



MASSACHUSETTS

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Medical Policy

Enhanced External Counterpulsation (EECP) for Chronic Stable Angina or Congestive Heart Failure

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Policy Number: 649

BCBSA Reference Number: 2.02.06 (For Plan internal use only)

Related Policies

- Transmyocardial Revascularization, #[651](#)

Policy

Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity

Enhanced external counterpulsation is **INVESTIGATIONAL** for all indications, including but not limited to, treatment of chronic stable angina pectoris, congestive heart failure, erectile dysfunction, or ischemic stroke.

Prior Authorization Information

Inpatient

- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization **IS REQUIRED** for all products if the procedure is performed **inpatient**.

Outpatient

- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization **might be required** if the procedure is performed **outpatient**.

	Outpatient
Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)	This is not a covered service.
Commercial PPO and Indemnity	This is not a covered service.

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes

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.

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

CPT Codes

There is no specific CPT code for this service.

HCPCS Codes

HCPCS codes:	Code Description
G0166	External counterpulsation, per treatment session

Description

Enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP) uses timed, sequential inflation of pressure cuffs on the calves, thighs, and buttocks to augment diastolic pressure, decrease left ventricular afterload, and increase venous return. The proposed mechanism of action is the augmentation of diastolic pressure by displacement of a volume of blood backward into the coronary arteries during diastole when the heart is in a state of relaxation and resistance in the coronary arteries is at a minimum. The resulting increase in coronary artery perfusion pressure may enhance coronary collateral development or increase flow through existing collaterals. Also, when the left ventricular contracts, it faces reduced aortic counterpressure, because the counterpulsation has somewhat emptied the aorta. EECP has been primarily investigated as a treatment for chronic stable angina.

Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation is a more familiar, invasive form of counterpulsation that is used as a method of temporary circulatory assistance for the ischemic heart, often after acute myocardial infarction. In contrast, EECP is thought to provide a permanent effect on the heart by enhancing the coronary collateral development. A full course of therapy usually consists of 35 one-hour treatments, which may be offered once or twice daily, usually 5 days a week. The multiple components of the procedure include the use of the device itself, finger plethysmography to follow the blood flow, continuous electrocardiograms to trigger inflation and deflation, and optional use of pulse oximetry to measure oxygen saturation before and after treatment.

Summary

Description

Enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP) is a noninvasive treatment used to augment diastolic pressure, decrease left ventricular afterload, and increase venous return. EECP has been studied primarily as a treatment for individuals with refractory angina and heart failure.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have chronic stable angina who receive enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP), the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs), observational studies, and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, morbid events, and functional outcomes. There is a single-blind RCT that includes clinical outcomes, and it reported benefit on only 1 of 4 main angina outcomes. Additional small RCTs have reported changes in physiologic measures associated with EECP but did not provide relevant evidence on clinical efficacy. Because of the variable natural history of angina, the multiple confounding variables for cardiac outcomes, and the potential for a placebo effect, more RCT evidence is needed. Observational studies, including registry studies with large numbers of patients, add little to determinations of efficacy. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have heart failure who receive EECP, the evidence includes RCTs, observational studies, and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, morbid events, and functional outcomes. One RCT that reported on clinical outcomes found a modest benefit with EECP on some outcomes but not others. A second RCT reported improvements on the 6-minute walk test with EECP but had methodologic limitations; RCT findings ultimately proved inconclusive. The observational studies

on EECF in heart failure have limited ability to inform the evidence on EECF due to the multiple confounding variables for cardiac outcomes and the potential for a placebo effect. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have other conditions related to ischemia or vascular dysfunction who receive EECF, the evidence includes RCTs, registry studies, and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, morbid events, and functional outcomes. An RCT assessed use of EECF for treatment of central retinal artery occlusion and failed to find clinical benefit. Registry studies of erectile function have reported improvements for some outcomes with EECF but design shortcomings limit conclusions drawn. EECF has also been used to treat acute ischemic stroke, but the evidence base is not robust. EECF has been used in several small RCTs to treat type 2 diabetes. Reported follow-up was short-term, and trials had methodologic limitations. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

Date	Action
8/2024	Annual policy review. Policy updated with literature review through March 12, 2024; references added; Policy statement unchanged.
9/2023	Clarified coding information.
7/2023	Annual policy review. References updated. Policy statements unchanged.
6/2022	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
6/2021	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2021	Medicare information removed. See MP #132 Medicare Advantage Management for local coverage determination and national coverage determination reference.
07/2020	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
6/2019	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
10/2016	Annual policy review. New references added.
7/2014	Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes, effective 10/2015.
4/2014	Annual policy review. New references added.
11/2011-4/2012	Medical policy ICD 10 remediation: Formatting, editing and coding updates. No changes to policy statements.
4/2011	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Cardiology and Pulmonology. No changes to policy statements.
4/2010	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Cardiology and Pulmonology. No changes to policy statements.
4/2010	Annual policy review. No changes to policy statements.
4/2009	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Cardiology and Pulmonology. No changes to policy statements.
1/2009	Annual policy review. No changes to policy statements.
8/2008	Annual policy review. No changes to policy statements.
4/2008	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Cardiology and Pulmonology. No changes to policy statements.
4/2007	Reviewed - Medical Policy Group - Cardiology and Pulmonology. No changes to policy statements.

Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies

Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:

[Medical Policy Terms of Use](#)

[Managed Care Guidelines](#)

[Indemnity/PPO Guidelines](#)

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