Infertility Services — Commercial

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Medical Guideline Disclaimer

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Related Medical Guidelines

Recurrent Pregnancy Loss

Definitions

| Infertility | “Infertility” is a disease or condition characterized by the incapacity to impregnate another person or to conceive, defined by the failure to establish a clinical pregnancy after twelve (12) months of regular, unprotected sexual intercourse or therapeutic donor insemination, or after six (6) months of regular, unprotected sexual intercourse or therapeutic donor insemination for a female thirty-five (35) years of age or older. Earlier evaluation and treatment may be warranted based on a member’s medical history or physical findings (See also Section 4: IVF for Women without Male Partners or Exposure to Sperm) |
| Iatrogenic infertility | An impairment of fertility by surgery, radiation, chemotherapy or other medical treatment affecting reproductive organs or processes. Note: EmblemHealth covers standard fertility preservation services when a medical treatment will directly or indirectly lead to iatrogenic infertility. Standard fertility preservation services include the collecting, preserving, and storing of ova and sperm. |
| IUI | Intrauterine insemination (IUI) is a fertility treatment in which a fine catheter is inserted through the cervix into the uterus to deposit a sperm sample directly into the uterus. |
| IVF | In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is an assisted reproductive technology (ART). IVF is the process of fertilization by extracting eggs, retrieving a sperm sample, and then manually combining an egg and sperm in a laboratory dish. The embryo(s) is then transferred to the uterus. |
| Cycle | A “cycle” is defined as either all treatment that starts when: preparatory medications are administered for ovarian stimulation for oocyte retrieval with the intent of undergoing in-vitro fertilization using a fresh embryo transfer; or medications are administered for endometrial preparation with the intent of undergoing in-vitro fertilization using a frozen embryo transfer. |
Covered Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic infertility services:</th>
<th>Comprehensive infertility services:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Initial evaluation</td>
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<td>• Semen analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Testis biopsy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Blood tests; and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Medically appropriate treatment of ovulatory dysfunction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Additional tests may be Covered if the tests are determined to be Medically Necessary.

New York State Limitations

A. Every large group contract that provides medical, major medical or similar comprehensive-type coverage shall provide coverage for three cycles of in-vitro fertilization (IVF) used in the treatment of infertility

B. Unlimited intrauterine insemination (IUI) for members who meet the clinical definition of infertility (Note: Clinical evidence suggests that greater than 6 IUI cycles is unlikely to yield positive results)

C. Coverage for prescription drugs is limited to medications approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for use in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility

D. The identification of the required training, experience and other standards for health care providers for the provision of procedures and treatments for the diagnosis and treatment of infertility determined in accordance with the standards and guidelines established and adopted by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine

E. The determination of appropriate medical candidates by the treating physician in accordance with the standards and guidelines established and adopted by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and/or the American Society for Reproductive Medicine

Guideline

Section 1: Menopause

Menopause is defined as the point in time when menstrual cycles cease for 12 consecutive months due to the natural depletion of ovarian oocytes from aging.

- Menopause does not meet the definition of infertility
- Donor embryo services not allowed for members after natural menopause

Section 2: Artificial Insemination (IUI)

A. Medical Necessity Criteria

IUI may be authorized when the definition of infertility is met (see Definitions Section and Section 4: IVF for Women without Male Partners or Exposure to Sperm) and there is documentation of the following:
1. Hysterosalpingography (hysterosalpingogram (HSG) to screen for tubal occlusion; or Hysteroscopy, salpingoscopy (falloscopy), hydrotubation where clinically indicated; or Laparoscopy and chromotubation (contrast dye) to assess tubal and other pelvic pathology, and to follow-up on hysterosalpingography abnormalities, within the past 2 years confirming the presence of both:
   - At least one patent Fallopian tube
   - Normal endometrial cavity

2. Normal ovarian reserve testing (FSH Level)

3. Any of the following:
   - Unexplained infertility
   - Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), anovulation, or oligoovulation
   - Minimal or mild endometriosis
   - Cervical factors
   - Mild to moderate male factor infertility
   - Use of stored sperm from male members who, subsequent to active infertility treatment, required sperm banking/storage as a result of medical treatment (e.g., cancer treatment) likely to cause infertility

4. If prior IUI, results must be submitted with each request and demonstrate both:
   - Adequate ovarian response to stimulation (i.e. at least 2 follicles >12 mm diameter for any monitored IUI using standard medication doses)
   - Adequate fresh semen and post wash semen parameters in order to continue with IUI

B. Intra-uterine (IUI) Without Medication

Natural IUI, defined as IUI without medication, for a woman who has a diagnosis of infertility (as defined herein), may be covered when the member has documented acceptable ovarian reserve as defined by:

- For women < 40 years of age: Documentation of acceptable ovarian reserve is not required
- For women ≥ 40 years of age: FSH level which is < 15mIU/mIU/ml on cycle day 3 and the day 3 Estradiol level is < 80 pg/mL AND the member must meet one of the following:
  - The woman has a history of one or more cervical surgical procedures or conization procedures that is considered a factor in the woman’s infertility
  - The woman has a diagnosis of vaginismus
  - Use of therapeutic donor insemination

C. Intra-uterine (IUI) With Medication

Medicated IUI, defined as IUI with medication, for a woman who has a diagnosis of infertility (as defined herein), may be covered for intra-uterine insemination cycles with medication when the following criteria are met:

Members age 40 and over must also demonstrate acceptable ovarian reserve as defined by:

- For women 40 and 41 years of age: FSH level which is < 15mIU/mIU/ml on Cycle day 3 and the day 3 Estradiol level is < 80 pg/mL
- For women > age 42 years of age: FSH level which is < 17 mIU/ml on Cycle day 3 and the day 3 Estradiol level is < 80 pg/mL AND the member must meet one of the following:
  - Unexplained infertility
  - Mild–moderate male factor infertility
- Minimal or mild endometriosis
- Unilateral tubal factor infertility absent any compromise of the patent fallopian tube
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), anovulation, or oligoovulation

D. Intrauterine insemination (IUI) is not indicated in any one of the following situations:
- >1 insemination per cycle
- Severe male factor infertility (< 1 million motile sperm after sperm preparation) (without use of donor sperm)
- Bilateral tubal factor infertility
- Moderate or severe endometriosis unless treatment has previously been rendered and there is documentation of at least one uncompromised fallopian tube
- Recurrent pregnancy loss
- In the setting of ART in any of the following situations:
  - To convert an ART cycle to IUI when at least 3 follicles ≥15 mm in diameter are present (particularly in the setting of diminished ovarian reserve or on the 2nd or greater ART cycle when maximal dosage of gonadotropins is being used)
  - Following an ART cycle that fails to result in conception due to poor ovarian response or poor-quality oocytes or embryos
  - Following ≥ 2 ART cycles that have failed to result in a conception despite good quality oocytes or embryos

E. IUI after IVF

- In the absence of an intervening live birth, subsequent IUI cycles are not authorized for members who have unsuccessfully undergone IVF for infertility treatment when further IVF cycles do not meet medical necessity criteria
- Women who have been denied or failed ART services are generally not appropriate candidates for IUI cycles (exceptions based upon an individual’s medical history will be considered)
- IUI after IUI-to-IVF conversion for hyperstimulation may be authorized if the stimulation that was initially given is reduced
- IUI after IVF/ICSI/Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT) may be authorized for couples with a male genetic disorder who opt to use donor sperm after IVF/ICSI/PGT if the female member meets IUI criteria

F. Conversion from IUI to IVF/Hyperstimulation

Authorized when the current IUI cycle has resulted in all:
- Estradiol level of ≥800 pg/ml
- Production of at least 5 follicles >12 mm in diameter
- Age <40
- Has benefit for IVF available

Section 3: Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (May not be covered for all plans)
Coverage for IVF services is limited to a benefit maximum of 3 cycles in the State of New York. EmblemHealth does not deny coverage for medically necessary IVF services for any member who foregoes an infertility treatment or procedure if her physician determines that such treatment or procedure is likely to be unsuccessful.
A. Medical Necessity Criteria

IVF services are authorized when the relevant infertility eligibility criteria are met and there is documentation confirming any of the following:

- Unexplained infertility
- Diminished ovarian reserve (not due to age)
- Ovulatory dysfunction
  - When ovulation induction has not resulted in conception
  - Poor response to ovulation induction
  - Hyper-response to ovulation induction; hyper-response can convert to IVF
- History of failed medicated IUI cycles when IUI criteria (above) have been met (results of prior IUI cycles must be submitted with each IVF request [initial and subsequent requests])
- Female member with bilateral Fallopian tube absence (excluding prior elective sterilization) or bilateral Fallopian tube obstruction due to prior tubal disease with history of failed conventional therapy
- Female member with severe endometriosis and history of failed medical and surgical therapy
- Male member with severe male factor infertility has been evaluated by a urologist who confirms condition cannot be improved by standard conservative treatment(s) and cannot be addressed via IUI

B. IVF Protocol

Members must meet above medical necessity criteria

- For members <35 years of age
  - 1st IVF treatment cycle: SET (single embryo transfer) is required
    - If there are no top-quality embryos after thawing, then two or more embryos of any quality may be transferred 2nd and subsequent IVF treatment cycles:
      - STEET (single thawed elective embryo transfer; aka, SET/FET- SINGLE EMBRYO TRANSFER- FROZEN EMBRYO TRANSFER) is required if member has one or more embryos frozen
        - If there are no top-quality embryos after thawing, then two embryos of any quality may be transferred
      - Fresh IVF cycle with SET if no frozen embryos available
        - If there are no top-quality embryos is after thawing, then two embryos of any quality may be transferred
      - For all treatment cycles, all normal frozen embryos must be used before another fresh cycle may be approved
    - 1st IVF treatment cycle:
      - STEET is required if member has one or more embryos frozen
        - If there are no top-quality embryos after thawing, then two embryos of any quality may be transferred
      - Fresh IVF cycle with SET if no frozen embryos available
        - If only no top-quality embryo is available, then two embryos of any quality may be transferred
  - 2nd and subsequent IVF treatment cycles do not need to be SET or STEET
• For all treatment cycles, all normal frozen embryos must be used before another fresh cycle may be approved

C. Frozen Embryo Transfers (FET)

Members seeking coverage for FET must meet the definition of infertility and expect fertility as a natural state.

▪ It is clinically appropriate and cost effective to utilize all appropriate frozen embryos for transfer prior to another fresh ART cycle (fresh oocyte retrievals are not indicated when frozen oocytes or embryos are available and appropriate for transfer)

▪ For members with frozen embryos created in an IVF cycle not initially approved by EmblemHealth, the following criteria must be met before embryo transfer may be approved:
  • Uterine cavity evaluation completed within the last year
  • Diagnosis of infertility from treating provider
  • Fertility is naturally expected for member

D. Embryo Banking

There is no evidence in the medical literature to support the practice of repeated ART cycles for the purpose of accumulating (banking) embryos for later use (egg retrievals without a fresh or frozen embryo transfer) with the exception of freeze all cycles for medical necessity.

E. Freeze-All Cycles

An ART cycle, when it is known at the initiation of a cycle that none of the resulting embryos will be transferred immediately and/or the intent is to cryopreserve all the embryos for future use, will be covered only if one of the following is met:

▪ Member has no prior history of sterilization, in the presence or absence of ongoing infertility care, when the member requires medical treatment that may render them sterile (Note: A letter of medical necessity from the treating physician is required [e.g., the member has been diagnosed with cancer and will be undergoing chemotherapy and/or radiation that will likely result in infertility])

▪ Member is approved by EmblemHealth for preimplantation genetic testing (PGT) with IVF

▪ Member is eligible for coverage of an IVF cycle based on the definitions and criteria outlined in this guideline and is privately paying for PGT (Note: IVF/PGT testing for gender selection is a benefit exclusion)

▪ The Member’s progesterone concentration (P4) is > 1ng/mL at the time of administration of hCG trigger injection

▪ Management of Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome

F. Assisted Hatching (AH)

Authorized as part of an IVF or Frozen Embryo Transfer (FET) procedure for women > age 38 when documentation confirms either of the following:

▪ Failed IVF cycles that produced 3 or more morphologically high-quality embryos, with failure to implant after embryo transfer

▪ Prior pregnancy resulting from IVF that required assisted hatching

Non-covered services include but are not limited to the following:

▪ Assisted hatching if PGT is done, as PGT process includes opening the zona
G. ICSI - Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)

Authorized (in conjunction with IVF) to treat sperm-related infertility problems in the male partner when the use of ICSI is expected (with a greater than 5% probability) to result in a live birth, and there is documentation of any of the following:

- Severe male factor infertility that cannot be overcome by IVF; any:
  - At least 2 unprocessed semen analyses show <10 million total motile sperm
  - At least 2 processed semen analyses show ≤3 million total motile sperm
  - At least 2 unprocessed semen analyses show ≤ 4% strict Kruger normal forms
- Reduced fertilization on a prior IVF cycle using non-donor sperm if the rate of fertilization on the prior cycle is less than 40% fertilization with the standard insemination of mature eggs
- Obstruction of the male reproductive tract unrelated to prior sterilization or sterilization reversal, and not amenable to repair (necessitating sperm retrieval via Microsurgical Epididymal Sperm Aspiration)
- Nonobstructive azoospermia (necessitating sperm retrieval via Testicular Sperm Extraction)

ICSI is not authorized for any IVF cycle involving use of donor sperm, or solely to perform Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT) when PGT has not been authorized.

ICSI is covered on the day of IVF egg retrieval if the post processing semen (severe male factor infertility results above must be met) analysis of non-donor non-frozen sperm on that day meets the ICSI coverage criteria noted immediately above. Retrospective authorizations will be allowed.

H. Cryopreservation of Embryos

- For women in active (authorized) infertility treatment cryopreservation for any embryos remaining after an authorized IVF cycle (Note: storage is covered only if in active cycle)
- Cryopreserved embryos must be used before additional (fresh) IVF cycles using the member's or a donor’s eggs are authorized
- If member meets criteria for 2 embryo transfers and only one embryo is available, then a fresh IVF cycle may be authorized if benefit is available
- Requests for authorization of a Frozen Embryo Transfer (FET) cycle must meet Infertility criteria (above) at the time of the request for the FET
- Limitations — EmblemHealth will not cover the following:
  - Long-term sperm, oocyte or embryo storage (Note: Storage is only covered for ova/sperm for iatrogenic infertility)
  - Sperm cryopreservation as a routine procedure for sperm backup in the absence of a confirmed physical or psychological diagnosis requiring cryopreservation
  - An ART cycle when it is known at the initiation of a cycle that none of the resulting embryos will be transferred during the same cycle, and/or the intent is to cryopreserve all of the embryos for future use, except as outlined above (see Freeze-All Cycles Section E above)

Section 4: IVF for Women without Male Partners or Exposure to Sperm

- Documentation confirms a female without a male partner or exposure to sperm has failed 6 consecutive AI/IUI cycles using normal donor sperm (Note: Costs of donor sperm are not covered)
The female must also meet Service-Specific Criteria for IVF including documentation of a history of failed medicated IUI cycles. (Note: Age-related embryo transfer requirements outlined in the Service specific criteria for IVF also apply)

Section 5: Donor Services

A. Donor Egg (Donor Oocyte)

Non-medical services related to donor egg/embryo or sperm procurement (e.g., finder fees, broker fees, legal fees, medications, donor screening, donor testing, and oocyte retrievals) are not covered

Use of Donor egg during infertility procedures is a covered benefit when infertility criteria are met and there is documentation of any of the following:

- Congenital or surgical absence of ovaries
- Premature ovarian failure or premature menopause in women under age 40 years
- Premature diminished ovarian reserve (i.e., FSH ≥15 in women under age 40 years)
- Inadequate ovarian response (i.e., fewer than 3 follicles >12 mm diameter), or inadequate embryo numbers and quality, during authorized IVF cycles within the prior 6 months (Note: When donor egg criteria are met, a donor egg cycle is authorized for up to 6 months)
- A SET is required for members < 35 years of age for the first approved donor egg IVF treatment cycles with more than one top-quality embryo available for transfer
- If the donor egg procedure is not performed within 6 months, the member must be reevaluated and continue to meet EmblemHealth criteria for infertility services and donor egg procedures before additional services are authorized
  For female members (embryo recipients) without EmblemHealth prescription drug coverage, coverage for the egg donor is limited to monitoring (up to egg retrieval), and the egg retrieval procedure
- Genetic abnormality (case-by-case review)
- Services after oocyte retrieval from donor such as fertilization and transfer are covered when authorized
- Limitations:
  - Infertility treatment when the infertile member is not the recipient of said services (e.g., donor egg in conjunction with gestational carrier)
  - Medications that are directly related to a stimulated ART cycle for anonymous or designated donors unless medication is for the member
  - After proceeding to a donor egg cycle, further IVF cycles using the member’s eggs are not covered

B. Donor Sperm

Use of donor sperm of normal quality is authorized when documentation (by any of the following) confirms male factor infertility:

- Bilateral congenital absence of vas deferens (BCAVD)
- Non-obstructive Azoospermaia confirmed through MESA/TESE results
- Previous radiation or chemotherapy treatment resulting in abnormal semen analyses
- Two or more abnormal semen analyses at least 30 days apart
- A high risk of transmitting the male partner’s genetic disorder to the offspring
- HIV+ male partner
In order to receive coverage for infertility services, male members must meet either of the following criteria:

- At least 2 unprocessed/processed semen analyses show <10 million total motile sperm
- At least 2 unprocessed semen analyses show ≤ 2% strict Kruger normal forms

Non-covered services include but are not limited to the following:

- Donor sperm without documented biological male factor infertility proven with 2 abnormal semen analyses with the same defect
- Donor sperm for biological males with genetic sperm defects
- For biological females without a biological male partner
- The cost of donor sperm, IUI, ART, and related services, if the male partner has a history of prior vasectomy with no subsequent successful vasectomy reversal procedure
- Cost of procurement of Donor Sperm

Section 6: Fertility Preservation

No infertility workup is required for coverage

Covered services for members undergoing chemotherapy that is expected to render them permanently infertile (excluding voluntary sterilization) are as follows:

- Medically necessary egg retrievals are covered for fertility preservation
- Sperm collection

Non-covered services include but are not limited to the following:

- Cryopreservation of embryos or eggs for fertility preservation purposes other than chemotherapy or other treatments that may render an individual infertile
- Cryopreservation of embryos or eggs for reciprocal IVF
- Sperm storage/banking for males requesting this service for convenience or “back-up” for a fresh specimen
- Storage of cryopreserved sperm, eggs or embryos (Note: Storage is only covered for ova/sperm for iatrogenic infertility)

Section 7: Male Infertility Services

A. Microepididymal Sperm Aspiration (MESA)
   - Covered only for congenital absence or congenital obstruction of the vas deferens (typically diagnosed by the absence of fructose in semen) and confirmed by exam

B. Microdissection — Testicular Excisional Sperm Extraction (TESE)
   - Covered for non-obstructive azoospermia and spinal cord injury resulting in inability to ejaculate

Section 8: Limitations/Exclusions

Non-covered tests/procedures include but are not limited to the following:

- Infertility treatment if, based on the member’s individual medical history, they have < 5% chance of a birth outcome
- ART/Infertility services for members when clinical documentation confirms an individual or couple are using illicit substances or abusing substances known to negatively interfere with fertility or fetal development (e.g. marijuana, opiates, cocaine, tobacco or alcohol)
- Infertility treatment when infertility is the result of a non-reversed or unsuccessful reversal of a voluntary sterilization
- Ovarian Reserve Assessment results (Clomiphene Citrate Challenge Test [CCCT])
- Selective fetal reduction without known disorders that are non-compatible with life
- Gender selection
- Human zona binding assay (hemizona test)
- Serum anti-sperm antibody testing
- Sperm acrosome reaction test
- Co-culture of embryos
- Embryo toxic factor test (ETFL)
- Ovulation kits
- In vitro maturation of eggs
- Direct intraperitoneal insemination (DIPI)
- Peritoneal ovum and sperm transfer (POST)
- Genetic engineering
- Egg harvesting, or other infertility treatment performed during an operation not related to an infertility diagnosis
- Chromosome studies of a donor (sperm or egg)
- Infertility services in cases in which normal embryos have been or will be discarded because of gender selection
- ICSI for any IVF cycle involving use of donor sperm
- Treatments requested solely for the convenience, lifestyle, personal or religious preference of the member in the absence of medical necessity
- Treatment to reverse voluntary sterilization, i.e. MESA/TESE, for a member who has undergone prior sterilization
- Monitoring of non-authorized IUI cycles
- Reciprocal IVF
- Oocyte, ovarian or testicular tissue cryopreservation
- Storage of cryopreserved reproductive materials (i.e., embryos, oocytes, or sperm) (Note: Storage is only covered for ova/sperm for iatrogenic infertility)
- Gamete intrafallopian tube transfers (GIFT) or zygote intrafallopian tube transfers (ZIFT) (May be covered for some plans)
- Surrogacy (Note: Maternity service benefits may be available for members acting as surrogate mothers)
- All experimental/investigational procedures and treatments are not covered for the diagnosis and treatment of infertility as determined in accordance with the standards and guidelines established and adopted by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine

Revision History

Applicable Procedure Codes

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Artificial insemination; intra-cervical</td>
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<tr>
<td>58322</td>
<td>Artificial insemination; intra-uterine</td>
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<td>58323</td>
<td>Sperm washing for artificial insemination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>58345</td>
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<td>58760</td>
<td>Fimbrioplasty</td>
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<td>58970</td>
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<td>58974</td>
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<td>76948</td>
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<td>89250</td>
<td>Culture of oocyte(s)/embryo(s), less than 4 days;</td>
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<td>Culture of oocyte(s)/embryo(s), less than 4 days; with co-culture of oocyte(s)/embryos</td>
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<td>Cryopreservation; sperm</td>
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<td>Sperm isolation; simple prep (e.g., sperm wash and swim-up) for insemination or diagnosis with semen analysis</td>
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<td>Sperm isolation; complex prep (e.g., Percoll gradient, albumin gradient) for insemination or diagnosis with semen analysis</td>
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<td>Extended culture of oocyte(s)/embryo(s), 4-7 days</td>
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<td>89280</td>
<td>Assisted oocyte fertilization, microtechnique; less than or equal to 10 oocytes</td>
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<td>Assisted oocyte fertilization, microtechnique; greater than 10 oocytes</td>
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<td>89290</td>
<td>Biopsy, oocyte polar body or embryo blastomere, microtechnique (for pre-implantation genetic diagnosis); less than or equal to 5 embryos</td>
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<td>Biopsy, oocyte polar body or embryo blastomere, microtechnique (for pre-implantation genetic diagnosis); greater than 5 embryos</td>
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<td>89320</td>
<td>Semen analysis; volume, count, motility, and differential</td>
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<td>Semen analysis; sperm presence and motility of sperm, if performed</td>
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<td>Semen analysis; volume, count, motility, and differential using strict morphologic criteria (e.g., Kruger)</td>
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<tr>
<td>89331</td>
<td>Sperm evaluation, for retrograde ejaculation, urine (sperm concentration, motility, and morphology, as indicated)</td>
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<td>89337</td>
<td>Cryopreservation, mature oocyte(s)</td>
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<td>Storage (per year); sperm/semen</td>
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<td>Storage (per year); oocyte(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89352</td>
<td>Thawing of cryopreserved; embryo(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89353</td>
<td>Thawing of cryopreserved; sperm/semen, each aliquot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89356</td>
<td>Thawing of cryopreserved; oocytes, each aliquot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q0115</td>
<td>Postcoital direct, qualitative examinations of vaginal or cervical mucous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4011</td>
<td>In vitro fertilization; including but not limited to identification and incubation of mature oocytes, fertilization with sperm, incubation of embryo(s), and subsequent visualization for determination of development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4015</td>
<td>Complete in vitro fertilization cycle, not otherwise specified, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4016</td>
<td>Frozen in vitro fertilization cycle, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4017</td>
<td>Incomplete cycle, treatment cancelled prior to stimulation, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4018</td>
<td>Frozen embryo transfer procedure cancelled before transfer, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4020</td>
<td>In vitro fertilization procedure cancelled before aspiration, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4021</td>
<td>In vitro fertilization procedure cancelled after aspiration, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4022</td>
<td>Assisted oocyte fertilization, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4023</td>
<td>Donor egg cycle, incomplete, case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4025</td>
<td>Donor services for in vitro fertilization (sperm or embryo), case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4027</td>
<td>Storage of previously frozen embryos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4035</td>
<td>Stimulated intrauterine insemination (IUI), case rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4037</td>
<td>Cryopreserved embryo transfer, case rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Published jointly by the Practice Committees of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology, ‘Criteria for number of embryos to transfer: a committee opinion’, Fertility and Sterility. 2013 Jan;99(1):pp. 44-46


