Clinical Policy: Obstetrical Home Care Programs

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.91 Revision Log
Date of Last Revision: ~~2/22~~1/23 Coding Implications

See Important Reminder at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description
Medical necessity criteria for obstetrical home health programs offered by vendors such as Optum.

Policy/Criteria

I. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that obstetrical home health services are **medically necessary** for members/enrollees meeting the following criteria:

A. *Obstetrical Nurse Assessment*
An obstetrical nurse assessment is considered **medically necessary** when provided with any of the services listed in B to J.

B. *Metoclopramide or Ondansetron Infusion Therapy*
See LA.CP.MP.34 Hyperemesis Gravidarum Treatment policy for medical necessity guidelines for metoclopramide or ondansetron therapy.

If meeting criteria per policy, home visits are considered **medically necessary** for the same period as the infusion therapy is approved, generally up to 7 days of therapy based on clinical information.

C. *Hydration Therapy – 1 to 4 liters*
Hydration therapy is **medically necessary** for members/enrollees who could benefit from close surveillance for the onset of dehydration. Examples of diagnoses include:
1. Hyperemesis gravidarum;
2. Malabsorption;
3. Diagnosis, such as flu or GI virus, which impairs the patient's ability to maintain fluid and/or food in the system.

A course of up to 7 days at a time is considered medically necessary.

D. ***Diabetes in Pregnancy Clinical Management***
Diabetes in pregnancy clinical management is **medically necessary** for pregnant members/enrollees with a diagnosis of Type 2 non-insulin dependent diabetes in pregnancy, or non-insulin dependent gestational diabetes.

One visit is considered medically necessary for diabetes in pregnancy clinical management.

E. ***Obstetrical Diabetes Management - Daily Insulin Injections or Insulin pump***
Obstetrical diabetes management is **medically necessary** for pregnant members/enrollees requiring insulin administration.

An initial course of up to 7 days is considered medically necessary. Additional courses of up to 7 day spans are considered medically necessary until the member/enrollee is able to self-manage blood sugar and insulin administration.

F. ***Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy Management for Gestational Hypertension***
Home visits for management of gestational hypertension are **medically necessary** for members/enrollees with one of the following:
1. Elevated or unstable blood pressure without proteinuria~~; or~~
2. Member/enrollee who could benefit from education and surveillance for the potential onset of hypertension. Categories of such members/enrollees could include:
   a. Previous episode of hypertension during previous pregnancy;
   b. Chronic hypertension;
   c. Multiple gestation;
   d. Diabetes.

An initial visit is considered medically necessary.

G. ***Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy Management for Preeclampsia***
Home visits for management of preeclampsia are **medically necessary** for pregnant members/enrollees who are diagnosed with preeclampsia *without severe features*, meeting all of the following:
1. Blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg systolic or ≥ 90 mm Hg diastolic on two occasions at least 4 hours apart after 20 weeks gestation in a ~~woman~~ member/enrollee with a previously normal blood pressure;
2. Proteinuria demonstrated by one or more of the following:
   a. ≥ 300 mg per 24-hour urine collection (or this amount extrapolated from a timed collection); ~~or~~
   b. Protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 0.3 mg; ~~protein/mg creatinine; or~~
   c. Dipstick reading of ≥2+ (30 mg/dL) (used only if other quantitative methods not available).

An initial home visit, with additional phone or virtual follow up as needed, is~~are~~ considered medically necessary.

H. ***Preterm Labor Management Program***
The preterm labor management program is **medically necessary** for pregnant members/enrollees diagnosed with preterm labor. Early signs and symptoms of preterm labor can include menstrual-like cramping; mild, irregular contractions; low back ache; pressure sensation in the vagina; or vaginal discharge of mucus, which may be clear, pink, or slightly bloody.

An initial home visit, with additional virtual~~phone~~ follow up as needed, is~~are~~ considered medically necessary for assessment and education. Ongoing visits are considered not medically necessary.

I. ***Dietary Analysis***
A dietary analysis is **medically necessary** for members/enrollees with a diagnosis of obesity or malnutrition.

J. ***Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate (Makena) Administration Nursing Visit***
The hydroxyprogesterone caproate nurse administration and care management program is **medically necessary** for members/enrollees ~~who meet the criteria for hydroxyprogesterone caproate per CP.PHAR.14 and~~ who require weekly home nursing visit due to any of the following circumstances:

1. High risk of non-compliance based on an identified concern or previous noncompliance;
2. Member/enrollee is on restricted activity and weekly travel to the doctor's office for injections is potentially harmful;
3. Member/enrollee is physically unable to make weekly trips for injections or does not have adequate access to reliable transportation (either personal or through a transportation benefit).

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate nurse administration in the home is medically necessary for as many weeks as hydroxyprogesterone caproate has been approved.

II. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that the following services provided by a home health vendor are considered **not medically necessary**:

A. Betamethasone therapy via multiple repeat courses or intermittent injections;
B. Multiple gestation management (refer to individual program for identified risk factor);
C. Continuous heparin infusion therapy;
D. Patient-administered nonstress test or fetal heart rate monitoring;
E. Gestational diabetes clinical management program for oral medications;
F. Preterm prelabor rupture of membranes (PPROM) management.

Background
Optum Obsterical~~Women's Health~~ (OB) Homecare includes risk assessment and education for identifying pregnant individuals~~women~~ at risk for complications, case management and homecare services for high-risk pregnancies. Obstetrical homecare services include providers,

diagnostics, devices and timely and actionable information that help individualswomen make bettersmarter healthcare decisions.

Medically Necessary Services:

Diabetes in Pregnancy Clinical Management

Although universal screening criteria for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) has not been established, the 100g oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) has most often been used to diagnose gestational diabetes according to the Carpenter and Coustan or National Diabetes Data Group criteria.[14] In 2008, the landmark Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes (HAPO) study established a relationship between pregnancy outcomes and values on a 75g OGTT (HAPO Study Cooperative Research Group, 2008).[15] The World Health Organization, American Diabetic Association (ADA), and the Endocrine Society of the USA endorse the 75g OGTT diagnostic criteria proposed by the International Association of Diabetes and Pregnancy Study Groups (IADPSG), which was based on data from the HAPO study.[14]

Gestational Hypertension Management

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) Task Force on Hypertension in Pregnancy recommends that patients with gestational hypertension or preeclampsia without severe features monitor blood pressure twice weekly, self-monitor fetal movement daily, and have platelet counts and liver enzymes assessed weekly, although they do not specifically mention outpatient versus inpatient care (ACOG Hypertension Taskforce, 2013).[2] Few studies have evaluated whether outpatient care is a viable option for preeclamptic patients, although two small studies found positive results.[19] In addition, a systematic review of three studies found no difference in clinical outcomes for mothers or babies receiving care in antenatal day units versus inpatient care.[13] The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence recommends outpatient management of preeclampsia and hypertension in pregnancy for mild and moderate hypertension, up to 159/109 mm Hg. ACOG recommends ambulatory management at home as an option for women with gestational hypertension or preeclampsia without severe features requiring frequent fetal and maternal evaluation. Hospitalization is recommended for individuals with severe features and for individuals in whom adherence to frequent evaluation may be a concern.[23]

Preterm Labor Management

There is little research on the management of patientswomen after an episode of preterm labor. One underpowered study found no benefit to hospital care versus discharge home in the proportion of deliveries ≥36 weeks.[8] It is thus recommended that the decision to manage a an individualwoman with preterm labor as an inpatient or outpatient should be made on a case by case basis, in conjunction with factors such as cervical dilation, vaginal bleeding, fetal status and travel time to the appropriate level of care facility.[8]

Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate (Makena) Administration Nursing Visit

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) released athe following statement on 17p Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate (October 25, 2019) noting the following: "Consideration for offering 17p to patientswomen at risk of recurrent preterm birth should take into account the body of evidence for progesterone supplementation, the values and preferences of the pregnant womanpatient, the resources available, and the setting in which the intervention will be implemented. Additional information from planned meta-analysis and secondary analyses

will need to be evaluated to assess the impact this intervention has on ~~women~~ individuals at risk of recurrent preterm birth in the United States.

ACOG recognizes that the PROLONG clinical trial evaluating 17p in patients with a history of a prior spontaneous singleton preterm delivery, demonstrated no statistical difference in the co-primary outcome of preterm birth less than 35 0/7 weeks of gestation and neonatal composite index. Similarly, the rate of preterm birth less than 37 and less than 32 weeks were not different. No other differences in perinatal or maternal outcomes were detected. ACOG also understands that the authors suggest that the study was underpowered to assess treatment efficacy and that due to previous treatment guidelines, there may have been an unintentional selection bias."

More recently, ACOG released ~~a~~the following statement on the FDA proposal to withdraw 17p ~~noting~~:[28]
"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) this week proposed that Makena (hydroxyprogesterone caproate injection [17-OHPC]) and generic equivalents be withdrawn from the market. As of now, Makena and its approved generic equivalents will remain on the market until the manufacturers decide to voluntarily remove the drugs or the FDA commissioner mandates removal.

"At this time, ACOG recommendations remain unchanged, as outlined in the Oct 2019 Practice advisory and ACOG's standing clinical guidance, "Prediction and Prevention of Preterm Birth". Current guidelines in the United States recommend the use of progesterone supplementation in ~~women~~individuals with prior spontaneous preterm birth. Consideration for offering 17-OHPC to ~~women~~patients at risk of recurrent preterm birth should continue to take into account the body of evidence for progesterone supplementation, the values and preferences of the ~~pregnant woman~~patient and the resources available."[28]

Not Medically Necessary Services:
Betamethasone therapy via intermittent injections
ACOG recommends a single course of corticosteroids for ~~women~~individuals with premature~~term~~ prelabor rupture of membranes (PPROM) between 24 and 34 weeks, as it reduces the risk of neonatal mortality, respiratory distress syndrome, intraventricular hemorrhage and necrotizing enterocolitis. However, ACOG does not recommend multiple repeated injections as weekly administration is associated with lower birthweight and head circumference. A Cochrane meta-review of repeat doses of antenatal corticosteroids states that there was lower incidence of respiratory distress and serious infant health problems in the first few weeks after birth, but no evidence of harm or benefit in early childhood. Furthermore,as ACOG noted, repeat doses of corticosteroids were associated with lower birthweight and head circumference, ~~as ACOG noted, although~~even though these reductions were small. Crowther and colleagues conclude by recommending further research on the long term benefits and risks of repeat doses of antenatal corticosteroids for the ~~woman and~~ infant into adulthood.[12,16]

Preterm Prelabor Rupture of Membranes Management
A Cochrane systematic review of two small studies concludes that the majority of ~~women~~ patients should be managed in the hospital after PPROM.[1] Although the two studies suggest that outcomes are similar between women and babies managed at home or inpatient, the evidence is not sufficient to make a recommendation regarding the safety of home care for PPROM.[1] An

additional small study of 187 patients with PPROM indicated conventional hospitalization as the treatment of choice when compared to home management especially in the presence of PPROM before 26 weeks, non-cephalic fetal presentation and oligoamnios.[29] ACOG sites the Cochrane review~~ACOG sites the same studies~~ and also notes that the evidence is insufficient, adding that the increased risk of sudden infection and umbilical cord compression with PPROM make hospital surveillance the appropriate management choice.[5]

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2020, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only and may not support medical necessity. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

ICD-10-CM Codes	Description
A09	Infectious gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified
D69.59	Other secondary thrombocytopenia
E86.0	Dehydration
K90.49	Malabsorption due to intolerance, not elsewhere classified
O10.011- through O10.019	Pre-existing essential hypertension complicating pregnancy
O10.411- through O01.419	Pre-existing secondary hypertension complicating pregnancy
O10.911- through O10.919	Unspecified pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy
O11.1- through O11.9	Pre-existing hypertension with pre-eclampsia
O14.00- through O14.03	Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia
O16.1- through O16.9	Unspecified maternal hypertension
O21.0- through O21.9	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy
O24.410- through O24.419	Gestational diabetes mellitus in pregnancy
O25.10- through O25.13	Malnutrition in pregnancy
O60.00- through O60.03	Preterm labor without delivery
O99.210- through O99.213	Obesity complicating pregnancy

HCPCS Codes	Optum specific program codes
S9123	Nursing care, in the home; by registered nurse, per hour (use for general nursing care only, not to be used when CPT codes 99500-99602 can be used)
S9140	Diabetic management program, follow up-visit to non-MD provider
S9208	Home management of preterm labor, includes administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem (do not use this code with any home infusion per diem code)
S9211	Home management of gestational hypertension, includes administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem (do not use this code with any home infusion per diem code)
S9213	Home management of preeclampsia, includes administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem (do not use this code with any home infusion per diem code)
S9214	Home management of gestational diabetes, includes administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem (do not use this code with any home infusion per diem code)
S9374	Home infusion therapy, hydration therapy; one liter per day, administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem
S9375	Home infusion therapy, hydration therapy; more than one liter but no more than two liters per day, administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem
S9376	Home infusion therapy, hydration therapy; more than two liters but no more than three liters per day, administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem
S9377	Home infusion therapy, hydration therapy; more than three liters per day, administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies ~~and equipment~~ (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem
S9470	Nutritional counseling, dietician visit
S9560	Home injectable therapy; hormonal therapy (e.g., leuprolide, goserelin), including administrative services, professional pharmacy services, care coordination, and all necessary supplies and equipment (drugs and nursing visits coded separately), per diem

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Converted corporate to local policy.	12/1/2020	
Annual review. Updated table of contents. Corrected A. to state that it is medically necessary with services in A-J, not A-K. References reviewed and updated. Specialist review. Changed "Last Review Date" in the header to "Date of Last Review" and "Date" in revision log to "Revision Date". Added "and may not support medical necessity" to coding implications. Added info in Background regarding ACOG's Statement on FDA Proposal to Withdraw 17p Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate. Note added to HCPCS S9123 regarding CPT usage.	2/22	
Annual review completed. Added "without proteinuria" to I. F.1. Changed "woman" to "member/enrollee" in I.G.1. Added "demonstrated by one or more of the following" to I.G.2. for clarity. Added "≥" to I.G.2.c. Minor rewording with no clinical significance. Background updated. References reviewed and updated. Removed references to CP.PHAR.14 in I.J. due to MCO manual- The MCO shall cover 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17P) without the requirement of prior authorization when substantiated by an appropriate diagnosis and all of the following criteria are met: ϖ Current pregnancy with a history of pre-term delivery before 37 weeks gestation; ϖ No symptoms of pre-term in the current pregnancy; ϖ Current singleton pregnancy; and ϖ Treatment initiation between 16 weeks 0 days and 23 weeks 6 days gestation	1/23	

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Important reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. LHCC makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable LHCC administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by LHCC. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. LHCC retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members/enrollees. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members/enrollees. Members/enrollees should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom LHCC has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of LHCC.

members/enrollees and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members/enrollees and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members/enrollees and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.