Transcatheter closure of a patent ductus arteriosus using an FDA-approved device may be considered **MEDICALLY NECESSARY**.

Transcatheter closure of a patent ductus arteriosus using other non–FDA-approved devices is **INVESTIGATIONAL**.

**Prior Authorization Information**

**Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS)**
Prior authorization is **NOT** required.

**Commercial Members: PPO, and Indemnity**
Prior authorization is **NOT** required.

**Medicare Members: HMO Blue℠**
Prior authorization is **NOT** required.

**Medicare Members: PPO Blue℠**
Prior authorization is **NOT** required.

**CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD-9 Codes**

The following codes are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an
individual member. A draft of future ICD-10 Coding related to this document, as it might look today, is included below for your reference.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

### CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93582</td>
<td>Percutaneous transcatheter closure of patent ductus arteriosus</td>
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### ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-9 codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>747.0</td>
<td>Patent ductus arteriosus</td>
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### ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q25.0</td>
<td>Patent ductus arteriosus</td>
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### Description

The ductus arteriosus is the vascular remnant of the left sixth aortic arch, connecting the main pulmonary artery to the aorta. A patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is the persistent opening of the channel beyond its expected time of closure during the first few days of life. Symptoms are related to the size of the ductus; a large non-restrictive ductus with a left to right shunt can cause cardiac failure, while small restrictive PDAs are associated with an increased risk of infective endarteritis. Because of the twin threats of heart failure or endarteritis, it is recommended that all PDAs that persist after the age of 2 years be surgically closed with ligation or division of the PDA.

Open surgical treatment of the PDA is a low-risk procedure if performed electively. However, over the past several decades there has been interest in developing a catheter-based technique to close PDAs, thus eliminating the need for general anesthesia, a thoracotomy, and an extended hospital stay and convalescence. A number of devices have been developed for this purpose.

In 2003, the Amplatzer Duct Occluder received FDA approval, with the specific indication for non-surgical closure of patent ductus arteriosus. This device is a self-expandable device made from a Nitinol wire mesh and polyester fabric. As the occluder is implanted, it expands outward, and the wires push against the wall of the ductus. The polyester fabric induces thrombosis, which closes the communication.

### Summary

The use of percutaneous closure devices has become the procedure of choice for closure of patent ductus arteriosus in suitable patients. The evidence base for percutaneous closure of PDAs consists of a large number of case series that report high success rates with low rates of adverse events. A few non-randomized comparative trials compare outcomes of different devices, but these are not adequately rigorous to form conclusions. Because percutaneous closure achieves high success rates and avoids the morbidity of open surgery, this technique may be considered medically necessary.

### Policy History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/2014</td>
<td>Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes, effective 10/2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2014</td>
<td>Updated to add new CPT code 93582 and remove deleted code 37204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1/12</td>
<td>New policy describing ongoing coverage and non-coverage</td>
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References

5. Amplatzer Duct Occluder: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness.