



## Phototherapy, Photochemotherapy and Photodynamic Therapy for Dermatologic Conditions

Last Review Date: September 21, 2017

Number: MG.MM.ME.27i

### Medical Guideline Disclaimer

Property of EmblemHealth. All rights reserved. The treating physician or primary care provider must submit to EmblemHealth the clinical evidence that the patient meets the criteria for the treatment or surgical procedure. Without this documentation and information, EmblemHealth will not be able to properly review the request for prior authorization. The clinical review criteria expressed below reflects how EmblemHealth determines whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary. EmblemHealth established the clinical review criteria based upon a review of currently available clinical information (including clinical outcome studies in the peer-reviewed published medical literature, regulatory status of the technology, evidence-based guidelines of public health and health research agencies, evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations, views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas, and other relevant factors). EmblemHealth expressly reserves the right to revise these conclusions as clinical information changes, and welcomes further relevant information. Each benefit program defines which services are covered. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered and/or paid for by EmblemHealth, as some programs exclude coverage for services or supplies that EmblemHealth considers medically necessary. If there is a discrepancy between this guideline and a member's benefits program, the benefits program will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a state, the Federal Government or the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for Medicare and Medicaid members. All coding and web site links are accurate at time of publication. EmblemHealth Services Company LLC, ("EmblemHealth") has adopted the herein policy in providing management, administrative and other services to HIP Health Plan of New York, HIP Insurance Company of New York, Group Health Incorporated and GHI HMO Select, related to health benefit plans offered by these entities. All of the aforementioned entities are affiliated companies under common control of EmblemHealth Inc.

### Definitions

<b>Phototherapy</b>	The application of ultraviolet light, or actinotherapy — consists of exposure to nonionizing radiation. The treatment may involve exposure to any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ultraviolet B (UVB)</li><li>• Ultraviolet A (UVA)</li><li>• Combined UVB and UVA delivered using a broad or narrow-beamed laser</li></ul>
<b>Photochemotherapy</b> Psoralen and ultraviolet A (PUVA)	PUVA utilizes UVA radiation in combination with a photosensitizing chemical that increases the skin's sensitivity to the UVA.
<b>Photodynamic Therapy (PDT)</b>	PDT is a multi-step (typically 2-day) process that consists of the application of a topical photosensitizer cream followed by a laser light source (e.g., methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride [MAL] that is accompanied by a red light; 5-aminolevulinic acid [5-ALA] or by a blue).

### Guideline

Phototherapy, PUVA and PDT are considered medically necessary for certain dermatologic conditions refractory to topical or systemic drug therapies when any of the applicable criteria sets in Tables 1–4 are met.

(Note: For case-by-case consideration of vitiligo treatment; see [Table 4](#))

**Table 1 — Phototherapy**

1. Atopic dermatitis (moderate — severe)
2. Chronic urticaria
3. Dermatologic manifestations of graft vs host disease
4. Eczema
5. Granuloma annulare
6. Lichen planus
7. Mycosis fungoides (cutaneous T-cell lymphoma)
8. Photodermatosis
9. Pityriasis lichenoides
10. Pityriasis rosea
11. Pruritic eruptions of HIV infection
12. Pruritus
13. Parapsoriasis
14. Psoriasis
<b>Home Phototherapy (UVB) Units (DME benefit required)</b>
Coverage for members with moderate to severe persistent psoriasis covering at least 20% of the body surface may be provided for the purchase of a home UVB Phototherapy unit. All of the following criteria must be met:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Documentation of effective psoriasis suppression as a result of at least 6 months of UVB treatment, whereby the continuation of home-UVB would be construed as a reasonable means to deter exacerbations.</li> <li>2. Physician documentation of medical necessity, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Severity description, e.g., if there is involvement of the palms, soles, or intertriginous areas, the percent of the affected area involved, and the associated disability should be part of the record.</li> <li>▪ A prescription describing the UVB exposure protocol.</li> <li>▪ A follow-up plan to determine treatment effectiveness, i.e., office visit frequency.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Demonstration of patient proficiency in the use of UVB with the understanding of the necessity of physician communication with the occurrence of any unexpected side effects.</li> <li>4. History of ineffective (or intolerance to) treatments with multiple topical agents or systemic therapy.</li> </ol>

**Table 2 — PUVA**

1. Acute/chronic pityriasis lichenoides
2. Atopic dermatitis (moderate — severe)
3. Chronic urticaria
4. Dermatologic manifestations of graft-versus-host disease
5. Eczema (severe)
6. Granuloma annulare
7. Lichen planus
8. Morphea and localized skin lesions associated with scleroderma
9. Mycosis fungoides (cutaneous T-cell lymphoma)
10. Parapsoriasis (severe)
11. Psoriasis (severe)

**Table 3 — PDT**

Presence of either of the following lesions that have failed to adequately respond to $\geq 3$ weeks of topical 5-fluorouracil, imiquimod, Diclofenac or cryosurgery: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Non-hyperkeratotic actinic keratoses lesions on the face or scalp.</li><li>2. Actinic cheilitis, also known as solar cheilitis, sailor's lip or farmer's lip.</li></ol> Note: A 2 <sup>nd</sup> treatment post 8 weeks of the initial therapy may be necessary for any lesions that fail to respond to therapy.
--

**Table 4 — Treatment of Vitiligo**

On a case-by-case basis, coverage consideration will be given for excimer laser, PUVA, UVB light (alone or in combination with other treatment modalities) when treatment is confined to areas of the face, neck or hands <b>only</b> . Prior to Medical Director consideration, substantiating documentation must <u>first</u> be submitted for review; these include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Progress notes indicative of the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Baseline skin color.</li><li>b. Treatment history; documented failure of adherent 3-month trial of both:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. high-potency (Class II steroids)</li><li>ii. Protopic.</li></ol></li><li>c. Extent and distribution of vitiligo to the face, neck and or hands.</li></ol></li><li>2. Photographic evidence.</li></ol>
---

### Limitations/Exclusions

1. Phototherapy, PUVA or PDT is not considered medically necessary for any indications other than those listed above.
2. More than 2 PDT treatments per year are not considered medically necessary, as effectiveness beyond this timeframe has not been established.
3. Requests for coverage of more than 30 treatments of phototherapy/photochemotherapy must be accompanied by documentation that substantiates medical necessity
4. Grenz ray therapy is not considered medically necessary for any indications, as it is considered investigational.

## Revision History

9/21/2017	Clarified that medical documentation substantiating medical necessity must be submitted to the plan for coverage consideration of > 30 treatments of phototherapy/photochemotherapy
2/10/2017	Added PUVA and UVB light to vitiligo table for case-by-case consideration.

## Applicable Procedure Codes

96567	Photodynamic therapy by external application of light to destroy premalignant and/or malignant lesions of the skin and adjacent mucosa (eg, lip) by activation of photosensitive drug(s), each phototherapy exposure session
96910	Photochemotherapy; tar and ultraviolet B (Goeckerman treatment) or petrolatum and ultraviolet B
96912	Photochemotherapy; psoralens and ultraviolet A (PUVA)
96913	Photochemotherapy (Goeckerman and/or PUVA) for severe photoresponsive dermatoses requiring at least four to eight hours of care under direct supervision of the physician (includes application of medication and dressings)
96920	Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); total area less than 250 sq cm
96921	Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); 250 sq cm to 500 sq cm
96922	Laser treatment for inflammatory skin disease (psoriasis); over 500 sq cm
96999	Unlisted special dermatological service or procedure
E0691	Ultraviolet light therapy system, includes bulbs/lamps, timer and eye protection; treatment area 2 sq ft or less
E0692	Ultraviolet light therapy system panel, includes bulbs/lamps, timer, and eye protection, 4 ft. panel
E0693	Ultraviolet light therapy system panel, includes bulbs/lamps, timer, and eye protection, 6 ft. panel
E0694	Ultraviolet multidirectional light therapy system in 6 ft. cabinet, includes bulbs/lamps, timer, and eye protection
A4633	Replacement bulb/lamp for ultraviolet light therapy system, each
J7308	Aminolevulinic acid HCl for topical administration, 20%, single unit dosage form (354 mg)
J7309	Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL) for topical administration, 16.8%, 1 g

## Applicable ICD-10 Codes

C84.00	Mycosis fungoides, unspecified site
L20.81	Atopic neurodermatitis
L20.82	Flexural eczema
L20.84	Intrinsic (allergic) eczema
L20.89	Other atopic dermatitis
L20.9	Atopic dermatitis, unspecified
L23.1	Allergic contact dermatitis due to adhesives
L23.3	Allergic contact dermatitis due to drugs in contact with skin
L23.5	Allergic contact dermatitis due to other chemical products
L23.6	Allergic contact dermatitis due to food in contact with the skin
L23.7	Allergic contact dermatitis due to plants, except food

L24.0	Irritant contact dermatitis due to detergents
L24.1	Irritant contact dermatitis due to oils and greases
L24.2	Irritant contact dermatitis due to solvents
L24.4	Irritant contact dermatitis due to drugs in contact with skin
L24.5	Irritant contact dermatitis due to other chemical products
L24.6	Irritant contact dermatitis due to food in contact with skin
L24.7	Irritant contact dermatitis due to plants, except food
L25.1	Unspecified contact dermatitis due to drugs in contact with skin
L25.3	Unspecified contact dermatitis due to other chemical products
L25.4	Unspecified contact dermatitis due to food in contact with skin
L25.5	Unspecified contact dermatitis due to plants, except food
L26	Exfoliative dermatitis
L29.8	Other pruritus
L29.9	Pruritus, unspecified
L30.4	Erythema intertrigo
L30.5	Pityriasis alba
L30.8	Other specified dermatitis
L30.9	Dermatitis, unspecified
L40.0	Psoriasis vulgaris
L40.1	Generalized pustular psoriasis
L40.2	Acrodermatitis continua
L40.4	Guttate psoriasis
L40.8	Other psoriasis
L40.9	Psoriasis, unspecified
L41.0	Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta
L41.1	Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
L41.3	Small plaque parapsoriasis
L41.4	Large plaque parapsoriasis
L41.5	Retiform parapsoriasis
L41.8	Other parapsoriasis
L41.9	Parapsoriasis, unspecified
L42	Pityriasis rosea
L43.0	Hypertrophic lichen planus
L43.1	Bullous lichen planus
L43.3	Subacute (active) lichen planus
L43.8	Other lichen planus
L43.9	Lichen planus, unspecified

L50.6	Contact urticaria
L50.8	Other urticaria
L56.0	Drug phototoxic response
L56.1	Drug photoallergic response
L56.2	Photocontact dermatitis [berloque dermatitis]
L56.3	Solar urticaria
L56.5	Disseminated superficial actinic porokeratosis (DSAP)
L56.8	Other specified acute skin changes due to ultraviolet radiation
L56.9	Acute skin change due to ultraviolet radiation, unspecified
L57.0	Actinic keratosis
L57.1	Actinic reticuloid
L57.8	Other skin changes due to chronic exposure to nonionizing radiation
L57.9	Skin changes due to chronic exposure to nonionizing radiation, unspecified
L66.1	Lichen planopilaris
L80	Vitiligo
L90.0	Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus
L92.0	Granuloma annulare
L94.0	Localized scleroderma [morphea]
L94.1	Linear scleroderma
L94.3	Sclerodactyly
L94.5	Poikiloderma vasculare atrophicans
L98.2	Febrile neutrophilic dermatosis [Sweet]
M34.0	Progressive systemic sclerosis
M34.1	CR(E)ST syndrome
M34.2	Systemic sclerosis induced by drug and chemical
M34.81	Systemic sclerosis with lung involvement
M34.82	Systemic sclerosis with myopathy
M34.83	Systemic sclerosis with polyneuropathy
M34.89	Other systemic sclerosis
M34.9	Systemic sclerosis, unspecified
Q82.2	Mastocytosis

## References

- Alabdulkareem AS, Abahusseini AA, Okoro A. Minimal benefit from photochemotherapy for alopecia areata. *Int J Dermatol*. 1996;35:890-891.
- Cather J, Menter A. Novel therapies for psoriasis. *Am J Clin Dermatol*. 2002;3(3):159-173.
- Davis MD, McEvoy MT, el-Azhary RA. Topical psoralen-ultraviolet A therapy for palmoplantar dermatoses: experience with 35 consecutive patients. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 1998;73:407-411.
- Dutz J. Treatment options for localized scleroderma. *Skin Therapy Lett*. 2000;5(2):3-5.
- Gordon PM, Diffey BL, Matthews JN, Farr PM. A randomized comparison of narrow-band TL-01 phototherapy and PUVA photochemotherapy for psoriasis. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1999;41(5 Pt 1):728-732.
- Griffiths CE, Clark CM, Chalmers RJ, Li Wan Po A, Williams HC. A systematic review of treatments for severe psoriasis. *Health Technol Assess*. 2000;4(40):1-125.
- Guidelines of care for phototherapy and photochemotherapy. American Academy of Dermatology Committee on Guidelines of Care. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1994;31:643-648.
- Hawk A, English JC 3rd. Localized and systemic scleroderma. *Semin Cutan Med Surg*. March 2001;20:27-37.
- Hayes, Inc. Laser Therapy for Psoriasis. Lansdale, Pa: Winifred S. Hayes, Inc.; July 2002. Search updated February 28, 2006.
- Honig B, Morison WL, Karp D. Photochemotherapy beyond psoriasis. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1994;31(5 Pt 1):775-790.
- Millard TP, Hawk JL. Photosensitivity disorders: cause, effect and management. *Am J Clin Dermatol*. 2002;3:239-246.
- Momtaz K, Fitzpatrick TB. The benefits and risks of long-term PUVA photochemotherapy. *Dermatol Clin*. 1998;16:227-234.
- Sapadin AN, Fleischmajer R. Treatment of scleroderma. *Arch Dermatol*. January 2002;138:99-105.
- Saricaoglu H, Karadogan SK, Baskan EB, Tunali S. Narrowband UVB therapy in the treatment of lichen planus. *Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed*. October 2003;19:265-267.
- Specialty-matched clinical peer review.
- Storbeck K, Holzle E, Schurer N, Lehmann P, Plewig G. Narrow-band UVB (311 nm) versus conventional broad-band UVB with and without dithranol in phototherapy for psoriasis. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 1993;28(2 Pt 1):227-231.
- Taylor CR, Hawk JL. PUVA treatment of alopecia areata partialis, totalis and universalis: audit of 10 years' experience at St. John's Institute of Dermatology. *Br J Dermatol*. 1995;133:914-918.
- Vogelsang GB, Wolff D, Altomonte V, et al. Treatment of chronic graft-versus-host disease with ultraviolet irradiation and psoralen (PUVA). *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 1996;17:1061-1067.
- Wolff K. Treatment of cutaneous mastocytosis. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. February 2002;127:156-159.
- Zanoli MD. Psoriasis and Reiter's syndrome. In: Sams WM Jr, Lynch PJ, eds. *Principles and Practice of Dermatology*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Churchill Livingstone Inc. 1996:353-354.