

IRREVERSIBLE ELECTROPORATION(IRE)/NANOKNIFE

Effective Date: June 1, 2024

Review Dates: 4/12, 4/13, 5/14, 5/15, 5/16, 5/17, 5/18,
5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 5/23, 5/24, 5/25

Date Of Origin: April 11, 2012

Status: Current

I. POLICY/CRITERIA

Irreversible electroporation (IRE) or NanoKnife® use for ablation of cancer is considered experimental and investigational due to insufficient evidence in the peer-reviewed literature.

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 [Priority Health Provider Manual](#).

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

In electroporation, direct-current electrical fields are applied to soft tissue, creating nanoscale defects in the cell membranes. In reversible electroporation, which is being used in conjunction with chemotherapeutic drugs for cancer treatment (electrochemotherapy), the defects are temporary. In irreversible electroporation, electrical fields are delivered at an energy level and duration that causes cell death in the targeted tissue. Because irreversible electroporation does not require the use of drugs, it has been proposed as advantageous in immunocompromised patients compared with electrochemotherapy.

Use of the NanoKnife[®] System for cancer treatment is currently controversial because the technology is not approved by the FDA specifically for this indication, and no randomized trials or large comparative studies have been performed that evaluate the device for cancer treatment.

A prospective registry (Cannon, 2013) of patients undergoing IRE for hepatic tumors over a 2-year period analyzed factors included patient and tumor characteristics, treatment related complications, and local recurrence free survival (LRFS) for ablated lesions. LRFS was calculated according to Kaplan-Meier, with secondary analyses stratified by procedural approach (laparotomy, laparoscopy, and percutaneous) and tumor histology. Forty-four patients undergoing 48 total IRE procedures, 20 colorectal metastasis, 14 hepatocellular, and 10 other metastasis. Initial success was achieved in 46 (100%) treatments. Five patients had 9 adverse events, with all complications resolving within 30 days. LRFS at 3, 6, and 12 months was 97.4%, 94.6%, and 59.5%. There was a trend toward higher recurrence rates for tumors over 4 cm (HR 3.236, 95% CI: 0.585-17.891; P = 0.178). The authors conclude that IRE appears to be a safe treatment for hepatic tumors in proximity to vital structures. Further prospective evaluation is needed to determine the optimal effectiveness of IRE in relation to size and technique for IRE of the liver.

The FDA granted the original 510(k) clearance for the technology to Oncobionics Inc. in November 2006 for the surgical ablation of soft tissue. In mid-2008, AngioDynamics Inc. completed acquisition of Oncobionics and began marketing the technology as the NanoKnife[®] System. In January 2011, the FDA issued a warning letter to AngioDynamics for inappropriate marketing of the NanoKnife for unapproved clinical indications. In January 2012, AngioDynamics issued a recall of Ablation Zone Estimator software, which is used in the NanoKnife[®] System, after the FDA stated that the software would require a separate regulatory

submission. The company halted shipment of NanoKnife® systems in the United States, and current U.S. users were contacted to remove the software.

The NanoKnife System has received FDA clearance for the surgical ablation of soft tissue. It has not received clearance for the therapy or treatment of any specific disease or condition

V. CODING INFORMATION

ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes:

All diagnoses are not covered

CPT/HCPCS Codes:

Not Covered

- 0600T Ablation, irreversible electroporation; 1 or more tumors per organ, including imaging guidance, when performed, percutaneous
- 0601T Ablation, irreversible electroporation; 1 or more tumors, including fluoroscopic and ultrasound guidance, when performed, open
- C8005 Bronchoscopy, rigid or flexible, non-thermal transbronchial ablation of lesion(s) by pulsed electric field (pef) energy, including fluoroscopic and/or ultrasound guidance, when performed, with computed tomography acquisition(s) and 3d rendering, computer-assisted, image-guided navigation, and endobronchial ultrasound (ebus) guided transtracheal and/or transbronchial sampling (e.g., aspiration[s]/biopsy[ies]) of all mediastinal and/or hilar lymph node stations or structures, and therapeutic intervention(s)

VI. REFERENCES

1. Bagla S, Papadouris D. Percutaneous irreversible electroporation of surgically unresectable pancreatic cancer: a case report. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2012 Jan;23(1):142-5. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2011.10.002. PMID: 22221480.
2. Blazeovski A, Scheltema MJ, Yuen B, Masand N, Nguyen TV, Delprado W, Shnier R, Haynes AM, Cusick T, Thompson J, Stricker P. Oncological and Quality-of-life Outcomes Following Focal Irreversible Electroporation as Primary Treatment for Localised Prostate Cancer: A Biopsy-monitored Prospective Cohort. *Eur Urol Oncol*. 2020 Jun;3(3):283-290. doi: 10.1016/j.euo.2019.04.008. Epub 2019 May 16. PMID: 31103721.
3. Buijs M, van Lienden KP, Wagstaff PG, Scheltema MJ, de Bruin DM, Zondervan PJ, van Delden OM, van Leeuwen TG, de la Rosette JJ, Laguna MP. Irreversible Electroporation for the Ablation of Renal Cell Carcinoma: A Prospective, Human, In Vivo Study Protocol (IDEAL Phase 2b). *JMIR Res Protoc*. 2017 Feb 16;6(2):e21. doi: 10.2196/resprot.6725. PMID: 28209559; PMCID: PMC5334515.

4. Cannon R, Ellis S, Hayes D, Narayanan G, Martin RC 2nd. Safety and early efficacy of irreversible electroporation for hepatic tumors in proximity to vital structures. *J Surg Oncol*. 2013 Apr;107(5):544-9. doi: 10.1002/jso.23280. Epub 2012 Oct 22. PMID: 23090720.
5. Canvasser NE, Sorokin I, Lay AH, Morgan MSC, Ozayar A, Trimmer C, Cadeddu JA. Irreversible electroporation of small renal masses: suboptimal oncologic efficacy in an early series. *World J Urol*. 2017 Oct;35(10):1549-1555. doi: 10.1007/s00345-017-2025-5. Epub 2017 Mar 2. PMID: 28255621.
6. Charpentier KP. Irreversible electroporation for the ablation of liver tumors: are we there yet? *Arch Surg*. 2012;147(11):1053-1061.
7. de la Rosette J, Dominguez-Escrig J, Zhang K, et al. A Multicenter, Randomized, Single-blind, 2-Arm Intervention Study Evaluating the Adverse Events and Quality of Life After Irreversible Electroporation for the Ablation of Localized Low-intermediate Risk Prostate Cancer. *J Urol*. 2023 Feb;209(2):347-353. doi: 10.1097/JU.0000000000003051. Epub 2022 Nov 28. PMID: 36441776.
8. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Nanoknife System. Low Energy Direct Current Thermal Ablation System. 510(k) No. K102329. Silver Spring, MD: FDA; October 24, 2011.
9. Gielchinsky I, Lev-Cohain N. Focal Irreversible Electroporation for Localized Prostate Cancer - Oncological and Safety Outcomes Using mpMRI and Transperineal Biopsy Follow-Up. *Res Rep Urol*. 2023 Jan 22;15:27-35. doi: 10.2147/RRU.S393243. PMID: 36714797; PMCID: PMC9880010.
10. Kingham TP, Karkar AM, D'Angelica MI, et al. Ablation of perivascular hepatic malignant tumors with irreversible electroporation. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2012;215(3):379-387.
11. Lu DS, Kee ST, Lee EW. Irreversible electroporation: ready for prime time? *Tech Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2013 Dec;16(4):277-86. doi: 10.1053/j.tvir.2013.08.010. PMID: 24238383.
12. Narayanan G, Froud T, Lo K, Barbary KJ, Perez-Rojas E, Yrizarry J. Pain analysis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma: irreversible electroporation versus radiofrequency ablation-initial observations. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*. 2013 Feb;36(1):176-82. doi: 10.1007/s00270-012-0426-9. Epub 2012 Jun 30. PMID: 22752100.
13. National Cancer Institute (NCI). Adult Primary Liver Cancer Treatment (PDQ®)—Health Professional Version. 2016c. Available at <https://www.cancer.gov/types/liver/hp/adult-liver-treatment-pdq> (Accessed March 12, 2025).
14. Niessen C, Beyer LP, Pregler B, Dollinger M, Trabold B, Schlitt HJ, Jung EM, Stroszczyński C, Wiggermann P. Percutaneous Ablation of Hepatic Tumors Using Irreversible Electroporation: A Prospective Safety and Midterm Efficacy Study in 34 Patients. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2016 Apr;27(4):480-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2015.12.025. Epub 2016 Feb 26. PMID: 26922979.
15. Paiella S, Salvia R, Ramera M, Girelli R, Frigerio I, Giardino A, Allegrini V, Bassi C. Local Ablative Strategies for Ductal Pancreatic Cancer (Radiofrequency Ablation, Irreversible Electroporation): A Review. *Gastroenterol Res Pract*.

- 2016;2016:4508376. doi: 10.1155/2016/4508376. Epub 2016 Feb 15. PMID: 26981115; PMCID: PMC4770121.
16. Scheltema MJ, Chang JJ, van den Bos W, Gielchinsky I, Nguyen TV, Reijke TM, Siriwardana AR, Böhm M, de la Rosette JJ, Stricker PD. Impact on genitourinary function and quality of life following focal irreversible electroporation of different prostate segments. *Diagn Interv Radiol*. 2018 Sep;24(5):268-275. doi: 10.5152/dir.2018.17374. PMID: 30211680; PMCID: PMC6135060.
17. Scheltema MJ, Geboers B, Blazeovski A, Doan P, Katelaris A, Agrawal S, Barreto D, Shnier R, Delprado W, Thompson JE, Stricker PD. Median 5-year outcomes of primary focal irreversible electroporation for localised prostate cancer. *BJU Int*. 2023 Jun;131 Suppl 4:6-13. doi: 10.1111/bju.15946. Epub 2022 Dec 28. PMID: 36495481.
18. Thomson KR, Cheung W, Ellis SJ, Federman D, Kavnoudias H, Loader-Oliver D, Roberts S, Evans P, Ball C, Haydon A. Investigation of the safety of irreversible electroporation in humans. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2011 May;22(5):611-21. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2010.12.014. Epub 2011 Mar 25. PMID: 21439847.
19. Xing M, Kokabi N, Zhang D, Ludwig JM, Kim HS. Comparative Effectiveness of Thermal Ablation, Surgical Resection, and Active Surveillance for T1a Renal Cell Carcinoma: A Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)-Medicare-linked Population Study. *Radiology*. 2018 Jul;288(1):81-90. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2018171407. Epub 2018 May 8. PMID: 29737950.
20. Yilmaz M, Karaaslan M, Şirin ME, Aybal HÇ, Polat ME, Tonyali S, Hatiboglu G. Salvage irreversible electroporation for locally recurrent prostate cancer after definitive radiotherapy: a systematic review. *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis*. 2024 Dec 2. doi: 10.1038/s41391-024-00926-9. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 39623055.

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.