

# Children's Hospital and Health System Chorus Community Health Plans Policy and Procedure

This policy applies to the following entity(s):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHW – Milwaukee                         | <input type="checkbox"/> CHW - Fox Valley                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHHS Foundation                         | <input type="checkbox"/> CHW - Surgicenter                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHW – Community Services Division       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chorus Community Health Plans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Medical Group - Primary Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Specialty Group               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Medical Group - Urgent Care  | <input type="checkbox"/> CHHS Corporate Departments               |

## Medical Utilization Management Policy

### SUBJECT: TREATMENT OF KELOIDS AND SCAR REVISION SURGERY (INCLUDING EARLOBES)

#### INCLUDED PRODUCT(S):

##### Medicaid

BadgerCare Plus

Care4Kids Program

##### Individual and Family

Commercial

Marketplace

#### PURPOSE OR DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this policy is to define criteria for appropriate use of surgical procedures for treating keloids and revising scars, including surgery on structures of the ear.

#### DEFINITIONS

**Medically Necessary:** In this policy, procedures are considered medically necessary if there is a significant physical functional impairment AND the procedure can be reasonably expected to improve the physical functional impairment.

**Reconstructive:** In this policy, procedures are considered reconstructive when intended to address a significant variation from normal related to accidental injury, disease, trauma, treatment of a disease or a congenital defect.

Effective: 2/16

Revised:

Reviewed: 10/21

Q:\CCHP Leadership\Utilization Management Medical Policies\APPROVED MEDICAL UM POLICIES\Treatment of Keloids and Scar Revision Surgery Medical UM Policy

Developed by: CCHP Medical Directors and Executive Director Health Plan Clinical Services

**Cosmetic:** In this policy, procedures are considered cosmetic when intended to change a physical appearance that would be considered within normal human anatomic variation. Cosmetic services are often described as those that are primarily intended to preserve or improve appearance.

## **POLICY:**

### **1. Treatment of Keloids**

- a. Treatment of a keloid is considered **medically necessary** when there is documented evidence of significant physical functional impairment related to the keloid **and** the treatment can be reasonably expected to improve the physical functional impairment. This includes keloids located on the ear.
- b. Treatment of a keloid is **reconstructive** when the keloid results in a significant variation from normal related to accidental injury, disease, trauma, or treatment of a disease. This includes keloids located on the ear.
- c. Treatment of keloids is considered **cosmetic and not medically necessary** when performed in the absence of a significant physical functional impairment, is not reconstructive, and is intended to change a physical appearance that would be considered within normal human anatomic variation.

### **2. Scar Revision**

- a. Scar revision is considered **medically necessary** when there is documented evidence of significant physical functional impairment related to the scar **and** the treatment can be reasonably expected to improve the physical functional impairment.
- b. Scar revision is considered **reconstructive** when there is significant variation from normal related to accidental injury, disease, trauma, or treatment of a disease or congenital defect.
- c. Scar revision is considered **cosmetic and not medically necessary** when performed in the absence of a significant physical functional impairment, is not reconstructive, and is intended to change a physical appearance that would be considered within normal human anatomic variation.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Alster T. Laser scar revision: comparison study of 585-nm pulsed dye laser with and without intralesional corticosteroids. *Dermatol Surg.* 2003; 29(1):25-29.
2. Alster T, Zaulyanov L. Laser scar revision: a review. *Dermatol Surg.* 2007; 33(2):131-140.
3. Asilian A, Darougeh A, Shariati F. New combination of triamcinolone, 5-fluorouracil, and pulsed-dye laser for treatment of keloid and hypertrophic scars. *Dermatol Surg.* 2006; 32(7):907-915.

Effective: 2/16

Revised:

Reviewed: 10/21

Q:\CCHP Leadership\Utilization Management Medical Policies\APPROVED MEDICAL UM POLICIES\Treatment of Keloids and Scar Revision Surgery Medical UM Policy

Developed by: CCHP Medical Directors and Executive Director Health Plan Clinical Services

4. Atiyeh BS. Nonsurgical management of hypertrophic scars: evidence-based therapies, standard practices, and emerging methods. *Aesthetic Plast Surg.* 2007; 31(5):468-492; discussion 493-494.
5. Bermueller C, Rettinger G, Keck T. Auricular keloids: treatment and results. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.* 2010; 267(4):575-580.
6. Bouzari N, Davis SC, Nouri K. Laser treatment of keloids and hypertrophic scars. *Int J Dermatol.* 2007; 46(1):80-98.
7. de las Alas JM, Siripunvarapon AH, Dofitas BL. Pulsed dye laser for the treatment of keloid and hypertrophic scars: a systematic review. *Expert Rev Med Devices.* 2012; 9(6):641-650.
8. Hultman CS, Edkins RE, Wu C, et al. Prospective, before-after cohort study to assess the efficacy of laser therapy on hypertrophic burn scars. *Ann Plast Surg.* 2013; 70(5):521-526.
9. Jin R, Huang X, Li H, et al. Laser therapy for prevention and treatment of pathologic excessive scars. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* 2013; 132(6):1747-1758.
10. Kwon SD, Kye YC. Treatment of scars with a pulsed Er: YAG laser. *J Cutan Laser Ther.* 2000; 2(1):27-31.
11. Leventhal D, Furr M, Reiter D. Treatment of keloids and hypertrophic scars: a meta-analysis and review of the literature. *Arch Facial Plast Surg.* 2006; 8(6):362-368.
12. Mamalis AD, Lev-Tov H, Nguyen DH, Jagdeo JR. Laser and light-based treatment of keloids - a review. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol.* 2014; 28(6):689-699.
13. Manuskiatti W, Fitzpatrick RE. Treatment response of keloidal and hypertrophic sternotomy scars: comparison among intralesional corticosteroid, 5-fluorouracil, and 585-nm flashlamp-pumped pulsed-dye laser treatments. *Arch Dermatol.* 2002; 138(9):1149-1155.
14. Mofikoya BO, Adeyemo WL, Abdus-salam AA. Keloid and hypertrophic scars: a review of recent developments in pathogenesis and management. *Nig Q J Hosp Med.* 2007; 17(4):134-139.
15. Nanda S, Reddy BS. Intralesional 5-fluorouracil as a treatment modality of keloids. *Dermatol Surg.* 2004; 30(1):54-56; discussion 56-57.
16. Tanzi EL, Alster TS. Treatment of atrophic facial acne scars with a dual-mode Er: YAG laser. *Dermatol Surg.* 2002; 28(7):551-555.
17. Wolfram D, Tzankov A, Pülzl P, Piza-Katzer H. Hypertrophic scars and keloids - a review of their pathophysiology, risk factors, and therapeutic management. *Dermatol Surg.* 2009; 35(2):171-181.

### **Government Agency, Medical Society, and Other Authoritative Publications:**

1. Bickers DR, Lim HW, Margolis D, et al.; American Academy of Dermatology Association; Society for Investigative Dermatology. The burden of skin diseases: 2004 joint project of the American Academy of Dermatology Association and the Society for Investigative Dermatology. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2006; 55(3):490-500.

Effective: 2/16

Revised:

Reviewed: 10/21

Q:\CCHP Leadership\Utilization Management Medical Policies\APPROVED MEDICAL UM POLICIES\Treatment of Keloids and Scar Revision Surgery Medical UM Policy

Developed by: CCHP Medical Directors and Executive Director Health Plan Clinical Services