



MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT

Ohio Medicaid

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Peroral Endoscopic Myotomy-OH MCD-MM-1245	05/01/2024
Policy Type	
MEDICAL	

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A. Subject

Peroral Endoscopic Myotomy

B. Background

Achalasia (ie, failure to relax) is a rare esophageal disorder that affects about 1 in every 100,000 people. The major symptom of achalasia is usually difficulty with swallowing. Most people are diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 60 years. Achalasia occurs when nerves in the esophagus become damaged. As a result, the esophagus becomes paralyzed and dilated over time and eventually loses the ability to squeeze food down into the stomach. Although the condition cannot be cured, the symptoms can usually be controlled with treatment. Treatments for achalasia include oral medications, dilation or stretching of the esophagus, surgery (open and laparoscopic), endoscopic surgery, and injection of muscle-relaxing medicines (botulinum toxin) directly into the esophagus.

Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) is a procedure developed in Japan that is performed with the patient under general anesthesia. POEM differs from traditional laparoscopic surgery, which involves the complete division of both the longitudinal and circular lower esophageal muscle layers. The POEM procedure is performed in 4 steps: 1) mucosal incision/entry into the submucosa, 2) creation of a submucosal tunnel, 3) myotomy, and 4) closure of the mucosal incision. Studies suggest that POEM can achieve results comparable to or even better than those of pneumatic dilation and surgical myotomy with similar safety. However, POEM is a newer procedure, and knowledge of its long-term outcome is limited.

POEM is a form of natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery. The procedure is performed perorally, without any incisions in the chest or abdomen. The advantage of this approach is to reduce procedure-related pain and return patients to regular activities sooner than surgeries requiring external incisions.

C. Definitions

- **Achalasia** – A rare disorder making it difficult for food and liquid to pass from the swallowing tube connecting the mouth and stomach. In achalasia, nerve cells in the esophagus degenerate. As a result, the lower end of the esophagus, the lower esophageal sphincter (LES), fails to open to allow food into the stomach, leading to complications (eg, coughing, choking, aspiration pneumonia, ulceration, and weight loss). There are three different achalasia types:
 - **Type I** – Characterized by minimal esophageal pressurization, this type is associated with the incomplete relaxation of the LES, a lack of mobility (contraction and relaxation), and a small amount of pressure built up in the esophagus.
 - **Type II** – Indicated by esophageal compression, this type is considered more severe with a more massive compression in the esophagus, often caused by the failure to relax and the build-up of pressure in the esophagus, typically from food.

- **Type III** – With spasms that result in sudden, abnormal squeezing of the esophagus and the LES, this type is the most severe and can also elicit the most serious symptoms (eg, chest pains that may mimic those of a heart attack and spasms that can wake a person from sleep).
- **Eckardt Symptom Score** – The grading system most frequently used for the evaluation of symptoms, stages, and efficacy of achalasia treatment. It attributes points (0 to 3 points) for four symptoms of the disease (dysphagia, regurgitation, chest pain, and weight loss), with scores ranging from zero to twelve.
- **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)** – A chronic disorder that occurs when stomach bile or acid flows into the esophagus and irritates the lining.
- **Laparoscopic Heller Myotomy (LHM)** – A minimally invasive surgical procedure used to treat achalasia.
- **Pneumatic Balloon Dilation (PD)** – An endoscopic therapy for achalasia. An air-filled cylinder-shaped balloon disrupts the muscle fibers of the lower esophageal sphincter, which is too tight in patients with achalasia.

D. Policy

- I. CareSource considers the POEM procedure to be medically necessary when **ALL** of the following clinical criteria are met:
 - A. The member has a diagnosis of primary achalasia, types I, II, or III.
 - B. POEM is being proposed after the member has tried and failed conventional therapy, including pneumatic dilation or is not a surgical candidate for Heller myotomy.
 - C. Eckardt symptom score is greater than or equal to 3.
 - D. There is no history of previous open surgery of the stomach or esophagus.
- II. Members 18 years or younger should be reviewed for medical necessity.
- III. POEM for any other indication is considered experimental, investigational, and unproven.
- IV. Contraindications for this procedure are as follows:
 - A. severe erosive esophagitis
 - B. significant coagulation disorders
 - C. liver cirrhosis with portal hypertension
 - D. severe pulmonary disease
 - E. esophageal malignancy
 - F. prior therapy that may compromise the integrity of the esophageal mucosa or lead to submucosal fibrosis, including recent esophageal surgery, radiation, endoscopic mucosal resection, or radiofrequency ablation
- V. Previous therapies for achalasia (eg, PD, botulinum toxin injection, or LHM) are not contraindications to POEM.

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

VI. Members receiving POEM should be made aware there is a high risk in developing GERD and will need to be advised of management considerations prior to undergoing the procedure.

E. Conditions of Coverage
N/A

F. Related Policies/Rules
N/A

G. Review/Revision History

DATE		ACTION
Date Issued	03/30/2022	New policy
Date Revised	02/15/2023	Age requirement of 18 years or younger removed as a hard limit per ODM.
	02/14/2024	Annual review: title has been altered to remove the acronym, editorial changes to policy document language, deleted POEM definition, changed reflux esophagitis in Section D.V. to GERD to match LCD, and updated references. Approved at Committee.
Date Effective	05/01/2024	
Date Archived		

H. References

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Independent medical review – March 2022

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