

Medical Policy



Title: Vacuum Assisted Wound Closure (VAC)

Professional

Original Effective Date: February 1, 2004
Revision Date(s): November 3, 2005;
August 3, 2006; February 7, 2007, May 8,
2007; January 30, 2012
Current Effective Date: June 15, 2007

Institutional

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State and Federal mandates and health plan member contract language, including specific provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage. To verify a member's benefits, contact [Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Customer Service](#).

The BCBSKS Medical Policies contained herein are for informational purposes and apply only to members who have health insurance through BCBSKS or who are covered by a self-insured group plan administered by BCBSKS. Medical Policy for FEP members is subject to FEP medical policy which may differ from BCBSKS Medical Policy.

The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care providers are independent contractors and are neither employees nor agents of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas and are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment and medical advice.

If your patient is covered under a different Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan, please refer to the Medical Policies of that plan.

DESCRIPTION

The management and treatment of chronic wounds, including decubitus ulcers, remain a treatment challenge. Most chronic wounds will heal only if the underlying cause, i.e., venous stasis, pressure, infection, etc., is addressed. In addition, cleaning the wound to remove non-viable tissue, microorganisms, and foreign bodies is essential to create the optimal conditions for either re-epithelialization (i.e., healing by secondary intention) or preparation for wound closure with skin grafts or flaps (i.e., healing by primary intention). Therefore, debridement, irrigation, whirlpool treatments, and wet-to-dry dressings are common components of chronic wound care.

Vacuum-assisted closure is designed to promote the formation of granulation tissue in the wound bed either as an adjunct to surgical therapy, or as an alternative to surgery in a debilitated patient. In this system, a special foam dressing with an attached evacuation tube is inserted into the wound and covered with an adhesive drape to create an airtight seal. Negative pressure is then applied and the wound effluent is collected in a canister.

Although the exact mechanism has not been elucidated, it is hypothesized that negative pressure contributes to wound healing by removing excess interstitial fluid, increasing the vascularity of the wound, and/or creating beneficial mechanical forces that draw the edges of the wound closer together. Vacuum-assisted closure has also been referred to as “negative wound pressure therapy.”

POLICY

Predetermination is strongly encouraged:

1. Vacuum Assisted Wound Closure (VAC) is considered medically necessary in the home setting to promote the closure of chronic wounds when initiated in the home setting, or in the hospital or skilled nursing facility prior to discharge, when one of the following chronic wound conditions is present:
 - Pressure ulcers – Stage III or Stage IV
 - Venous or arterial insufficiency ulcers
 - Dehisced wounds or wounds with exposed hardware or bone
 - Neuropathic ulcers
 - Complications of a surgically created (i.e., large incisional hernia with mesh) or traumatic wound or diabetic lower extremity ulcer where accelerated granulation therapy is necessary which cannot be achieved by other available topical wound treatment
 - Post sternotomy wound infection or mediastinitisAND
 - It is used as an adjunct therapy or as an alternative to surgery; and
 - There is support to change the device and provide home care for the wound; and
 - Patient selection criteria have been met (see Policy Guidelines, below)AND, for VAC to be initiated in the home setting:
 - Progressive wound healing has failed following 30 days of conservative wound treatment. (Treatment less than 30 days can be reviewed by a consultant if medical records are provided).
2. Policy Guidelines:
Patient Selection Criteria
The criteria listed below, as items a. through f. must be met for all conditions:
 - a. The wound has been débrided and is free of all the following:
 - Nonviable or necrotic tissue (eschar)
 - Macroscopic contamination
 - Non-enteric and unexplored fistulas
 - Malignant or metastatic cells
 - Active bleeding
 - Pressure on wound
 - b. The wound does NOT contain exposed arteries or veins
 - c. The patient is free from active osteomyelitis

- d. The medical record documents that the patient is NOT nutritionally compromised, or if nutritionally compromised, the medical record documents appropriate interventions have been implemented.
 - e. The medical record documents that the patient is willing and able to comply with using continuous or intermittent VAC application 22 of 24 hours per day.
 - f. The additional criteria listed below must be met for specific wound types and treatment regimes:
 - 1) Neuropathic ulcers:
The patient has been on a comprehensive management program and evidence of adequate vascularization and appropriate treatment to relieve pressure on a foot ulcer has been rendered.
 - 2) Venous or arterial insufficiency ulcers: the patient has had compressive bandages and/or garment and leg elevation consistently applied and/or utilized under physician supervision and ambulation has been encouraged.
 - g. V.A.C. approved may be allowed up to 4 weeks before re-review.
 - 3. Continuation of Treatment:
For coverage to continue beyond initial approval period, the medical records (progress notes) should indicate the following:
 - a. Weekly assessment of the wound (s) dimensions and characteristics by a licensed health care professional
 - b. Documentation of progressive wound healing without intervening complications at least monthly.
 - c. Discontinue V.A.C.™ if wound shows no progress for 2 weeks.
 - d. Maximum duration of V.A.C. approval, without consultant review, is 4 months.
 - 4. Negative pressure therapy post skin grafting will be reviewed by a plastic surgeon consultant to determine necessity based on the size and severity of the wound.
- All other applications for V.A.C.™ therapy are considered not medically necessary or experimental/investigational in the home setting.

CODING

The following codes for treatment and procedures applicable to this policy are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

CPT/HCPCS

- 97605 Negative pressure wound therapy (e.g., vacuum assisted drainage collection), including topical application(s), wound assessment, and instruction(s) for ongoing care, per session; total wound(s) surface area less than or equal to 50 square centimeters
- 97606 Negative pressure wound therapy (e.g., vacuum assisted drainage collection), including topical application(s), wound assessment, and instruction(s) for ongoing care, per session; total wound(s) surface area

	greater than 50 square centimeters
A6550	Dressing set for negative pressure wound therapy electrical pump, stationary or portable, each
A7000	Canister, disposable, used with suction pump, each
A9272	Mechanical wound suction, disposable, includes dressing and all accessories and components, each
E2402	Negative pressure wound therapy electrical pump, stationary or portable

DIAGNOSIS

These diagnoses are otherwise subject to medical policy as stated above

An appropriate ICD-9 diagnosis code describing the wound that is being treated should be used when reporting vacuum-assisted wound closure.

REVISIONS

August 3, 2006 with effective date of December 1, 2006	In "Policy" 1., 5 th bullet, deleted "(i.e., diabetic ulcers with no presence of infection)" and added "or diabetic lower extremity ulcer" at Medical Directors request.
	In "Policy" 2., added new 'g' For patients awaiting hospital discharge, a 5-day 'evaluation period' may be allowed if sufficient records cannot timely be provided to determine medical necessity. The purpose of this 'evaluation period' is to avoid prolonging the hospital stay while awaiting wound vac decision; and new 'h' V.A.C. approved may be allowed up to 4 weeks before re-review at Medical Directors request.
	In "Policy" 3., d., added new statement "Maximum duration of V.A.C. approval is 4 months. Refer to consultant beyond 4 months." at Medical Directors request.
	In "Policy" section added "Negative pressure therapy post skin grafting is considered experimental/investigational" at Medical Directors request.
	In "Policy" section deleted statement "NOTE: The VAC System may be used in certain cases prior to the 30 days of conservative therapy (i.e., large incisional hernia repair with mesh and diabetic ulcers with no presence of infection) and will be reviewed." at Medical Directors request.
	In "Reference" Government Agency; Medical Society; and Other Authoritative Publications section added "Managing Care Managing Claims (MCMC), July 7, 2006, PRA Case Number - 10706101 at Medical Directors request.
February 7, 2007 with effective	In "Policy" section deleted #4, "Negative pressure therapy post skin grafting is considered experimental/investigational." at Medical Directors request.

date of February 7, 2007, posted March 30, 2007	In "Policy" section added new #4 "Negative pressure therapy post skin grafting will be reviewed by a plastic surgeon consultant to determine necessity based on the size and severity of the wound." at Medical Directors request.
	In "Reference" Government Agency; Medical Society; and Other Authoritative Publications section added "BCBSKS Medical Consultant, MCMC, (Reviewer ID R-W090, MCOP ID 1072-0274), October 23, 2006 at Medical Directors request.
	In "Reference" Government Agency; Medical Society; and Other Authoritative Publications section added BCBSKS Medical Consultant, Practicing Board Certified General Surgeon (249), January 4, 2007 at Medical Directors request.
	In "Reference" Government Agency; Medical Society; and Other Authoritative Publications section added BCBSKS Medical Consultant, Practicing Board Certified Pediatric Surgeon (236), February 5, 2007 at Medical Directors request.
May 8, 2007 with effective date June 15, 2007	In "Policy", deleted the sentence under policy guideline section #2, letter g. "For patients awaiting hospital discharge, a 5-day 'evaluation period' may be allowed if sufficient records cannot timely be provided to determine medical necessity. The purpose of this 'evaluation period' is to avoid prolonging the hospital stay while awaiting wound vac decision".
01-30-2012	In the Coding section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added HCPCS code: A9272 (effective 1/1/2012).
	In the Reference section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed "Government Agency; Medical Society; and Other Authoritative Publication" and inserted "Other References."

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6. Ford CN, Reinhard ER, Yeh D. Interim analysis of a prospective, randomized trial of vacuum-assisted closure versus the Healthpoint system in the management of pressure ulcers. Ann Plast Surg 2002;49:55-61.

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Other References

1. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Surgery Liaison Committee meeting, August 17, 2005 (see Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Newsletter, Blue Shield Report. MAC-03-05).
2. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Medical Advisory Committee meeting, November 3, 2005 (see Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas Newsletter, Blue Shield Report. MAC-03-05).
3. BCBSKS Medical Consultant, MCMC, July 7, 2006, PRA Case Number - 10706101.
4. BCBSKS Medical Consultant, MCMC, October 23, 2006 (Reviewer ID R-W090, MCOP ID 1072-0274).
5. BCBSKS Medical Consultant, Practicing Board Certified General Surgeon (249), January 4, 2007.
6. BCBSKS Medical Consultant, Practicing Board Certified Pediatric Surgeon (236), February 5, 2007.