests apheresis to be ineffective or harmful.

and evidence grading 'Grade' descriptions as follows:

- Grade 1A: Strong recommendation, high-quality evidence
- Grade 1B: Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence
- Grade 1C: Strong recommendation, low-quality or very low-quality evidence
- Grade 2A: Weak recommendation, high-quality evidence
- Grade 2B: Weak recommendation, moderate-quality evidence
- Grade 2C: Weak recommendation, low-quality or very low-quality evidence

The ASA defines ECP as a therapeutic procedure in which the buffy coat is separated from the patient's blood, treated extracorporeally with a photoactive compound (e.g., psoralens) and exposed to ultraviolet A light then subsequently reinfused to the patient during the same procedure.

The ASA addressed these following indications specific to ECP (organized by Category and Grade):

Indication	Category	Grade
Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma; mycosis fungoides; Sezary syndrome (Erythrodermic)	I	IB
Cardiac transplantation, Cellular/recurrent rejection	II	IB
Graft-versus-host disease, (Chronic)	II	IB
Lung transplantation, Bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome	II	IC
Graft-versus-host disease, (Acute)	II	IC
Cardiac transplantation, Rejection prophylaxis	II	2A
Scleroderma (systemic sclerosis)	III	2A
Atopic (neuro-) dermatitis	III	2A
Psoriasis, Disseminated pustular	III	2B
Transplantation, liver, Acute rejection/Immune suppression withdrawal	III	2B
Transplantation, liver, Desensitization, ABOi	III	2C
Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma; mycosis fungoides; Sezary syndrome (Non-erythrodermic)	III	2C
Inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's Disease	III	2C
Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis	III	2C
Pemphigus vulgaris, Severe	III	2C
Dermatomyositis/polymyositis	IV	2C

National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines™ ([NCCN Guidelines™]: The Primary Cutaneous Lymphoma guideline (v.2.2021 – March 4, 2021) notes that ECP is one of several suggested treatment regimens for patients with mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome.

Use Outside of the US

The UK Photopheresis Society updated their consensus statement on the role of extracorporeal photopheresis in the management of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, graft-versus-host disease and organ transplant rejection (Alfred, et al., 2017). The Consensus Statements address patient selection, treatment schedules, monitoring protocols and patient assessment criteria for ECP.

Medicare Coverage Determinations

	Contractor	Determination Name/Number	Revision Effective Date
NCD	National	Extracorporeal PHOTOPHERESIS (110.4)	4/20/2012
LCD		No Local Coverage Determination found	

Note: Please review the current Medicare Policy for the most up-to-date information.

Coding/Billing Information

- Note:** 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:

CPT®* Codes	Description
36522	Photopheresis, extracorporeal

*Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) ©2020 American Medical Association: Chicago, IL.

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