

Molina Clinical Policy

Blepharoplasty, Blepharoptosis, and Brow Ptosis Repair:

Policy No. 204

Last Approval: 04/10/2024

Next Review Due By: April 2025



DISCLAIMER

This Molina Clinical Policy (MCP) is intended to facilitate the Utilization Management process. Policies are not a supplementation or recommendation for treatment; Providers are solely responsible for the diagnosis, treatment, and clinical recommendations for the Member. It expresses Molina's determination as to whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary, experimental, investigational, or cosmetic for purposes of determining appropriateness of payment. 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 (e.g., will be paid for by Molina) for a particular Member. The Member's benefit plan determines coverage – each benefit plan defines which services are covered, which are excluded, and which are subject to dollar caps or other limits. Members and their Providers will need to consult the Member's benefit plan to determine if there are any exclusion(s) or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and a Member's plan of benefits, the benefits plan will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a State, the Federal government or CMS for Medicare and Medicaid Members. CMS's Coverage Database can be found on the CMS website. The coverage directive(s) and criteria from an existing National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) will supersede the contents of this MCP and provide the directive for all Medicare members. References included were accurate at the time of policy approval and publication.

OVERVIEW

Blepharoplasty is performed to remove fat deposits, excess tissue, or muscle from the eyelids. Blepharoptosis repair is performed to correct weakness of the levator muscles of the eyelid which causes lid droop. Brow ptosis surgery is performed to remove redundant brow tissue and raise the level of the brow. Surgery of the eyelids is reconstructive when it provides functional and/or visual field benefits but cosmetic when done to enhance aesthetic appearance (ASPS 2007). Eyelid and brow surgery may be performed for the following conditions:

- **Blepharoptosis** – a drooping of the upper eyelid which relates to the position of the eyelid margin with respect to the eyeball and visual axis.
- **Blepharochalasis** – excess skin associated with chronic recurrent eyelid edema that physically stretches the skin.
- **Blepharospasm** – a debilitating, chronic disease characterized by involuntary muscle spasms and twitching around the eye that often progresses to persistent closure of the eyelid, resulting in functional blindness. The most common form of blepharospasm is benign essential blepharospasm; the exact cause is unknown.
- **Brow Ptosis** – a drooping of the eyebrows to such an extent that excess tissue is pushed into the upper eyelid. It is recognized that in some instances brow ptosis may contribute to significant superior visual field loss. It may coexist with clinically significant dermatochalasis and/or lid ptosis.
- **Dermatochalasis** – excess skin with loss of elasticity that is usually the result of the aging process.
- **Pseudoptosis** – excessive skin that overhangs the eyelid margin due to dermatochalasis or blepharochalasis causing its own ptosis.

COVERAGE POLICY

The following surgical eye procedures **may be considered medically necessary** and reconstructive and not cosmetic when there is a functional impairment demonstrated and **ALL** the following individual criteria for each procedure are met. If multiple procedures are requested, the criteria for each procedure must be met.

1. **Upper eyelid blepharoplasty** may be considered reconstructive and medically necessary **ALL** the following criteria are present:
 - a. Documented functional visual complaints related to eyelid abnormality.
 - b. Diagnosis of **ONE** of the following:
 - Blepharochalasis
 - Dermatochalasis
 - Pseudoptosis
 - Congenital or pediatric ptosis
 - Ptosis due to an ocular prosthesis

Molina Clinical Policy
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- c. Visual field testing* shows superior visual field loss of at least 20 degrees on visual field testing that is corrected when the upper lid margin is elevated by taping the eyelid.
 - d. Frontal or lateral photographs demonstrate visual field limitation consistent with visual field examination.
2. **Upper eyelid blepharoptosis repair** may be considered reconstructive and medically necessary when **ALL** the following criteria are present:
- a. Documented functional visual complaints related to eyelid abnormality.
 - b. Diagnosis of blepharoptosis, congenital or pediatric ptosis, or ptosis due to ocular prosthesis with other causes of ptosis excluded (e.g., Botox injections, nerve palsy that does not recover within 6-12 months).
 - c. Visual field testing* shows superior visual field loss of at least 20 degrees of vision that is corrected when the upper lid margin is elevated by taping the eyelid (NOTE: Visual field testing is not required for children ages 12 and under).
 - d. The upper eyelid **margin reflex distance (MRD) is ≤ 2.0 mm from mid-pupil in primary gaze.
 - e. Frontal or lateral photographs demonstrate visual field limitation consistent with visual field examination.
3. **Brow ptosis** may be considered reconstructive and medically necessary when **ALL** the following criteria are present:
- a. Documented functional visual complaints related to brow ptosis, congenital or pediatric ptosis and ptosis due to an ocular prosthesis confirmed by frontal or lateral photographs demonstrating that the eyebrow is below the supraorbital rim.
 - b. Frontal or lateral photographs demonstrate visual field limitation consistent with the visual field examination.
 - c. Visual field testing* shows superior visual field loss of at least 20 degrees of vision that cannot be corrected by upper lid blepharoplasty.

***Visual field testing:** The superior visual field measurement is used to determine the extent of functional impairment prior to blepharoplasty procedures. Visual field testing maps the central and peripheral vision of the individual eyes separately, often using automated perimetry equipment. A normal unobstructed visual field extends 50 to 60 degrees superiorly.

****Margin Reflex Distance:** The upper margin reflex distance (MRD1) is the distance between the corneal light reflex and upper eyelid margin. The normal MRD-1 for the upper eyelid is 4 to 5 mm above the mid-pupil.

4. **Lower eyelid blepharoplasty** is usually cosmetic but may be considered reconstructive and medically necessary when **ALL** the following criteria are present:
- a. Diagnosis of one of the following:
 - Blepharospasm with apraxia of the lid opening
 - Lower eyelid dermatochalasis causing inability to close the eyelid (lagophthalmos)
 - Ptosis due to an ocular prosthesis
 - b. Functional impairment is present:
 - Documented uncontrolled tearing, irritation, or dry eye
 - Conservative treatments tried and failed (e.g., Botox injections for blepharospasm).
5. **Cosmetic procedures** in the absence of a functional visual impairment or are being performed for the sole purpose of improving appearance are excluded because these are considered cosmetic in nature and not medically necessary.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS. Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational, or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE

There are no randomized, prospective, controlled comparison studies on lid ptosis repair techniques or that compare outcomes of surgical treatment for blepharoptosis, dermatochalasis, blepharochalasis, or brow ptosis to other more conservative treatments. Medical evidence consists of retrospective and prospective case series and one systematic

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review that evaluates various surgical techniques to assess visual function. The number of participants varies from 15-552. Outcomes measured included margin reflex distance [MRD] and superior visual field (SVF) height, as well as subjective visual function and health-related quality-of-life functional status before and after surgery. In these studies, functional correction was achieved. Position statements by professional societies and government agency guidelines provide specific clinical indications for upper and lower lid surgery (CMS; Cahill et al. 2011; ASPS 2008; ASPS 2007).

Hollander et al. (2019) completed a large systematic review on subjective and objective functional effects of upper eyelid blepharoplasty. The reviewers assessed a total of 3,525 studies and selected 28 for the inclusion in the systematic review. Eligible studies were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), controlled trials, cohort studies and case series (n of greater than or equal to 10). The intervention was "solitary surgical upper blepharoplasty containing the removal of skin, with or without the removal of a strip of orbicularis oculi muscle and/or upper orbital fat". Outcome variables included dry eyes, upper visual field, eyebrow height, shape of cornea, sensitivity of upper eyelid skin, contrast sensitivity, eyelid kinematics and quality of life aspects. The authors concluded that upper blepharoplasty had beneficial outcomes of increased visual field, headache improvement and vision related quality of life, such as decreased sensitivity of the upper eyelid skin. It was noted that they recommend further research for conflicting results (effects on eye dryness and eyebrow height) and/or the areas where the data was limited (contrast sensitivity, astigmatism). Limitations of this systematic review include that the studies included in this review were mostly of female participants, thus the finding cannot be generalized to male participants, and there was a lack of standardization of surgical technique among the studies chosen for inclusion.

National and Specialty Organizations

The United States Preventive Services Task Force recommends vision screening at least once in all children aged 3 to 5 years to detect amblyopia or its risk factors. Current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of vision screening in children younger than 3 years (USPSTF 2017).

The **American Society of Plastic Surgeons** published a clinical practice guideline on *Eyelid Surgery for Upper Visual Field Improvement* (Kim et al. 2022). Recommendations are included for the correction of upper visual field obstruction. Infants and children up to preadolescence were excluded from the guideline. Additional comorbidities including neurogenic eyelid ptosis on its own or as part of a syndrome (e.g., myasthenia gravis, aneurysms, tumors, myelitis) are also excluded.

CODING & BILLING INFORMATION

CPT (Current Procedural Terminology) Codes

Code	Description
15820	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid
15821	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid; with extensive herniated fat pad
15822	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid
15823	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid; with excessive skin weighting down lid
67900	Repair of brow ptosis (supraciliary, mid-forehead or coronal approach)
67901	Repair of blepharoptosis; frontalis muscle technique with suture or other material (e.g., banked fascia)
67902	Repair of blepharoptosis; frontalis muscle technique with autologous fascial sling (includes obtaining fascia)
67903	Repair of blepharoptosis; (tarso) levator resection or advancement, internal approach
67904	Repair of blepharoptosis; (tarso) levator resection or advancement, external approach
67906	Repair of blepharoptosis; superior rectus technique with fascial sling (includes obtaining fascia)
67908	Repair of blepharoptosis; conjunctivo-tarso-Muller's muscle-levator resection (e.g., Fasanella-Servat type)
67909	Reduction of overcorrection of ptosis

CODING DISCLAIMER. Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry standard coding practices for all submissions. When improper billing and coding is not followed, Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s). Due to changing industry practices,

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Policy No. 204

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Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

APPROVAL HISTORY

04/10/2024	Policy reviewed. Updated Summary of Medical Evidence and References. Congenital or pediatric ptosis removed from lower eyelid indications as it is addressed in upper eyelid blepharoptosis repair indications. IRO Peer Review on March 18, 2024, by a practicing physician board-certified in Ophthalmology.
04/13/2023	Policy reviewed, added clarification that visual field testing is not necessary for children ages 12 and under (for upper eyelid blepharoptosis repair).
04/13/2022	Policy reviewed; no changes to criteria; updated Summary of Medical Evidence and Reference sections.
04/05/2021	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.
06/17/2020	Policy reviewed, clinical criteria changed based on new guidelines, updated references. Added the following diagnoses as medically appropriate conditions: congenital or pediatric ptosis or ptosis due to an ocular prosthesis. Added blepharospasm and removed nerve damage from the criteria for lower eyelid blepharoplasty to be consistent with new guidelines. IRO Peer Review on March 3, 2020, by a practicing physician board-certified in Ophthalmology.
06/19/2019	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.
03/08/2018	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.
09/19/2017	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.
09/15/2016	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.
12/16/2015	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria.

REFERENCES

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