Subject: Monitored Anesthesia Care for Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Procedures

Background: Monitored Anesthesia Care (MAC) is anesthesia care involves a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which the patient may respond purposefully to verbal commands (either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation), and requires monitoring of the patient by a practitioner who is qualified to administer anesthesia. Typically, cardiovascular function is maintained, and no interventions to maintain a patent airway are required. (Spontaneous ventilation is usually adequate.)

- Indications for MAC depend on the nature of the procedure, the patient’s clinical condition, and/or the potential need to convert to a general or regional anesthetic.

Policy and Coverage Criteria:
Harvard Pilgrim Health Care (HPHC) considers covers monitored anesthesia care (MAC) for elective upper and lower endoscopy for members with a higher risk for sedation-related complications.

Monitored anesthesia care for upper or lower gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy is considered medically necessary for members presenting with ANY of the following:
- Member is under 18 years of age; OR
- Member is over 70 years of age; OR
- Member is pregnant; OR
- Increased risk for complications due to severe co-morbidity corresponding to the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status Modifier of P2 or greater; OR
- Increased risk for airway obstruction due to anatomic variation, such as:
  - History of stridor;
  - Dysmorphic facial features;
  - Oral abnormalities (e.g. macroglossia);
  - Neck abnormalities (e.g. neck mass);
  - Jaw abnormalities (e.g. micrognathia); OR
- Member has one of the following:
  - History of adverse reaction to sedation;
  - History of inadequate response to sedation;
  - Obstructive sleep apnea;
  - Morbid obesity (e.g. BMI >40)
  - Active or history of alcohol or substance abuse

Exclusions: Harvard Pilgrim Health Care (HPHC) considers Monitored Anesthesia Care for GI endoscopy as not medically necessary when above indications are not met.

Supporting Information:
In 2008, the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy published a guideline outlining appropriate use of sedation and anesthesia in GI endoscopy. The guideline notes the routine use of MAC for average-risk patients.
undergoing standard upper and lower GI endoscopy is not appropriate. Recommendations in the guideline detail the clinical situations gastroenterologists should consider when screening patients to determine the appropriate level of sedation or MAC. Recommendations are consistent with positions and guidelines developed and published by the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA).

The American Society of Anesthesiologists Position on Monitored Anesthesia Care (2013) states: Monitored anesthesia care is a specific anesthesia service for a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. Indications for monitored anesthesia care include the nature of the procedure, the patient's clinical condition and/or the potential need to convert to a general or regional anesthetic. Monitored anesthesia care includes all aspects of anesthesia care – a pre-procedure visit, intraprocedure care and post-procedure anesthesia management. During monitored anesthesia care, the anesthesiologist provides or medically directs a number of specific services, including but not limited to:

- Diagnosis and treatment of clinical problems that occur during the procedure
- Support of vital functions
- Administration of sedatives, analgesics, hypnotics, anesthetic agents or other medications as necessary for patient safety
- Psychological support and physical comfort
- Provision of other medical services as needed to complete the procedure safely

Monitored anesthesia care may include varying levels of sedation, analgesia, and anxiolysis as necessary. The provider of monitored anesthesia care must be prepared and qualified to convert to general anesthesia when necessary. If the patient loses consciousness and the ability to respond purposefully, the anesthesia care is a general anesthetic, irrespective of whether airway instrumentation is required.

"An essential component of MAC is the anesthesia assessment and management of a patient’s actual or anticipated physiological derangements or medical problems that may occur during a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. While Monitored Anesthesia Care may include the administration of sedatives and/or analgesics often used for Moderate Sedation, the provider of MAC must be prepared and qualified to convert to general anesthesia when necessary. Additionally, a provider’s ability to intervene to rescue a patient’s airway from any sedation-induced compromise is a prerequisite to the qualifications to provide Monitored Anesthesia Care. By contrast, Moderate Sedation is not expected to induce depths of sedation that would impair the patient’s own ability to maintain the integrity of his or her airway. These components of Monitored Anesthesia Care are unique aspects of an anesthesia service that are not part of Moderate Sedation. (ASA, 2013)

**Guidelines:**

**American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status Modifiers**

P1 – A normal healthy patient
P2 – A patient with mild systemic disease
P3 – A patient with severe systemic disease
P4 – A patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life
P5 – A moribund patient who is not expected to survive without the operation
P6 – A declared brain-dead patient whose organs are being remove for donor purposes

**HPHC Clinical Medical Policy**

**MAC for GI Endoscopic Procedures**

*HPHC policies are based on medical science, and written for the majority of people with a given condition.*

*Coverage described in this policy is standard under most HPHC plans. Specific benefits may vary by product and/or employer group. Please reference appropriate member materials (e.g., Benefit Handbook, Certificate of Coverage) for member-specific benefit information.*
Coding:
Codes are listed below for informational purposes only, and do not guarantee member coverage or provider reimbursement. The list may not be all-inclusive. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT® Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00731</td>
<td>Anesthesia for upper gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures, endoscope introduced proximal to duodenum, not otherwise specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00732</td>
<td>Anesthesia for upper gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures, endoscope introduced proximal to duodenum, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00811</td>
<td>Anesthesia for lower intestinal endoscopic procedures, endoscope introduced distal to duodenum, not otherwise specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00812</td>
<td>Anesthesia for lower intestinal endoscopic procedures, endoscope introduced distal to duodenum, screening colonoscopy including any surgical removals such as polyps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00813</td>
<td>Anesthesia for combined upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures, endoscope introduced both proximal to and distal to the duodenum</td>
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</tbody>
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List of medically necessary ICD-10 Codes

Billing Guidelines:
Member’s medical records must document that services are medically necessary for the care provided. Harvard Pilgrim Health Care maintains the right to audit the services provided to our members, regardless of the participation status of the provider. All documentation must be available to HPHC upon request. Failure to produce the requested information may result in denial or retraction of payment.

References:
1. American Society of Anesthesiologists.
   - Position on Monitored Anesthesia Care; 10/16/13
   - Statement on Anesthesia Care for Endoscopic Procedures; 10/15/14
   - Statement on Safe Use of Propofol; 10/15/14
   - Distinguishing Monitored Anesthesia Care from Moderate Sedation Analgesia; 10/16/13
   - Sedation and Anesthesia in GI Endoscopy; 2008
   - Position Statement: Non-Anesthesiologist Administration of Propofol for GI Endoscopy; 2009
   - Modifications in endoscopic practice for pediatric patients; 2014
   - Modifications in endoscopic practice for the elderly; 2013
   - Guideline for Endoscopy in Pregnant and Lactating Women; 2012

HPHC Clinical Medical Policy

MAC for GI Endoscopic Procedures

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### Summary of Changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/18</td>
<td>Complications risk updated, coding updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/17</td>
<td>Coding update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/16</td>
<td>Updated language and members being covered</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Approved by Medical Policy Review Committee: 2/21/18**
**Reviewed/Revised: 8/16; 9/13/17**
**Initiated: 1/16**