Liver Transplantation

Overview

This Coverage Policy addresses liver transplantation.

Coverage Policy

Liver transplantation is considered medically necessary for an individual with ANY of the following indications:

- end-stage liver failure
- hepatocellular carcinoma and BOTH of the following criteria are met:
  - stage T2 lesion (single lesion ≤ 5 cm OR up to three separate lesions, none larger than 3 cm)
  - alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level ≤ 1000 ng/mL
- hepatoblastoma which is confined to the liver
- metabolic disease with intact hepatic synthetic function (e.g., type I hyperoxaluria, familial homozygous hypercholesterolemia, familial amyloidosis)
- unresectable perihilar or hilar cholangiocarcinoma with ALL of the following:
  - measures ≤3cm in radial diameter
  - absence of intrahepatic or extrahepatic metastasis,
  - without nodal disease
- neuroendocrine/gastroenteropancreatic (GEP) tumors with ALL of the following:
Liver retransplantation is considered medically necessary for an individual considered to have a significant chance of success and who still meet eligibility criteria for primary transplantation for ANY of the following indications:

- primary graft failure
- hepatic artery thrombosis
- severe rejection
- recurrence of the disease which prompted the initial liver transplantation

Liver transplantation is considered not medically necessary for an individual with ANY of the following contraindications to transplant surgery:

- ongoing alcohol abuse
- active extrahepatic malignancy that is expected to significantly limit future survival
- persistent, recurrent or unsuccessfully treated major or systemic infections
- systemic illness or comorbidities that would be expected to substantially negatively impact the successful completion and/or outcome of transplant surgery
- a pattern of demonstrated noncompliance which would place a transplanted organ at serious risk of failure
- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease unless ALL of the following are noted:
  - cluster determinant (CD)4 count >100 cells/mm³
  - HIV-1 ribonucleic acid (RNA) undetectable
  - stable antiretroviral therapy for more than three months
  - absence of serious complications associated with HIV disease (e.g., opportunistic infection, including aspergillus, tuberculosis, coccidioidomycosis; or resistant fungal infections; or Kaposi’s sarcoma or other neoplasm)
- known intrahepatic or central cholangiocarcinoma
- donor with:
  - ongoing alcohol abuse
  - active malignancy, with the exception of non-melanotic skin cancer
  - persistent, recurrent or unsuccessfully treated infections, including hepatitis A, B or C or HIV
  - active systemic illness or serious comorbidities that would be expected to substantially negatively impact the successful completion and/or outcome of transplant surgery
  - active systemic illness that is likely to negatively affect survival

General Background

Liver transplantation is a complex operation requiring vascular reconstruction of the hepatic artery, the portal vein, and the hepatic venous system. Surgical techniques, which continue to evolve, include the orthotopic approach, involving replacement of the recipient liver with the donor liver, and the heterotopic approach in which the recipient liver is left in place and the donor liver is transplanted to an ectopic site. The whole liver, a reduced liver, or a liver segment may be transplanted depending on whether the donor is cadaveric (deceased) or living.

Living-donor liver transplantation was introduced as an alternative to deceased donor transplantation in response to the shortage of available cadaveric donor organs and is used for both adults and children. The graft from a living donor is more commonly from a relative of the recipient. The success of this type of transplantation is based on the ability of the liver to regenerate in both the donor and the recipient. The graft must be of adequate

Effective date 8/15/2020
size in order to function in the recipient. The risks and benefits of using a living-donor graft must be considered as there are surgical risks to both the recipient and the donor. Benefits to the recipient include a reduced chance of mortality related to waiting for a cadaveric-donor organ, a reduced likelihood of primary non-function of the graft, and a potential decrease in the chance of graft rejection and the need for immunosuppression. Ethical concerns regarding living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) are related to the potential for donor morbidity and mortality. Opponents argue that it is unacceptable to place a healthy donor at risk of long-term debility or death. Donation of the left lateral segment or left lobe, used primarily in pediatric transplantation, is associated with a 5 to 10 percent chance of surgical complications and a mortality rate of less than 1 percent. The estimated mortality for right lobe donation, used in adult-to-adult LDLT, is around 0.5 percent.

In the United States, nearly 40,000 total transplants were performed nationwide in 2019, setting an annual record for the seventh year in a row. Of that total, 8,372 liver transplants were performed involving deceased donors, an increase of 6.7 percent over the 2018 total. A major factor in patient survival following transplantation is the degree of hepatic decompensation and associated debility at the time of transplantation.

Each liver transplant candidate is assigned a score that reflects the probability of death within a 3-month period as determined by the Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) scoring system or the Pediatric End Stage Liver Disease (PELD) scoring system. Liver candidates can also be assigned a priority status if the candidate meets the requirements for that status. The Liver and Intestinal Organ Transplantation Committee establishes guidelines for review of status and MELD or PELD score exception requests. If a candidate’s transplant program believes that a candidate’s current MELD or PELD score does not appropriately reflect the candidate’s medical urgency for transplant, the transplant program may submit a MELD or PELD score exception request to the National Liver Review Board (NLRB). As of March 25, 2020, updated median MELD at transplant (MMaT) and median PELD at transplant (MPaT) scores will be used as a basis for assigning exception scores for liver transplant candidates (Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network [OPTN] Policies 4/01/2020).

**Indications for Liver Transplantation**

The most common indications for liver transplantation in the United States are hepatitis C virus (30%) and alcoholic liver disease (18%). Other indications include the following:

- Idiopathic/autoimmune liver disease (12%)
- Primary biliary cirrhosis (10%)
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis (8%)
- Acute liver failure (7%)
- Hepatitis B virus (6%)
- Metabolic liver disease (eg, inborn errors of metabolism) (3%)
- Cancer (3%)
- Other (3%)

Biliary atresia is a common indication for liver transplantation in pediatric patients.

The most common problems in the liver transplant recipient are the following:

- Acute graft rejection
- Vascular thrombosis
- Biliary leak or stricture
- Infection
- Malignancy
- Adverse effects of immunosuppressant drugs

Patients with hepatocellular carcinoma are candidates for liver transplantation unless they have large tumors, multicentric tumors, macrovascular invasion, or extrahepatic spread. Criteria used include Milan criteria and the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) criteria. Cholangiocarcinoma, in the absence of underlying liver or biliary disease, typically is manifested in elderly patients with significant comorbidities and is not an indication for liver transplantation. By contrast, cholangiocarcinoma arising in younger patients with underlying biliary disease, such as primary sclerosing cholangitis, may be considered for transplantation if staging is negative for vascular, lymphatic, or neural invasion. The 2- and 5-year post-transplantation survivals of patients with
cholangiocarcinoma limited to the perihilar region of the liver and treated with adjuvant chemoradiation are 78% and 65%, respectively (Everson, 2016).

**Contraindications to Liver Transplantation**

Many factors affect the outcome of solid organ transplantation. Prior to transplantation a rigorous assessment of the recipient’s medical status should be conducted to confirm that transplantation constitutes the best option for managing the patient’s disease and that no contraindications exist. According to the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases and the American Society of Transplantation (Martin, et al., 2014), these are listed contraindications to liver transplant:

- MELD Score <15
- Severe cardiac or pulmonary disease
- AIDS
- Ongoing alcohol or illicit substance abuse
- Hepatocellular carcinoma with metastatic spread
- Uncontrolled sepsis
- Anatomic abnormality that precludes liver transplantation
- Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma
- Extrahepatic malignancy
- Fulminant hepatic failure with sustained intracranial pressure >50 mm Hg or cerebral perfusion pressure <40 mm Hg*
- Hemangiosarcoma
- Persistent noncompliance
- Lack of adequate social support system

**Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**

Historically, HIV positivity has been considered a contraindication to solid organ transplantation. Access to liver transplantation was limited due to questions regarding life expectancy, clinical efficacy, and complications post-liver transplantation caused by interactions between antiviral therapy and immunosuppressive medications, and the increased risk of opportunistic infections.

More recently liver transplantation has become an acceptable treatment option for selected individuals who are HIV-positive. While overall survival is generally lower for individuals with HIV-infection compared to HIV-negative persons, monoinfection (i.e. HIV infection only) does not seem to be a significant risk factor for survival after liver transplantation. Orthotopic liver transplantation appears to be a safe therapeutic option in the short term for selected persons with HIV infection who have end-stage liver disease.

At present, AASLD criteria for liver transplantation include a CD 4 count >100/μL with a viral load anticipated to be completely suppressed at time of transplant.

**Donor Health**

The health of the donor is also an important factor in liver transplantation outcomes. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in the donor can affect the health of the donor liver, making individuals with persistent, recurrent, or untreated HCV infection unacceptable donors. Likewise, donor candidates who are hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) positive are also generally excluded from living-donor liver transplant donation to prevent transmission of disease to recipients. Factors which may negatively affect recipient outcomes after liver transplantation including ongoing alcohol abuse, active systemic illness, and malignancy, are also considered contraindications to donation.

**Retransplantation of the Liver**

Retransplantation may be appropriate for carefully selected patients experiencing graft loss if an improvement in survival is expected; however, liver retransplantation should be used with discretion in the emergency setting and avoided in patients with little chance of success. In adults, the most common condition resulting in the need for retransplantation of the liver is recurrent infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV). Retransplantation in patients with HCV is controversial due to concerns of aggressive disease recurrence post retransplantation, and
decreased patient and graft survival. Several retrospective cohort studies have examined the outcomes of patients retransplanted for recurrent HCV demonstrating lower patient and graft survival in some studies.

Professional Societies/Organizations

American Association for the Study of Liver Disease (AASLD)/ American Society of Transplantation (AST)
The AASLD and AST have published numerous joint guidelines, including some specific to liver transplantation.

Evaluation for Liver Transplantation in Adults: 2013 Practice Guideline by the AASLD and the American Society of Transplantation (Marin, et al., 2014) states liver transplantation (LT) is indicated for severe acute or advanced chronic liver disease when the limits of medical therapy have been reached. Recognition of cirrhosis per se does not imply a need for LT. Many patients with cirrhosis in the absence of an index complication such as ascites or variceal hemorrhage will not develop hepatic decompensation, although patients with cirrhosis have diminished survival compared to the population as a whole. Acute liver failure complications of cirrhosis include ascites, chronic gastrointestinal blood loss due to portal hypertensive gastropathy, encephalopathy, liver cancer, refractory variceal hemorrhage and synthetic dysfunction.

Evaluation of the Pediatric Patient for Liver Transplantation: 2014 Practice Guideline by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, American Society of Transplantation and the North American Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition (Squires, et al., 2014) indications for LT include biliary atresia (32%), metabolic/genetic conditions (22%), acute liver failure (11%), cirrhosis (9%), liver tumor (9%), immune-mediated liver and biliary injury (4%), and other miscellaneous conditions (13%). Within these broad categories rest many rare conditions with myriad presentations.

American Society of Transplantation (AST)
The AST has several Key Position Statements, including but not limited to Deceased Organ Donation, Insurance Coverage for Living Donors, and Insurance Coverage for Transplant Recipients, and Living Organ Donation. They also publish guidelines, including Long-Term Medical Management of the Pediatric Patient after Liver Transplantation, Long-Term Management of the Successful Adult Liver Transplant, Curricular Guidelines for Training in Transplant Hepatology, and a Position paper on Indications for pediatric intestinal transplantation.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines™ (NCCN Guidelines™)
The NCCN Guidelines (1.2020) for Hepatobiliary Cancers address transplantation addresses liver transplantation as follows:

Principles of Surgery for HCC
Patients meeting the UNOS criteria (single lesion ≤5cm, or 2 or 3 lesions ≤3cm) should be considered for transplantation (cadaveric or living donation). There are patients whose tumor characteristics are marginally outside of the UNOS guidelines who should be considered for transplant. Furthermore, there are patients who are downstaged to within criteria that can also be considered for transplantation. Candidates are eligible for a standardized MELD exception if, before completing loco regional therapy, they have lesions that meet one of the following criteria:

- One lesions > 5cm and ≤ 8 cm
- Two or three lesions that meet all of the following: each lesion ≤ 5 cm with at least one lesion > 3cm and a total diameter of all lesions ≤ 8 cm
- Four or five lesions each < 3cm and a total diameter of all lesions ≤ 8 cm

Patients with Child-Pugh Class A function, who fit UNOS criteria and are resectable, could be considered for resection or transplant. There is controversy over which initial strategy is preferable to treat such patients.

Extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma /Presentation and Workup /Primary Treatment
Unresectable perihilar or hilar cholangiocarcinoma that measures ≤3cm in radial diameter, with the absence of intrahepatic or extrahepatic metastasis, and without nodal disease, as well as those with primary sclerosing cholangitis may be considered for liver transplantation.
Organ Procurement & Transplantation Network (OPTN)

The OPTN Policies document (OPTN, 04/01/2020) addresses Allocation of Livers and Liver-Intestines in Policy 9. Sections within the Policy address many topics related to liver transplant including Requirements for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) MELD or PELD Score Exceptions.

OPTN Policy 9.6.I.ii Eligible Candidates Definition of T2 Lesions
Candidates with T2 HCC lesions are eligible for a standardized MELD or PELD exception if they have an alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level less than or equal to 1000 ng/mL and either of the following:
- One lesion greater than or equal to 2 cm and less than or equal to 5 cm in size.
- Two or three lesions each greater than or equal to 1 cm and less than or equal to 3 cm in size.
A candidate who has previously had an AFP level greater than 1000 ng/mL at any time must qualify for a standardized MELD or PELD exception according to Policy 9.6.I.iv: Candidates with Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) Levels Greater than 1000.

OPTN Policy 9.6.I.iii Lesions Eligible for Downstaging Protocols
Candidates are eligible for a standardized MELD or PELD exception if, before completing local-regional therapy, they have lesions that meet one of the following criteria:
- One lesion greater than 5 cm and less than or equal to 8 cm
- Two or three lesions that meet all of the following:
  - at least one lesion greater than 3 cm
  - each lesion less than or equal to 5 cm, and
  - a total diameter of all lesions less than or equal to 8 cm
- Four or five lesions each less than 3 cm, and a total diameter of all lesions less than or equal to 8 cm
For candidates who meet the downstaging criteria above and then complete local-regional therapy, their residual lesions must subsequently meet the requirements for T2 lesions according to Policy 9.6.I.ii: Eligible Candidates Definition of T2 Lesions to be eligible for a standardized MELD or PELD exception. Downstaging to meet eligibility requirements for T2 lesions must be demonstrated by CT or MRI performed after local-regional therapy. Candidates with lesions that do not initially meet the downstaging protocol inclusion criteria who are later downstaged and then meet eligibility for T2 lesions are not automatically eligible for a standardized MELD or PELD exception and must be referred to the NLRB for consideration of a MELD or PELD exception.

OPTN Policy 9.6.I.iv Candidates with Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) Levels Greater than 1000
Candidates with lesions meeting T2 criteria according to Policy 9.6.I.ii Eligible Candidates Definition of T2 Lesions but with an alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level greater than 1000 ng/mL may be treated with local-regional therapy. If the candidate’s AFP level falls below 500 ng/mL after treatment, the candidate is eligible for a standardized MELD or PELD exception as long as the candidate’s AFP level remains below 500 ng/mL. Candidates with an AFP level greater than or equal to 500 ng/mL following local-regional therapy at any time must be referred to the NLRB for consideration of a MELD or PELD exception.

The OPTN lists the following Liver Diagnosis Categories and associated Liver Diagnoses under Reasons for Liver Transplants on their website (not dated) under Organ Datasource:

Non-cholestatic Cirrhosis:
- Laennec's Cirrhosis (Alcoholic)
- Laennec's Cirrhosis and Postnecrotic Cirrhosis
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type C
- Cirrhosis: Cryptogenic--Idiopathic
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Autoimmune-Lupoi
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type B-Hbsag+
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type Non A Non B
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type B and C
- Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Other Specify
• Cirrhosis: Drug/Indust Exposure Other Specify
• Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type B and D
• Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type A
• Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Type D
• Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic--Chronic Active Hepatitis

Cholestatic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis:
• Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (PBC)
• Sec Biliary Cirrhosis: Other Specify
• Sec Biliary Cirrhosis: Caroli's Disease
• Sec Biliary Cirrhosis: Choledochol Cyst
• Choles Liver Disease: Other Specify
• Primary Sclerosing cholangitis: Other Specify
• Primary Sclerosing cholangitis: Ulcerative Colitis
• Primary Sclerosing cholangitis: No Bowel Disease
• Primary Sclerosing cholangitis: Crohn's Disease

Biliary Atresia:
• Biliary Atresia: Other Specify
• Biliary Atresia: Extrahepatic
• Biliary Atresia: Alagille's Syndrome
• Biliary Atresia: Hypoplasia

Acute Hepatic Necrosis (AHN):
• AHN: Etiology Unknown
• AHN: Type B- Hbsag+
• AHN: Drug Other Specify
• AHN: Non-A Non-B
• AHN: Type C
• AHN: Type A
• AHN: Other Specify
• AHN: Type B and C
• AHN: Type B and D
• AHN: Type D
• Hepatitis C: Chronic or Acute
• Hepatitis B: Chronic or Acute

Metabolic Diseases:
• Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Defic A-1-A
• Wilson's Disease
• Hemochromatosis-Hemosiderosis
• Other Specify
• Tyrosinemia
• Primary Oxalosis/Oxaluria-Hyper
• Glyc Stor Dis Type IV (GSD-IV)
• Glyc Stor Dis Type I (GSD-I)
• Hyperlipidemia-II-Homozygous Hy

Malignant Neoplasms:
• Primary Liver Malignancy: Hepatoma--Hepatocellular Carcinoma
• Primary Liver Malignancy: Hepatoma (HCC) and Cirrhosis
• Primary Liver Malignancy: Cholangiocarcinoma (CH-CA)
• Primary Liver Malignancy: Hepatoblastoma (HBL)
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- Primary Liver Malignancy: Hemangioendothelioma-Hemangiosarcoma
- Primary Liver Malignancy: Other Specify
- Primary Liver Malignancy: Fibrolamellar (FL-HC)
- Bile Duct Cancer (Cholangioma-Biliary Tr)
- Secondary Hepatic Malignancy Other Specify

Other:
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Budd-Chiari Syndrome
- TPN/Hyperalimentation Ind Liver Disease
- Neonatal Hepatitis Other Specify
- Congenital Hepatic Fibrosis
- Familial Cholestasis: Other Specify
- Familial Cholestatis: Byler's Disease
- Trauma Other Specify
- Graft vs. Host Dis Sec to Non-Li Tx
- Chronic or Acute
- Benign Tumor: Polycystic Liver Disease
- Benign Tumor: Other Specify
- Benign Tumor: Hepatic Adenoma

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS):

- National Coverage Determinations (NCDs):
  - NCD for ADULT Liver Transplantation (260.1) (9/04/2012). Nationally Covered Indications:
    - Effective July 15, 1996, adult liver transplantation when performed on beneficiaries with end-stage liver disease other than hepatitis B or malignancies is covered under Medicare when performed in a facility which is approved by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) as meeting institutional coverage criteria.
    - Effective December 10, 1999, adult liver transplantation when performed on beneficiaries with end-stage liver disease other than malignancies is covered under Medicare when performed in a facility which is approved by CMS as meeting institutional coverage criteria.
    - Effective September 1, 2001, Medicare covers adult liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma when the following conditions are met:
      - The patient is not a candidate for subtotal liver resection;
      - The patient's tumor(s) is less than or equal to 5 cm in diameter;
      - There is no macrovascular involvement;
      - There is no identifiable extrahepatic spread of tumor to surrounding lymph nodes, lungs, abdominal organs or bone; and,
      - The transplant is furnished in a facility that is approved by CMS as meeting institutional coverage criteria for liver transplants (see 65 FR 15006).
    - Effective June 21, 2012, Medicare Administrative Contractors acting within their respective jurisdictions may determine coverage of adult liver transplantation for the following malignancies: (1) extrahepatic unresectable cholangiocarcinoma (CCA); (2) liver metastases due to a neuroendocrine tumor (NET); and, (3) hemangioendothelioma (HAE).
  - Follow-Up Care: Follow-up care or re-transplantation required as a result of a covered liver transplant is covered, provided such services are otherwise reasonable and necessary. Follow-up care is also covered for patients who have been discharged from a hospital after receiving non-covered liver transplant. Coverage for follow-up care is for items and services that are reasonable and necessary as determined by Medicare guidelines.
  - Immunosuppressive Drugs: See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, “Covered Medical and Other Health Services,” §50.5.1 and the Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 17, “Drugs and Biologicals,” §80.3.

Nationally Non-Covered Indications: Adult liver transplantation for other malignancies remains excluded from coverage.
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- NCD for PEDIATRIC Liver Transplantation (260.2) (9/01/1991). Indications and Limitations of Coverage:
  - Liver transplantation is covered for children (under age 18) with extrahepatic biliary atresia or any other form of end stage liver disease, except that coverage is not provided for children with a malignancy extending beyond the margins of the liver or those with persistent viremia.
  - Liver transplantation is covered for Medicare beneficiaries when performed in a pediatric hospital that performs pediatric liver transplants if the hospital submits an application with required documentation which CMS approves.

- Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs): None.

Use Outside of the US
National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE): A NICE guidance on Living-donor liver transplantation (November 2015) notes that “Current evidence on the efficacy and safety of living-donor liver transplantation appears adequate to support the use of this procedure for suitable donors and recipients with normal arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit, provided that the necessary regulatory requirements are followed”.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT® Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47133</td>
<td>Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from cadaver donor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47135</td>
<td>Liver allotransplantation, orthotopic, partial or whole, from cadaver or living donor, any age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47140</td>
<td>Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; left lateral segment only (segments II and III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47141</td>
<td>Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; total left lobectomy (segments II, III and IV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47142</td>
<td>Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; total right lobectomy (segments V, VI, VII and VIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47143</td>
<td>Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor whole liver graft prior to allotransplantation, including cholecystectomy, if necessary, and dissection and removal of surrounding soft tissues to prepare the vena cava, portal vein, hepatic artery, and common bile duct for implantation; without trisegment or lobe split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47144</td>
<td>Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor whole liver graft prior to allotransplantation, including cholecystectomy, if necessary, and dissection and removal of surrounding soft tissues to prepare the vena cava, portal vein, hepatic artery, and common bile duct for implantation; with trisegment split of whole liver graft into 2 partial liver grafts (ie, left lateral segment [segments II and III] and right trisegment [segments I and IV through VIII])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47145</td>
<td>Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor whole liver graft prior to allotransplantation, including cholecystectomy, if necessary, and dissection and removal of surrounding soft tissues to prepare the vena cava, portal vein, hepatic artery, and common bile duct for implantation; with lobe split of whole liver graft into 2 partial liver grafts (ie, left lobe [segments II, III, and IV] and right lobe [segments I and V through VIII])</td>
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<tr>
<td>47146</td>
<td>Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor liver graft prior to allotransplantation; venous anastomosis, each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47147</td>
<td>Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor liver graft prior to allotransplantation; arterial anastomosis, each</td>
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<tr>
<td>47399</td>
<td>Unlisted procedure, liver</td>
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</table>
**HCPCS Codes** | **Description**
--- | ---
S2152 | Solid organ(s), complete or segmental, single organ or combination of organs; deceased or living donor(s), procurement, transplantation, and related complications; including: drugs; supplies; hospitalization with outpatient follow-up; medical/surgical, diagnostic, emergency, and rehabilitative services, and the number of days of pre- and post-transplant care in the global definition


**References**


8. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). National Coverage Determination (NCD) Adult LIVER TRANSPLANTATION Adult Liver Transplantation (260.1). 9/4/2012. Accessed March 2020. Available at URL address: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=70&ncdver=3&SearchType=Advanced&CoverageSelection=Both&NCSel=NC%7cCAL%7cNCD%7cMEDCAC%7cTA%7cMCD&ArticleType=SAD%7cEd&PolicyType=Both&s=All&KeyWord=LIVER+TRANSPLANTATION&KeyWordLookUp=Title&KeyWordSearchType=Exact&qk=true&bc=IAAAACAAAAA&

9. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). National Coverage Determination (NCD) Pediatric LIVER TRANSPLANTATION (260.2). 9/01/1991. Accessed March 2020. Available at URL address: https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=71&ncdver=1&SearchType=Advanced&CoverageSelection=Both&NCSel=NC%7cCAL%7cNCD%7cMEDCAC%7cTA%7cMCD&ArticleType=SAD%7cEd&PolicyType=Both&s=All&KeyWord=LIVER+TRANSPLANTATION&KeyWordLookUp=Title&KeyWordSearchType=Exact&qk=true&bc=IAAAACAAAAA&


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