

Clinical Policy: Lung Transplantation

Reference Number: MC.CP.MP.57

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[Coding Implications](#)
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Description

This policy describes the medical necessity criteria for the review of lung transplantation requests.

The below criteria are sourced from the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) 2021 Consensus Document for the Selection of Lung Transplant Candidates.¹⁹

The ISHLT consensus document that the below criteria are derived from provides guidelines based on expert synthesis of the current literature with a goal of improving survival and quality of life in transplant candidates. ISHLT recognizes that donor lungs are a limited societal resource, requiring that guidance on candidate selection be based on survival benefit. Given the rigor of the guidelines on which this policy is based, the benefits of receiving a lung transplant in individuals meeting the criteria below outweighs the potential risk of adverse outcomes related to receiving a transplant that is not indicated or not receiving a transplant that is indicated.

Note: For criteria applicable to non-Medicare plans, please see CP.MP.57 Lung Transplantation.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Medicare health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation[®] that lung transplantation for members/enrollees with chronic, end-stage lung disease who have failed maximal medical (including pulmonary rehabilitation, as applicable) or surgical therapy is **medically necessary** when all the following criteria are met:
 - A. High (> 50%) risk of death from lung disease within two years if lung transplantation is not performed¹⁹;
 - B. High (> 80%) likelihood of five-year post-transplant survival from a general medical perspective provided there is adequate graft function¹⁹;
 - C. Does not have ANY of the following absolute contraindications¹⁹:
 1. Malignancy with high risk of recurrence or death related to cancer;
 2. Glomerular filtration rate < 30 mL/min/1.73m² unless being considered for multi-organ transplant²³;
 3. Acute renal failure with rising creatinine or on dialysis and low likelihood of recovery;
 4. Acute liver failure, or cirrhosis with portal hypertension or synthetic dysfunction unless being considered for multi-organ transplant;
 5. Stroke, acute coronary syndrome, or myocardial infarction (excluding demand ischemia) within 30 days;
 6. Septic shock;
 7. Active extrapulmonary or disseminated infection;
 8. Active *tuberculosis* infection;
 9. HIV infection with detectable viral load unless all of the following are noted:
 - a. CD4 cell count >200 cells/mm³;
 - b. Absence of AIDS-defining opportunistic infection (unless treated

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- efficaciously or prevented, can be included on the heart transplant waiting list) or malignancy;
- c. Member/enrollee is currently on effective ART (antiretroviral therapy)^{24,25};
10. Progressive cognitive impairment;
11. Inability to adhere to the regimen necessary to preserve the transplant, even with caregiver support;
12. Other severe, uncontrolled medical condition expected to limit survival after transplant;
13. Active substance use or dependence including current tobacco use, vaping, marijuana smoking, or IV drug use;
- D. Has one of the following disease states (not an all- inclusive list):
1. *Adult members/enrollees, age ≥ 18:*
- a. Interstitial lung disease and any of the following¹⁹.*
- i. Absolute decline in forced vital capacity (FVC) > 10% in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
- ii. Absolute decline in diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO) > 10% in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
- iii. Absolute decline in forced vital capacity (FVC) > 5% with radiographic progression in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
- iv. Desaturation to < 88% on six-minute-walk test (6MWT) or > 50 m decline in 6MWT distance in the past six months;
- v. Pulmonary hypertension on right heart catheterization or two dimensional echocardiography (in the absence of diastolic dysfunction);
- vi. Hospitalization because of respiratory decline, pneumothorax, or acute exacerbation;
- b. Cystic fibrosis (CF) or other causes of bronchiectasis and any of the following¹⁹:
- i. FEV₁ < 25% predicted despite optimal medical management including a trial of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor if eligible;
- ii. Both of the following:
- a) Any of the following despite optimal medical management including a trial of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor if eligible:
- 1) FEV₁ < 30% predicted;
- 2) FEV₁ < 40% predicted and any of the following:
- i) Six-minute walk distance < 400 meters;
- ii) PaCO₂ > 50 mmHg;
- iii) Hypoxemia at rest or with exertion;
- iv) Pulmonary hypertension (PA systolic pressure > 50 mmHg on echocardiogram or evidence of right ventricular dysfunction);
- v) Worsening nutritional status despite supplementation;
- vi) Two exacerbations per year requiring intravenous antibiotics;
- vii) Massive hemoptysis (>240 mL) requiring bronchial artery embolization;
- viii) Pneumothorax;
- 3) FEV₁ < 50% predicted and rapidly declining based on pulmonary function testing or progressive symptoms;
- 4) Any exacerbation requiring positive pressure ventilation;
- b) Any of the following¹⁹:
- 1) Rapid decline in lung function or progressive symptoms (>30% relative decline in FEV₁ over 12 months);

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- 2) Frequent hospitalization, particularly if > 28 days hospitalized in the preceding year;
 - 3) Any exacerbation requiring mechanical ventilation;
 - 4) Chronic respiratory failure with hypoxemia or hypercapnia, particularly for those with increasing oxygen requirements or needing long-term non-invasive ventilation therapy;
 - 5) Pulmonary hypertension (Pulmonary arterial systolic pressure >50 mmHg on echocardiogram or evidence of right ventricular dysfunction);
 - 6) Worsening nutritional status particularly with body mass index (BMI) <18 kg/m² despite nutritional interventions;
 - 7) Recurrent massive hemoptysis despite bronchial artery embolization;
 - 8) World Health Organization (WHO) Functional Class IV;
- c. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and any of the following¹⁹:
- i. BODE score (includes BMI, degree of airflow obstruction, degree of dyspnea, and exercise capacity) of seven to 10;
 - ii. FEV₁ (forced expiratory volume in one second) < 20% predicted;
 - iii. History of severe exacerbations;
 - iv. Chronic hypercapnia;
 - v. Moderate to severe pulmonary hypertension;
- d. Pulmonary vascular diseases and any of the following¹⁹:
- i. European Society of Cardiology/European Respiratory Society (ESC/ERS) high risk or Registry to Evaluate Early and Long-term Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Disease Management (REVEAL) risk score >10 on appropriate pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) therapy, including intravenous (IV) or subcutaneous (SC) prostacyclin analogues;
 - ii. Progressive hypoxemia;
 - iii. Progressive, but not end stage, liver, or kidney dysfunction due to PAH
 - iv. Life-threatening hemoptysis;
- e. Lymphangioliomyomatosis (LAM) with evidence of disease progression despite mTOR inhibitor therapy and any of the following¹⁹:
- i. Severely abnormal lung function (e.g. FEV₁ <30% predicted);
 - ii. Exertional dyspnea (NYHA class III or IV);
 - iii. Hypoxemia at rest;
 - iv. Pulmonary hypertension;
 - v. Refractory pneumothorax;
- f. Primary lung graft failure;
- g. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) with a persistent requirement for mechanical ventilatory support and /or extracorporeal life support (ECLS) without expectation of clinical recovery and with evidence of irreversible lung destruction¹⁹;
2. *Pediatric members/enrollees, age < 18*¹⁹:
- a. Cystic fibrosis, and any of the following¹⁹:
- i. FEV₁ < 30% predicted despite optimal medical management including a trial of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor if eligible¹⁹;
 - ii. Both of the following¹⁹:
 - a) Any of the following despite optimal medical management including a trial of elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor if eligible:
 - 1) FEV₁ < 40% predicted¹⁹;
 - 2) FEV₁ < 50% predicted and any of the following¹⁹:
 - i) Six-minute walk distance < 400 meters;

- ii) $P_aCO_2 > 50$ mmHg;
- iii) Hypoxemia at rest or with exertion;
- iv) Pulmonary hypertension (PA systolic pressure > 50 mmHg on echocardiogram or evidence of right ventricular dysfunction);
- v) Worsening nutritional status despite supplementation;
- vi) Two exacerbations per year requiring intravenous antibiotics;
- vii) Massive hemoptysis (>240 mL) requiring bronchial artery embolization;
- viii) Pneumothorax;
- 3) $FEV_1 < 50\%$ predicted and rapidly declining based on pulmonary function testing or progressive symptoms;
- 4) Any exacerbation requiring positive pressure ventilation;
- b) Any of the following¹⁹:
 - 1) Rapid decline in lung function or progressive symptoms ($>30\%$ relative decline in FEV_1 over 12 months);
 - 2) Frequent hospitalization, particularly if > 28 days hospitalized in the preceding year;
 - 3) Any exacerbation requiring mechanical ventilation;
 - 4) Chronic respiratory failure with hypoxemia or hypercapnia, particularly for those with increasing oxygen requirements or needing long-term non-invasive ventilation therapy;
 - 5) Pulmonary hypertension (Pulmonary arterial systolic pressure >50 mmHg on echocardiogram or evidence of right ventricular dysfunction);
 - 6) Worsening nutritional status particularly with BMI <18 kg/m² despite nutritional interventions;
 - 7) Recurrent massive hemoptysis despite bronchial artery embolization;
 - 8) WHO Functional Class IV;
- b. Pulmonary vascular disease and any of the following¹⁹:
 - i. ESC/ERS high risk or Registry to Evaluate Early and Long-term Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Disease Management (REVEAL) risk score >10 on appropriate PAH therapy, including IV or SC prostacyclin analogues;
 - ii. Progressive hypoxemia;
 - iii. Progressive, but not end stage, liver, or kidney dysfunction due to PAH;
 - iv. Life-threatening hemoptysis;
 - v. PAH in the European Pediatric Pulmonary Vascular Disease Network (EPPVDN) high risk category and on optimal therapy without improvement¹⁹;
- c. Interstitial lung disease and any of the following¹⁹:
 - i. Absolute decline in FVC $> 10\%$ in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
 - ii. Absolute decline in DLCO $> 10\%$ in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
 - iii. Absolute decline in FVC $> 5\%$ with radiographic progression in the past six months despite appropriate treatment;
 - iv. Desaturation to $< 88\%$ on 6MWT or > 50 m decline in 6MWT distance in the past six months;
 - v. Pulmonary hypertension on right heart catheterization or two dimensional echocardiography (in the absence of diastolic dysfunction);
 - vi. Hospitalization because of respiratory decline, pneumothorax, or acute

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- exacerbation;
- d. COPD, and any of the following¹⁹:
 - i. BODE score (includes BMI, degree of airflow obstruction, degree of dyspnea, and exercise capacity) of seven to 10;
 - ii. FEV₁ < 20% predicted;
 - iii. History of severe exacerbations;
 - iv. Chronic hypercapnia;
 - v. Moderate to severe pulmonary hypertension;
- e. Primary lung graft failure¹⁹;
- f. LAM with evidence of disease progression despite mTOR inhibitor therapy and any of the following¹⁹:
 - i. Several abnormal lung function (e.g. FEV₁ <30% predicted);
 - ii. Exertional dyspnea (NYHA class III or IV);
 - iii. Hypoxemia at rest;
 - iv. Pulmonary hypertension;
 - v. Refractory pneumothorax;
- g. ARDS with a persistent requirement for mechanical ventilatory support and /or ECLS without expectation of clinical recovery and with evidence of irreversible lung destruction¹⁹.

**Note:* FVC may be a less reliable parameter for those with concomitant emphysema¹⁹.

Background

Lung transplantation is an accepted therapy for the management of a range of severe lung disorders. Single, double, and lobar-lung transplants have all been successful for carefully selected patients with end-stage pulmonary disease. The most common disease processes for which lung transplants are performed include COPD, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary arterial hypertension, and sarcoidosis.

COPD is one of the most common lung diseases and is the most common indication for lung transplantation in adults. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are the two main forms of COPD, both most commonly caused by smoking. Non-smokers with an alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency can also develop emphysema. These conditions are the most common indications for single lung transplants. Cystic fibrosis, emphysema, and alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency are the most common indications for double lung transplant, or sequential replacement of both lungs.

The most common indications for pediatric lung transplants include pulmonary vascular disease, bronchiolitis obliterans, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, graft failure due to viral pneumonitis, and cystic fibrosis.

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 2023, 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.

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CPT® Codes	Description
32850	Donor pneumonectomy(s) (including cold preservation), from cadaver donor
32851	Lung transplant, single; without cardiopulmonary bypass
32852	Lung transplant, single; with cardiopulmonary bypass
32853	Lung transplant, double (bilateral sequential or en bloc); without cardiopulmonary bypass
32854	Lung transplant, double (bilateral sequential or en bloc); with cardiopulmonary bypass
32855	Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor lung allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection of allograft from surrounding soft tissues to prepare pulmonary venous/atrial cuff, pulmonary artery, and bronchus; unilateral
32856	Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor lung allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection of allograft from surrounding soft tissues to prepare pulmonary venous/atrial cuff, pulmonary artery, and bronchus; bilateral

HCPCS Codes	Description
S2060	Lobar lung transplantation
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

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy developed.	08/23	08/23
Annual review. Updated I.C.2. from GFR < 40 mL/min/1.73m2 to GFR < 30 mL/min/1.73m2. Expanded I.C.9. with qualifying criteria for members who are HIV positive. Updated I.D.2.a.1. from FEV ₁ <25% to FEV ₁ <30%. Background updated with no impact to criteria. References reviewed and updated.	04/24	04/24

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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/enrollees. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members/enrollees. Members/enrollees 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,

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members/enrollees 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/enrollees and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members/enrollees and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note: For Medicaid members/enrollees, 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/enrollees, 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.

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