INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
The following Coverage Policy applies to health benefit plans administered by Cigna companies. Coverage Policies are intended to provide guidance in interpreting certain standard Cigna benefit plans. Please note, the terms of a customer's particular benefit plan document [Group Service Agreement, Evidence of Coverage, Certificate of Coverage, Summary Plan Description (SPD) or similar plan document] may differ significantly from the standard benefit plans upon which these Coverage Policies are based. For example, a customer's benefit plan document may contain a specific exclusion related to a topic addressed in a Coverage Policy. In the event of a conflict, a customer's benefit plan document always supersedes the information in the Coverage Policies. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan document. Coverage determinations in each specific instance require consideration of 1) the terms of the applicable benefit plan document in effect on the date of service; 2) any applicable laws/regulations; 3) any relevant collateral source materials including Coverage Policies and; 4) the specific facts of the particular situation. Coverage Policies relate exclusively to the administration of health benefit plans. Coverage Policies are not recommendations for treatment and should never be used as treatment guidelines. In certain markets, delegated vendor guidelines may be used to support medical necessity and other coverage determinations. Proprietary information of Cigna. Copyright ©2014 Cigna

Coverage Policy

Routine foot care, including the paring and removing of corns and calluses or trimming of nails, is specifically excluded under some benefit plans. Please refer to the applicable benefit plan document to determine benefit availability and the terms, conditions and limitations of coverage.

Whether or not the plan language excludes coverage for routine foot care, Cigna covers foot care services as medically necessary when EITHER of the following criteria is met:

- The foot care services that are associated with systemic conditions that are significant enough to result in severe circulatory insufficiency and/or areas of desensitization in the lower extremities, including, but not limited to, ANY of the following:
  - diabetes mellitus
  - peripheral vascular disease
  - peripheral neuropathy

- Evaluation/debridement of mycotic nails, in the absence of a systemic condition, when BOTH of the following conditions are met:
  - There is pain or secondary infection resulting from the thickening and dystrophy of the infected toenail plate.
  - If ambulatory, there is pain to a degree that there is difficulty walking and/or abnormality of gait.
General Background

Services that are considered routine foot care include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- trimming, cutting, clipping or debriding of nails
- paring, trimming or removal of corns and calluses

The above treatments may be considered medically necessary in the presence of certain medical conditions that involve impaired peripheral circulation and loss of protective sensation. The provision of foot care procedures such as those listed above, by individuals who are not medical professionals, can present a hazard to patients with certain disease processes. If such a procedure does present a hazard to the patient due to the disease process, it is no longer considered routine. Certain conditions that are associated with impaired peripheral circulation and neuropathy may increase the risk for lower extremity ulcers and amputations. Examples of underlying conditions that may justify the medical necessity for routine foot care include, but are not limited to:

- diabetes
- peripheral neuropathy
- arteriosclerosis obliterans (e.g., arteriosclerosis of the extremities, occlusive peripheral arteriosclerosis)
- Buerger’s disease (i.e., thromboangiitis obliterans)
- chronic thrombophlebitis

The risk factors for diabetic foot disease, foot ulcers and amputation of the foot include peripheral neuropathy, peripheral vascular disease, previous ulceration, and foot deformity. Poor glycemic control, absence of foot care education, other diabetic complications, and poor foot care resulting from other physical and psychological disabilities, or from socioeconomic conditions, also contribute to risk of diabetic foot disease. Peripheral neuropathy of the lower extremities results in loss of protective sensation. This may occur alone or in combination with peripheral vascular disease. Adequate blood supply is essential for healing of a foot ulcer.

Early management and identification of risk factors for ulcers and amputations are keys to the prevention or delay of the onset of these problems. Early management of the patient with diabetes includes education to increase the patient’s knowledge about foot care, self-monitoring and examination of the feet, hygiene, protective footwear, when to seek care from a health professional, and the consequences of neglecting foot care. In addition, it is recommended that diabetic patients receive a comprehensive foot examination annually and that a visual inspection of the patient’s feet be conducted at each visit. The examination should include assessment of protective sensation, foot structure and biomechanics, vascular status and skin integrity (Mayfield, et al., 2004). Individuals at high risk should be evaluated more frequently. Examination of the low-risk foot should include (Mayfield, et al., 2004):

- evaluation of neurological status, including a quantitative somatosensory threshold test, using the Semmes-Weinstein 5.07 (10 gram) monofilament
- evaluation for peripheral vascular disease, including history for claudication and assessment of pedal pulses
- evaluation of skin integrity, in particular the areas between toes and under the metatarsal heads
- assessment of the foot for erythema, warmth, or callus formation
- evaluation for bony deformities, limitation in joint mobility, and problems with gait and balance

A high-risk patient is identified with the presence of one or more of the following (National Diabetes Education Program [NDEP]):

- loss of protective sensation
- absent pedal pulses
- foot deformity
- history of foot ulcer
- prior amputation
A mycotic nail, or onychomycosis, is a fungal nail infection. The symptoms include thickening and yellowing of nails. In severe conditions, the nail may come loose from the nail bed and a secondary infection may develop. Debridement of these toenails may be warranted in the presence of secondary infection and pain to a degree that ambulation is limited.

Treatment of symptomatic diseases and medical conditions of the feet is not considered routine foot care, and treatment of these conditions is generally considered medically necessary. These diseases and medical conditions may include:

- bursitis
- heel spur
- sprain/strain of the foot
- bunion
- hammer toe
- plantar fasciitis
- neuroma
- ingrown toenail
- infections
- warts, including plantar warts

Summary
Risk factors for foot ulcers include the presence of diabetic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, and peripheral vascular disease. Preventive measures for foot ulcers include education to increase the patient's knowledge about foot care, self-monitoring and examination of the feet, hygiene, protective footwear, when to seek care from a health professional, and the consequences of neglecting foot care. Foot examinations and appropriate foot care are considered a standard of care for patients with these conditions.

Coding/Billing Information

Note: 1) This list of codes may not be all-inclusive.
2) Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement

Covered when medically necessary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT® Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11055</td>
<td>Paring or cutting of benign hyperkeratotic skin lesion (e.g. corn or callus); single lesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11056</td>
<td>Paring or cutting of benign hyperkeratotic skin lesion (e.g. corn or callus); two to four lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11057</td>
<td>Paring or cutting of benign hyperkeratotic skin lesion (e.g. corn or callus); more than four lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11719</td>
<td>Trimming of nondystrophic nails, any number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11720</td>
<td>Debridement of nail(s) by any method(s); 1 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11721</td>
<td>Debridelement of nail(s) by any method(s); 6 or more</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G0127</td>
<td>Trimming of dystrophic nails, any number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0247</td>
<td>Routine foot care by a physician of a diabetic patient with diabetic sensory neuropathy resulting in a loss of protective sensation (LOPS) to include, the local care of superficial wounds (i.e. superficial to muscle and fascia) and at least the following if present: (1) local care of superficial wounds, (2) debridement of corns and calluses, and (3) trimming and debridement of nails</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Routine foot care; removal and/or trimming of corns, calluses and/or nails and preventive maintenance in specific medical conditions (e.g., diabetes), per visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-9-CM Diagnosis Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>Dermatophytosis of nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249.00 – 249.01</td>
<td>Secondary diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>250.00-250.93</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337.00</td>
<td>Idiopathic peripheral autonomic neuropathy, unspecified</td>
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<tr>
<td>337.09</td>
<td>Other idiopathic peripheral autonomic neuropathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356.0 - 356.9</td>
<td>Hereditary and idiopathic peripheral neuropathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357.2</td>
<td>Polyneuropathy in diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440.20-440.29</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of native arteries of the extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443.0 - 443.9</td>
<td>Other peripheral vascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681.10 – 681.11</td>
<td>Cellulitis and abscess of finger and toe; toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719.7</td>
<td>Other and unspecified disorders of joint; difficulty in walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>729.5</td>
<td>Other disorders of soft tissues; pain in limb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>781.2</td>
<td>Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems; abnormality of gait</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes (Effective 10/01/2014)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B35.1</td>
<td>Tinea unguium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E08.00-E08.9</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>E09.00-E09.9</td>
<td>Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>E10.10-E10.9</td>
<td>Type 1 diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>E11.00-E11.9</td>
<td>Type 2 diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>E13.00-E13.9</td>
<td>Other specified diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>G60.0-G60.9</td>
<td>Hereditary and idiopathic neuropathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>G90.09</td>
<td>Other idiopathic peripheral autonomic neuropathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.201-I70.299</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of native arteries of extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.301-I70.399</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of unspecified type of bypass graft(s) of the extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.401-I70.499</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of autologous vein bypass graft(s) of the extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.501-I70.599</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of nonautologous biological bypass graft(s) of the extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.601-I70.699</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of nonbiological bypass graft(s) of the extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.701-I70.799</td>
<td>Atherosclerosis of other type of bypass graft(s) of the extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>I70.92</td>
<td>Chronic total occlusion of artery of the extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I73.00-I73.9</td>
<td>Other peripheral vascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I79.1</td>
<td>Aortitis in diseases classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I79.8</td>
<td>Other disorders of arteries, arterioles and capillaries in diseases classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L03.031-L03.039  Cellulitis of toe
L03.041-L03.049  Acute lymphangitis of toe
M79.671-M79.676  Pain in foot
R26.2  Difficulty in walking, not elsewhere classified
R26.89  Other abnormalities of gait and mobility
R26.9  Unspecified abnormalities of gait and mobility


References


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