

MEDICAL POLICY No. 91272-R19

TRANSPLANTATION OF SOLID ORGANS

Effective Date: June 1, 2024 Review Dates: 1/93, 12/99, 12/01, 12/02, 11/03, 11/04, 10/05, 10/06, 7/07, 6/08, 6/09, 6/10, 6/11, 6/12, 6/13,

8/14, 8/15, 8/16, 8/17, 8/18, 8/19, 8/20, 11/20,

11/21,11/22, 11/23, 5/24, 5/25

Date of Origin: January 14, 1991 Status: Current

Summary of Changes

Addition: I.B.10.i – Added cross reference to the Cellular and Gene Therapy policy # 91638 for criteria for cellular therapy (e.g. Lantidra).

I. POLICY/CRITERIA

A. The following applies to all solid organ transplants (except cornea):

- 1. One evaluation per transplant. A second opinion consult only to determine transplant candidacy would be approved at a contracted or in network transplant facility if a second transplant evaluation is requested and the member has been previously turned down for transplant.
- 2. Solid organ transplants are covered as defined in coverage documents. Related services including evaluation, donor expenses, and donor searches are limited as defined in coverage documents.
- 3. All transplant evaluations and transplants must be pre-authorized by Priority Health and performed at a Priority Health approved facility. Requests for authorization should be submitted on the Solid Organ Transplant prior authorization form.
- 4. Transplant referrals are directed to facilities in Priority Health's network or contracted networks. For more information, please refer to the Provider Manual.
- 5. Patients with a history of using alcohol, tobacco, and other substances of abuse must be abstinent for a minimum of three months prior to approval of the transplant by Priority Health. Drug testing may be required at the discretion of Priority Health. Use of marijuana for medical purposes requires documentation from the treating physician and transplant eligibility is subject to the transplanting institution's criteria. Evaluations for transplantation are covered even for patients who have active substance abuse at the time of the evaluation.
- 6. Patients must be willing and able to adhere to post-transplant lifestyle restrictions and medical regimen.
- 7. Donor expenses
 - a. Expenses incurred after the harvesting of the organ and discharge from the hospital are not covered for donors who are not Priority Health members and have other active health insurance.
 - b. For donors without other health insurance, medical expenses directly related to or as a result of the surgery to donate the organ



will be covered for 30 days post discharge from the hospital immediately following the transplant.

- 8. Transportation and lodging for the patient, donor, or family are not covered benefits, unless otherwise specified in coverage documents.
- 9. Post-transplant care
 - a. Follow-up care and services are covered at the transplant facility for one year following the transplant, for both contracted and non-contracted transplant facilities.
 - b. Follow-up care beyond one-year post-transplant:
 - i. Covered at contracted transplant facilities
 - ii. Non-contracted facilities: Only physician services are covered. Testing, labs, and imaging are covered in network only.
- 10. Priority Health does not cover re-transplantation when evidence exists, in the opinion of the Plan, that patient non-compliance with treatment recommendations was a significant contributor to transplant failure.
- B. Solid organ transplants are eligible for coverage as follows:
 - 1. Cornea Transplants: corneal dystrophies and corneal opacities. Prior authorization is not required for corneal transplants.
 - 2. Kidney Transplants: When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
 - 3. Heart Transplants: When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
 - 4. Heart-Lung Transplants: When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
 - 5. Liver Transplants:
 - a. Liver transplants (cadaver or living donor) are covered for adolescents and adults when the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met AND one of the following (i or ii):
 - i. A Model of End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) score greater than 15 [MELD score used for patients ≥ 12 years old not designated 1A or 1B per Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) Policies Criteria], or
 - ii. Approval for transplant received from the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) Regional Review.
 - b. Liver transplants are covered for children < 12 years of age when the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met
 - c. Liver transplantation is not a covered benefit for patients with malignancy outside the liver, except metastatic neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoid, apudoma, gastrinoma, glucagonoma) if metastasis is restricted to the liver, who are unresponsive to adjuvant therapy after aggressive surgical resection and reduction of hepatic metastasis or hepatic involvement in malignant epithelioid hemangioendothelioma.



- d. Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) who do not meet UNOS or Milan criteria for liver transplant: The size or number of HCC lesions may exclude a patient from transplant eligibility. If the lesions are amenable to treatment with an ablative procedure (radiofrequency or chemo), the ablative procedure is a covered benefit. Following ablation, liver transplant coverage is determined as defined in a. above.
- e. The following are considered investigational and are not covered because their safety and effectiveness has not been established:
 - i. Heterotopic (also known as ectopic or auxiliary) liver transplantation
 - ii. Xenotransplantation
 - iii. Hepatocellular transplantation
 - iv. Bioartificial liver transplantation
- 6. Lung Transplants: When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
- 7. Pancreas Transplants-Simultaneous Pancreas-Kidney (SPK): When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
- 8. Pancreas after Kidney (PAK) Transplantation: When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
- 9. Pancreas Transplant Alone (PTA): When the transplanting institution's selection criteria are met.
- 10. Islet Cell Transplantation
 - a. Autologous pancreas islet cell transplantation (i.e., transplantation of the member's own islet cells) is a covered benefit for patients undergoing near-total or total pancreatectomy for severe refractory chronic pancreatitis.
 - b. Autologous pancreas islet cell transplantation is not a covered benefit for any indication other than 10a.
 - c. Allogenic islet cell transplantation (i.e., transplantation of islet cells from a donor) is not a covered benefit.
 - i. For cellular therapy (e.g. Lantidra) see the Cellular and Gene Therapy policy # 91638
 - d. Islet cell xenografts are not a covered benefit.
 - e. Retransplantation is not a covered benefit
- 11. Intestinal Transplantation, Small Bowel/Liver or Multivisceral (small bowel/liver and or stomach, pancreas, colon) Transplant: **All** of the following (a, b & c) must be met:
 - a. Irreversible intestinal failure when the patient can no longer be safely maintained on total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Examples of failed TPN include:
 - i. impending or overt liver failure due to TPN-induced liver injury.

- ii. thrombosis of the major central venous channels (jugular, femoral, subclavian).
- iii. frequent line infection and sepsis.
- iv. frequent episodes of severe dehydration despite IV fluids in addition to TPN.
- b. All of the following must be present:
 - i. Adequate kidney function, defined as a creatinine clearance of greater than 50 ml/min; *and*
 - ii. Adequate cardiovascular function (ejection fraction greater than or equal to 40%); and
 - iii. Absence of acute or chronic active infections that are not effectively treated; *and*
 - iv. No uncontrolled and/or untreated psychiatric disorders that interfere with compliance to a strict treatment regimen; *and*
 - v. Absence of inadequately controlled HIV/AIDS. Controlled HIV is defined as:
 - 1. CD4 count greater than 200 cells/mm3 for greater than6 months; *and*
 - 2. HIV-1 RNA (viral load) undetectable; and
 - 3. On stable antiviral therapy greater than 3 months; and
 - 4. No other complications from AIDS, such as opportunistic infection or neoplasms.
- c. None of the following:
 - i. Sepsis;
 - ii. Multi-organ failure;
 - iii. Advanced neurological disorders (e.g., neuroaxonal dystrophy, Tay-Sachs disease, Niemann-Pick disease and variants, neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, and Huntington disease);
 - iv. Presence of other gastrointestinal diseases (e.g., bleeding peptic ulcer, diverticulitis, chronic hepatitis);
 - v. Malignancy, other than non-melanomatous skin cancer.
 - vi. Congestive heart failure with refractory symptoms and ejection fraction less than 40%.
- 12. Xenotransplantation of any organ is considered experimental and is not a covered benefit.
- C. TransMedics Organ Care System for preservation and transport of donor organs is not covered as it is considered experimental and investigational. Routine patient care costs may be covered in a clinical trial as defined for Investigational Devices in the Experimental /Investigational/ Unproven Care medical policy. The device is not a covered benefit. (Coverage for IDE trials is defined by product in Appendix C of the Experimental/Investigational/ Unproven Care medical policy.)



II. MEDICAL NECESSITY REVIEW

Prior authorization for certain drug, services, and procedures may or may not be required. In cases where prior authorization is required, providers will submit a request demonstrating that a drug, service, or procedure is medically necessary. For more information, please refer to the <u>Priority Health Provider Manual</u>.

III. APPLICATION TO PRODUCTS

Coverage is subject to member's specific benefits. Group specific policy will supersede this policy when applicable.

- **❖** HMO/EPO: This policy applies to insured HMO/EPO plans.
- ❖ POS: This policy applies to insured POS plans.
- PPO: This policy applies to insured PPO plans. Consult individual plan documents as state mandated benefits may apply. If there is a conflict between this policy and a plan document, the provisions of the plan document will govern.
- ASO: For self-funded plans, consult individual plan documents. If there is a conflict between this policy and a self-funded plan document, the provisions of the plan document will govern.
- * INDIVIDUAL: For individual policies, consult the individual insurance policy. If there is a conflict between this medical policy and the individual insurance policy document, the provisions of the individual insurance policy will govern.
- ❖ MEDICARE: Coverage is determined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and/or the Evidence of Coverage (EOC); if a coverage determination has not been adopted by CMS, this policy applies.
- * MEDICAID/HEALTHY MICHIGAN PLAN: For Medicaid/Healthy Michigan Plan members, this policy will apply. Coverage is based on medical necessity criteria being met and the appropriate code(s) from the coding section of this policy being included on the Michigan Medicaid Fee Schedule located at: http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2945 42542 42543 42546 42551-159815--,00.html. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and the Michigan Medicaid Provider Manual located at: http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2945 5100-87572--,00.html, the Michigan Medicaid Provider Manual will govern. If there is a discrepancy or lack of guidance in the Michigan Medicaid Provider Manual, the Priority Health contract with Michigan Medicaid will govern. For Medical Supplies/DME/Prosthetics and Orthotics, please refer to the Michigan Medicaid Fee Schedule to verify coverage.

IV. DESCRIPTION

Solid organ transplants are covered as defined in coverage documents.

Tobacco use (e.g., cigarettes, pipe, cigar, chew etc.) is a contraindication to transplant surgery. Nicotine and its metabolites are biomarkers that can be tested to distinguish active tobacco use from passive exposure. Cotinine, a nicotine metabolite, is commonly used in tobacco cessation testing because it has a longer



half-life than nicotine and can be tested in urine, plasma, or serum. Tobacco products also contain alkaloids such as anabasine and nornicotine which can be tested to distinguish between use of tobacco products and nicotine replacement therapies. Anabasine is present in tobacco products, but not nicotine replacement therapies. The presence of nornicotine without anabasine is consistent with use of nicotine replacement products. Neither anabasine nor nornicotine accumulates from passive exposure. Urine testing is recommended over serum or plasma testing because it is less invasive and analytes are detectable for a longer period of time. There are no optimal cut-off values for cessation testing; urinary cotinine thresholds may vary between 10-50 ng/ml, and in general the presence of anabasine greater than 10 ng/mL or nornicotine greater than 30 ng/mL in urine indicates current tobacco use. In addition, reference ranges may vary by laboratory. The laboratory's threshold should be used to determine if there is a positive or negative indication of tobacco use.

V. CODING INFORMATION

ICD-10 Codes that may support medical necessity

Not specified – see criteria

CPT/HCPCS Codes

Corneal '	<u>Transplant</u> – No preauthorization required
65710	Keratoplasty (corneal transplant); anterior lamellar
65730	Keratoplasty (corneal transplant); penetrating (except in aphakia or pseudophakia)
65750	Keratoplasty (comeal transplant); penetrating (in aphakia)
65755	Keratoplasty (corneal transplant); penetrating (in pseudophakia)
65756	Keratoplasty (comeal transplant); endothelial
65757	Backbench preparation of corneal endothelial allograft prior to transplantation
	(List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
V2785	Processing, preserving and transporting corneal tissue (Corneal tissue reimbursement for ASC, OP Hosp)
65780	Ocular surface reconstruction; amniotic membrane transplantation, multiple layers
65781	Ocular surface reconstruction; limbal stem cell allograft (eg, cadaveric or living donor)
65782	Ocular surface reconstruction; limbal conjunctival autograft (includes obtaining graft)

Not separately payable:

Unlisted procedure, anterior segment of eye. If billed for corneal incisions in the recipient cornea created using a laser, in preparation for penetrating or lamellar keratoplasty (explanatory notes must accompany claim for unlisted procedures)

Kidney Transplant

Donor nephrectomy (including cold preservation); from cadaver donor,
unilateral or bilateral Department from living department of the livin
Donor nephrectomy (including cold preservation); open, from living donor Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor renal allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection and removal of perinephric fat,
diaphragmatic and retroperitoneal attachments, excision of adrenal gland, and preparation of ureter(s), vein(s), and renal artery(s), ligating branches, as
necessary Backbench standard preparation of living donor renal allograft (open or
laparoscopic) prior to transplantation, including dissection and removal of perinephric fat and preparation of ureter(s), renal vein(s), and renal artery(s),
ligating branches, as necessary Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor renal allograft prior to
transplantation; venous anastomosis, each
Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor renal allograft prior to transplantation; arterial anastomosis, each
Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor renal allograft prior to
transplantation; ureteral anastomosis, each
Recipient nephrectomy (separate procedure)
Renal allotransplantation, implantation of graft; without recipient nephrectomy
Renal allotransplantation, implantation of graft; with recipient nephrectomy
Removal of transplanted renal allograft
Renal autotransplantation, reimplantation of kidney
<u>ransplant</u>
Donor cardiectomy (including cold preservation) (<i>Not covered for Priority Health Medicaid</i>)
Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor heart allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection of allograft from surrounding soft tissues to prepare aorta, superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, pulmonary artery, and
left atrium for implantation
Heart transplant, with or without recipient cardiectomy
ung Transplant
Donor cardiectomy-pneumonectomy (including cold preservation) (<i>Not covered for Priority Health Medicaid</i>)
Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor heart/lung allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection of allograft from surrounding soft tissues to prepare aorta, superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, and trachea for
implantation Heart-lung transplant with recipient cardiectomy-pneumonectomy
ricant-rung transplant with recipient cardiccionly-pheumonectomy
<u>ansplant</u>
Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from cadaver donor
Liver allotransplantation; orthotopic, partial or whole, from cadaver or living donor, any age
Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; left lateral segment only (segments II and III)

47141 Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; total left lobectomy (segments II, III and IV) 47142 Donor hepatectomy (including cold preservation), from living donor; total right lobectomy (segments V, VI, VII and VIII) 47143 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 47144 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)) 47145 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 (i.e., left lobe (segments II, III, and IV) and right lobe (segments I and V through VIII) Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor liver graft prior to 47146 allotransplantation; venous anastomosis, each 47147 Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor liver graft prior to allotransplantation; arterial anastomosis, each Lung Transplant 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;

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;

S2060 Lobar lung transplantation S2061 Donor lobectomy (lung) for transplantation, living donor ("S" codes not payable for Priority Health Medicare)

Pancreas Transplant

unilateral

bilateral

32856

48160	Pancreatectomy, total or subtotal, with autologous transplantation of pancreas or pancreatic islet cells (<i>Not covered for Priority Health Medicare</i>)			
48550	Donor pancreatectomy (including cold preservation), with or without duodenal segment for transplantation			
48551	Backbench standard preparation of cadaver donor pancreas allograft prior to transplantation, including dissection of allograft from surrounding soft tissues, splenectomy, duodenotomy, ligation of bile duct, ligation of mesenteric vessels, and Y-graft arterial anastomoses from iliac artery to superior mesenteric artery and to splenic artery			
48552	Backbench reconstruction of cadaver donor pancreas allograft prior to transplantation, venous anastomosis, each			
48554	Transplantation of pancreatic allograft			
48556	Removal of transplanted pancreatic allograft			
S2065	Simultaneous pancreas kidney transplantation (<i>Not payable for Priority Health Medicare and Medicaid</i>)			
Pancreat	tic Islet Cell Transplant			
G0341	Percutaneous islet cell transplant, includes portal vein catheterization and			
	infusion			
G0342	Laparoscopy for islet cell transplant, includes portal vein catheterization and			
	infusion			
G0343	Laparotomy for islet cell transplant, includes portal vein catheterization and infusion			
	reportable for Priority Health Medicare when service is billed in the context of a			
clinical	trial			
Intestina	al Transplantation			
44132	Donor enterectomy (including cold preservation), open; from cadaver donor			
44133	Donor enterectomy (including cold preservation), open; partial, from living donor			
44135	Intestinal allotransplantation; from cadaver donor			
44136	Intestinal allotransplantation; from living donor			
44137	Removal of transplanted intestinal allograft, complete			
44715	Backbench standard preparation of cadaver or living donor intestine allograft prior to transplantation, including mobilization and fashioning of the superior			
	mesenteric artery and vein			
44720	Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor intestine allograft prior to			
	transplantation; venous anastomosis, each			
44721	Backbench reconstruction of cadaver or living donor intestine allograft prior to			
	transplantation; arterial anastomosis, each			
S2053	Transplantation of small intestine, and liver allografts			
S2055 S2054	Transplantation of small intestine, and five anograms Transplantation of multivisceral organs			
S2054 S2055	Harvesting of donor multivisceral organs, with preparation and maintenance of			
52033	allografts; from cadaver donor			

Lab test for tobacco cessation verification

("S" codes not payable for Priority Health Medicare or Medicaid)

- (No prior authorization required; subject to drug testing limits; See *policy 91611 Drug Testing*)
- Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, any number of devices or procedures; by instrument chemistry analyzers (e.g., utilizing immunoassay [e.g., EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA, IA, KIMS, RIA]), chromatography (e.g., GC, HPLC), and mass spectrometry either with or without chromatography, (e.g., DART, DESI, GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS, LC-MS/MS, LDTD, MALDI, TOF) includes sample validation when performed, per date of service
- 80323* Alkaloids, not otherwise specified
- G0480* Drug test(s), definitive, utilizing (1) drug identification methods able to identify individual drugs and distinguish between structural isomers (but not necessarily stereoisomers), including, but not limited to, GC/MS (any type, single or tandem) and LC/MS (any type, single or tandem and excluding immunoassays (e.g., IA, EIA, ELISA, EMIT, FPIA) and enzymatic methods (e.g., alcohol dehydrogenase)), (2) stable isotope or other universally recognized internal standards in all samples (e.g., to control for matrix effects, interferences and variations in signal strength), and (3) method or drug-specific calibration and matrix-matched quality control material (e.g., to control for instrument variations and mass spectral drift); qualitative or quantitative, all sources, includes specimen validity testing, per day; 1-7 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed

Not Covered

- O494T Surgical preparation and cannulation of marginal (extended) cadaver donor lung(s) to ex vivo organ perfusion system, including decannulation, separation from the perfusion system, and cold preservation of the allograft prior to implantation, when performed
- O495T Initiation and monitoring marginal (extended) cadaver donor lung(s) organ perfusion system by physician or qualified health care professional, including physiological and laboratory assessment (e.g., pulmonary artery flow, pulmonary artery pressure, left atrial pressure, pulmonary vascular resistance, mean/peak and plateau airway pressure, dynamic compliance and perfusate gas analysis), including bronchoscopy and X ray when performed; first two hours in sterile field
- O496T Initiation and monitoring marginal (extended) cadaver donor lung(s) organ perfusion system by physician or qualified health care professional, including physiological and laboratory assessment (e.g., pulmonary artery flow, pulmonary artery pressure, left atrial pressure, pulmonary vascular resistance, mean/peak and plateau airway pressure, dynamic compliance and perfusate gas analysis), including bronchoscopy and X ray when performed; each additional hour (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
- O894T Cannulation of the liver allograft in preparation for connection to the normothermic perfusion device and decannulation of the liver allograft following normothermic perfusion0895T Connection of liver allograft to normothermic machine perfusion device, hemostasis control; initial 4 hours of monitoring time, including hourly physiological and laboratory assessments (eg, perfusate temperature, perfusate pH, hemodynamic parameters, bile production, bile pH, bile glucose, biliary bicarbonate, lactate levels, macroscopic assessment)

- O896T Connection of liver allograft to normothermic machine perfusion device, hemostasis control; each additional hour, including physiological and laboratory assessments (eg, perfusate temperature, perfusate pH, hemodynamic parameters, bile production, bile pH, bile glucose, biliary bicarbonate, lactate levels, macroscopic assessment) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
- S2102 Islet cell tissue transplant from pancreas; allogeneic
- S2103 Adrenal tissue transplant to brain
- 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 posttransplant care in the global definition
- S9975 Transplant related lodging, meals and transportation, per diem
- Transplantation medicine (allograft rejection, pediatric liver and small bowel), measurement of donor and third-party-induced CD154+T-cytotoxic memory cells, utilizing whole peripheral blood, algorithm reported as a rejection risk score
- 0542U Nephrology (renal transplant), urine, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy measurement of 84 urinary metabolites, combined with patient data, quantification of BK virus (human polyomavirus 1) using real-time PCR and serum creatinine, algorithm reported as a probability score for allograft injury status
- O581U Transplantation medicine, antibody to non-human leukocyte antigens (non-HLA), blood specimen, flow cytometry, single-antigen bead technology, 39 targets, individual positive antibodies reported

VI. REFERENCES

- 1. American Society of Transplant Surgeons' position paper on adult-to-adult living donor liver transplantation. Liver Transpl. 2000 Nov;6(6):815-7. doi: 10.1053/jlts.2000.18465. PMID: 11084076.
- 2. Beier UH, Kaplan B, Setty S, et al. Electrolyte imbalances in pediatric living related small bowel transplantation. Transplantation. 2008;85(2):217-223.
- 3. Benedetti E, Baum C, Cicalese L, et al. Progressive functional adaptation of segmental bowel graft from living related donor. Transplantation. 2001;71(4):569-571.
- 4. Benedetti E, Holterman M, Asolati M, et al. Living related segmental bowel transplantation: from experimental to standardized procedure. Ann Surg. 2006;244(5):694-699.
- 5. Brown CR, DiBaise JK. Intestinal rehabilitation: a management program for short-bowel syndrome. Prog Transplant. 2004;14(4):290-298.
- 6. Buchman AL. The medical and surgical management of short bowel syndrome. MedGenMed. 2004;6(2):12.



- 7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. NCD for Heart Transplants (260.9). (Accessed April 3, 2025).
- 8. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. NCD for Adult Liver Transplantation (260.1). (Accessed April 3, 2025).
- 9. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. <u>NCD for Intestinal and Multi-visceral Transplantation</u> (260.5). (Accessed April 3, 2025).
- 10. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. NCD for <u>Islet Cell Transplantation in the Context of a Clinical Trial</u> (260.3.1) (Accessed April 3, 2025).
- 11. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. NCD for Pancreas Transplants (260.3). (Accessed April 3, 2025).
- 12. Ceulemans LJ, Dubois A, Clarysse M, Canovai E, Venick R, Mazariegos G, Vanuytsel T, Hibi T, Avitzur Y, Hind J, Horslen S, Gondolesi G, Benedetti E, Gruessner R, Pirenne J. Outcome After Intestinal Transplantation From Living Versus Deceased Donors: A Propensity-matched Cohort Analysis of the International Intestinal Transplant Registry. Ann Surg. 2023 Nov 1;278(5):807-814. doi: 10.1097/SLA.00000000000006045. Epub 2023 Jul 27. PMID: 37497671; PMCID: PMC10549910.
- 13. Cheng XS, VanWagner LB, Costa SP, Axelrod DA, Bangalore S, Norman SP, Herzog CA, Lentine KL; American Heart Association Council on the Kidney in Cardiovascular Disease and Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention. Emerging Evidence on Coronary Heart Disease Screening in Kidney and Liver Transplantation Candidates: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association: Endorsed by the American Society of Transplantation. Circulation. 2022 Nov 22;146(21):e299-e324. doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001104. Epub 2022 Oct 17. PMID: 36252095; PMCID: PMC10124159.
- 14. DiBaise JK. Short bowel syndrome and small bowel transplantation. Curr Opin Gastroenterol. 2014;30(2):128-133.
- 15. Devine K, Ranganathan S, Mazariegos G, Bond G, Soltys K, Ganoza A, Sun Q, Sindhi R. Induction regimens and post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder after pediatric intestinal transplantation: Single-center experience. Pediatr Transplant. 2020 Aug;24(5):e13723. doi: 10.1111/petr.13723. Epub 2020 May 19. PMID: 32424963.
- Di Cocco P, Martinino A, Lian A, Johnson J, Spaggiari M, Tzvetanov I, Benedetti E. Indications for Multivisceral Transplantation: A Systematic Review. Gastroenterol Clin North Am. 2024 Jun;53(2):245-264. doi: 10.1016/j.gtc.2024.01.007. Epub 2024 Feb 8. PMID: 38719376.
- 17. Dodson TF. Surgical anatomy of hepatic transplantation. Surg Clin North Am. 1993;73:645-659.
- 18. Durand CM, Massie A, Florman S, Liang T, Rana MM, Friedman-Moraco R, Gilbert A, Stock P, Mehta SA, Mehta S, Stosor V, Pereira MR, Morris MI, Hand J, Aslam S, Malinis M, Haidar G, Small CB, Santos CAQ, Schaenman J, Baddley J, Wojciechowski D, Blumberg EA, Ranganna K, Adebiyi O, Elias N, Castillo-Lugo JA, Giorgakis E, Apewokin S, Brown D, Ostrander D, Eby Y, Desai N, Naqvi F, Bagnasco S, Watson N, Brittain E, Odim J, Redd AD, Tobian AAR, Segev DL; HOPE in Action Investigators. Safety of Kidney Transplantation from Donors with HIV. N Engl J Med. 2024 Oct 17;391(15):1390-1401. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2403733. PMID: 39413376; PMCID: PMC11606542.

- Fishbein TM. Intestinal transplantation. N Engl J Med. 2009 Sep 3;361(10):998-1008.
 doi: 10.1056/NEJMra0804605. Erratum in: N Engl J Med. 2009 Oct 1;361(14):1416.
 PMID: 19726774.
- 20. Fisher RA, Ham JM, Marcos A, et al. A prospective randomized trial of mycophenolate mofetil with Neoral, or Tacrolimus after orthotopic liver transplantation. Transplantation. 1998;66:1616-1621.
- 21. Fujimoto Y, Uemoto S, Inomata Y, et al. Small bowel transplantation using grafts from living-related donors. Two case reports. Transplant Int. 2000;13(Suppl 1):S179-S184.
- 22. Gangemi A, Tzvetanov IG, Beatty E, et al. Lessons learned in pediatric small bowel and liver transplantation from living-related donors. Transplantation. 2009:87(7):1027-1030.
- 23. Gilbert JR, Pascual M, Schoenfeld DA, et al. Evolving trends in liver transplantation: an outcome and charge analysis. Transplantation. 1999;7:246-253.
- 24. Godfrey EL, Malik TH, Lai JC, Mindikoglu AL, Galván NTN, Cotton RT, O'Mahony CA, Goss JA, Rana A. The decreasing predictive power of MELD in an era of changing etiology of liver disease. Am J Transplant. 2019 Dec;19(12):3299-3307. doi: 10.1111/ajt.15559. Epub 2019 Sep 4. PMID: 31394020.
- 25. Gondolesi G, Fauda M. Technical refinements in small bowel transplantation. Curr Opin Organ Transplant. 2008;13(3):259-265.
- 26. Gruessner RW, Sharp HL. Living-related intestinal transplantation: first report of a standardized surgical technique. Transplantation. 1997;64(11):1605-1607.
- 27. Hering BJ, Ballou CM, Bellin MD, Payne EH, Kandeel F, Witkowski P, Alejandro R, Rickels MR, Barton FB. Factors associated with favourable 5 year outcomes in islet transplant alone recipients with type 1 diabetes complicated by severe hypoglycaemia in the Collaborative Islet Transplant Registry. Diabetologia. 2023 Jan;66(1):163-173. doi: 10.1007/s00125-022-05804-4. Epub 2022 Oct 6. PMID: 36201044; PMCID: PMC10355148.
- 28. Hirshberg B, Rother KI, Harlan DM. Islet transplantation: where do we stand now? Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2003b;19(3):175-178.
- 29. Kaufman SS, Atkinson JB, Bianchi A, et al.; American Society of Transplantation. Indications for pediatric intestinal transplantation: a position paper of the American Society of Transplantation. Pediatr Transplant. 2001;5(2):80-87.
- 30. Kim WR, Mannalithara A, Heimbach JK, Kamath PS, Asrani SK, Biggins SW, Wood NL, Gentry SE, Kwong AJ. MELD 3.0: The Model for End-Stage Liver Disease Updated for the Modern Era. Gastroenterology. 2021 Dec;161(6):1887-1895.e4. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2021.08.050. Epub 2021 Sep 3. PMID: 34481845; PMCID: PMC8608337.
- 31. Lakey JR, Burridge PW, Shapiro AM. Technical aspects of islet preparation and transplantation. Transpl Int. 2003;16(9):613-632.
- 32. Lakey JR, Warnock GL, Rajotte RV, et al. Variables in organ donors that affect the recovery of human islets of Langerhans. Transplantation. 1996;61(7):1047-1053.
- 33. Malagó M, Rogiers X, Broelsch CE. Reduced-size hepatic allografts. Ann Rev Med. 1995;46:507-512.
- 34. Markmann JF, Rickels MR, Eggerman TL, Bridges ND, Lafontant DE, Qidwai J, Foster E, Clarke WR, Kamoun M, Alejandro R, Bellin MD, Chaloner K, Czarniecki CW, Goldstein JS, Hering BJ, Hunsicker LG, Kaufman DB, Korsgren O, Larsen CP, Luo X,



- Naji A, Oberholzer J, Posselt AM, Ricordi C, Senior PA, Shapiro AMJ, Stock PG, Turgeon NA. Phase 3 trial of human islet-after-kidney transplantation in type 1 diabetes. Am J Transplant. 2021 Apr;21(4):1477-1492. doi: 10.1111/ajt.16174. Epub 2020 Aug 9. PMID: 32627352; PMCID: PMC9074710.
- Mazumder NR, Fontana RJ. MELD 3.0 in Advanced Chronic Liver Disease. Annu Rev Med. 2024 Jan 29;75:233-245. doi: 10.1146/annurev-med-051322-122539. Epub 2023 Sep 26. PMID: 37751367.
- 36. Middleton SJ, Jamieson NV. The current status of small bowel transplantation in the UK and internationally. Gut. 2005;54(11):1650-1657.
- 37. Moyer TP et al. Simultaneous Analysis of Nicotine, Nicotine Metabolites, and Tobacco Alkaloids in Serum or Urine by Tandem Mass Spectrometry, with Clinically Relevant Metabolic Profiles. Clinical Chemistry. 2002; 48(9): 1460-1471.
- 38. Noel J, Rabinovitch A, Olson L, et al. A method for large-scale, high-yield isolation of canine pancreatic islets of Langerhans. Metabolism. 1982;31(2):184-187
- 39. Pappas SC, Rouch DA, Stevens LH. New techniques for liver transplantation: reduced-size, split-liver, living-related and auxiliary liver transplantation. Scand J Gastroenterol. 1995;208:97-100.
- 40. Pascual M, Theruvath T, Kawai T, et al. Strategies to improve long-term outcomes after renal transplantation. N Engl J Med. 2002;346(8):580-590.
- 41. Rickels MR, Ballou CM, Foster NC, Alejandro R, Baidal DA, Bellin MD, Eggerman TL, Hering BJ, Kandeel F, Brand A, Miller KM, Barton FB, Payne EH. Islet Transplantation Versus Standard of Care for Type 1 Diabetes Complicated by Severe Hypoglycemia From the Collaborative Islet Transplant Registry and the T1D Exchange Registry. Diabetes Care. 2025 Feb 14:dc241915. doi: 10.2337/dc24-1915. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 39951130.
- 42. Rickels MR, Fuller C, Dalton-Bakes C, Markmann E, Palanjian M, Cullison K, Tiao J, Kapoor S, Liu C, Naji A, Teff KL. Restoration of Glucose Counterregulation by Islet Transplantation in Long-standing Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes. 2015 May;64(5):1713-8. doi: 10.2337/db14-1620. Epub 2014 Dec 18. PMID: 25524910; PMCID: PMC4407852.
- 43. Ricordi C, Tzakis AG, Carroll PB, et al. Human islet isolation and allotransplantation in 22 consecutive cases. Transplantation. 1992;53(2):407-414.
- 44. Robertson RP, Holohan TV, Genuth S. Therapeutic controversy: pancreas transplantation for type I diabetes. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1998;83(6):1868-1874.
- 45. Smith CM, Davies DB, McBride MA. Liver transplantation in the United States: a report from the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. In: Cecka JM, Terasaki PI, eds. Clinical Transplants 2000. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Immuogenetics Center; 2000:19-30.
- 46. Sterling RK, Fisher RA. Liver transplantation; living donor, hepatocyte, and xenotransplantation. Clin Liver Dis. 2001;5:431-460.
- 47. Testa G, Panaro F, Schena S, Holterman M, Abcarian H, Benedetti E. Living related small bowel transplantation: donor surgical technique. Ann Surg. 2004;240(5):779-784
- 48. Tzakis AG, Ricordi C, Alejandro R, et al. Pancreatic islet transplantation after upper abdominal exenteration and liver replacement. Lancet. 1990;336(8712):402-405.

MEDICAL POLICY No. 91272-R19

Transplantation of Solid Organs

- 49. Troppmann C, Gruessner RWG. Intestinal transplantation. In: Holzheimer RG, Mannick JA, editors. Surgical Treatment: Evidence-Based and Problem-Oriented. Munich: Zuckschwerdt; 2001.
- 50. United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS). 2016 Annual Report. Available at https://unos.org/about/annual-report/2016-annual-report/
- 51. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN). <u>Policies</u>. (Accessed April 10, 2025)

APPENDIX A

INDICATOR OF TOBACCO USE

	Tobacco Product User	Nicotine Replacement Product User	Non-tobacco user with passive exposure	Non-tobacco user with no passive exposure
Nicotine	+	+	+	-
Cotinine	+	+	+	-
Anabasine	+	-	-	-
Nornicotine	+	+	-	-

MEDICAL POLICY No. 91272-R19

Transplantation of Solid Organs

AMA CPT Copyright Statement:

All Current Procedure Terminology (CPT) codes, descriptions, and other data are copyrighted by the American Medical Association.

This document is for informational purposes only. It is not an authorization, certification, explanation of benefits, or contract. Receipt of benefits is subject to satisfaction of all terms and conditions of coverage. Eligibility and benefit coverage are determined in accordance with the terms of the member's plan in effect as of the date services are rendered. Priority Health's medical policies are developed with the assistance of medical professionals and are based upon a review of published and unpublished information including, but not limited to, current medical literature, guidelines published by public health and health research agencies, and community medical practices in the treatment and diagnosis of disease. Because medical practice, information, and technology are constantly changing, Priority Health reserves the right to review and update its medical policies at its discretion.

Priority Health's medical policies are intended to serve as a resource to the plan. They are not intended to limit the plan's ability to interpret plan language as deemed appropriate. Physicians and other providers are solely responsible for all aspects of medical care and treatment, including the type, quality, and levels of care and treatment they choose to provide.

The name "Priority Health" and the term "plan" mean Priority Health, Priority Health Managed Benefits, Inc., Priority Health Insurance Company and Priority Health Government Programs, Inc.