



MASSACHUSETTS

Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts is an Independent Licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

Medical Policy

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

Table of Contents

- [Policy: Commercial](#)
- [Coding Information](#)
- [Information Pertaining to All Policies](#)
- [Policy: Medicare](#)
- [Description](#)
- [References](#)
- [Authorization Information](#)
- [Policy History](#)

Policy Number: 649

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

Related Policies

- Progenitor Cell Therapy for the Treatment of Damaged Myocardium Due to Ischemia, #[652](#)
- 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

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Coding

ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes:	Code Description
I20.8	Other forms of angina pectoris
I20.1	Angina pectoris with documented spasm
I20.9	Angina pectoris, unspecified
I25.111	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.118	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.119	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.701	Atherosclerosis of coronary artery bypass graft(s), unspecified, with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.708	Atherosclerosis of coronary artery bypass graft(s), unspecified, with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.709	Atherosclerosis of coronary artery bypass graft(s), unspecified, with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.711	Atherosclerosis of autologous vein coronary artery bypass graft(s) with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.718	Atherosclerosis of autologous vein coronary artery bypass graft(s) with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.719	Atherosclerosis of autologous vein coronary artery bypass graft(s) with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.721	Atherosclerosis of autologous artery coronary artery bypass graft(s) with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.728	Atherosclerosis of autologous artery coronary artery bypass graft(s) with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.729	Atherosclerosis of autologous artery coronary artery bypass graft(s) with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.731	Atherosclerosis of nonautologous biological coronary artery bypass graft(s) with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.738	Atherosclerosis of nonautologous biological coronary artery bypass graft(s) with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.739	Atherosclerosis of nonautologous biological coronary artery bypass graft(s) with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.751	Atherosclerosis of native coronary artery of transplanted heart with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.758	Atherosclerosis of native coronary artery of transplanted heart with other forms of angina pectoris

I25.759	Atherosclerosis of native coronary artery of transplanted heart with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.761	Atherosclerosis of bypass graft of coronary artery of transplanted heart with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.768	Atherosclerosis of bypass graft of coronary artery of transplanted heart with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.769	Atherosclerosis of bypass graft of coronary artery of transplanted heart with unspecified angina pectoris
I25.791	Atherosclerosis of other coronary artery bypass graft(s) with angina pectoris with documented spasm
I25.798	Atherosclerosis of other coronary artery bypass graft(s) with other forms of angina pectoris
I25.799	Atherosclerosis of other coronary artery bypass graft(s) with unspecified angina pectoris

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

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 patients with refractory angina and heart failure.

For individuals who have chronic stable angina who receive 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 EECP in heart failure have limited ability to inform the evidence on EECP 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 EECP, the evidence includes RCTs, registry studies, and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, morbid events, and functional outcomes. Two RCTs have assessed use of EECP for treatment of central retinal artery occlusion; both trials had methodologic limitations. Registry studies of erectile function have reported improvements for some outcomes with EECP but design shortcomings limit conclusions drawn. EECP has also been used to treat acute ischemic stroke, but the evidence base is not robust. EECP has been used in a small RCT to treat type 2 diabetes. Reported follow-up was short-term. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

Date	Action
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](#)

References

1. Arora RR, Chou TM, Jain D, et al. The multicenter study of enhanced external counterpulsation (MUST-EECP): effect of EECP on exercise-induced myocardial ischemia and anginal episodes. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* Jun 1999; 33(7): 1833-40. PMID 10362181
2. Arora RR, Chou TM, Jain D, et al. Effects of enhanced external counterpulsation on Health-Related Quality of Life continue 12 months after treatment: a substudy of the Multicenter Study of Enhanced External Counterpulsation. *J Investig Med.* Jan 2002; 50(1): 25-32. PMID 11813825
3. Bondesson SM, Edvinsson ML, Pettersson T, et al. Reduced peripheral vascular reactivity in refractory angina pectoris: Effect of enhanced external counterpulsation. *J Geriatr Cardiol.* Dec 2011; 8(4): 215-23. PMID 22783308
4. Gloekler S, Meier P, de Marchi SF, et al. Coronary collateral growth by external counterpulsation: a randomised controlled trial. *Heart.* Feb 2010; 96(3): 202-7. PMID 19897461
5. Buschmann EE, Utz W, Pagonas N, et al. Improvement of fractional flow reserve and collateral flow by treatment with external counterpulsation (Art.Net.-2 Trial). *Eur J Clin Invest.* Oct 2009; 39(10): 866-75. PMID 19572918
6. Braith RW, Conti CR, Nichols WW, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation improves peripheral artery flow-mediated dilation in patients with chronic angina: a randomized sham-controlled study. *Circulation.* Oct 19 2010; 122(16): 1612-20. PMID 20921442
7. Casey DP, Beck DT, Nichols WW, et al. Effects of enhanced external counterpulsation on arterial stiffness and myocardial oxygen demand in patients with chronic angina pectoris. *Am J Cardiol.* May 15 2011; 107(10): 1466-72. PMID 21420062
8. Shakouri SK, Razavi Z, Eslamian F, et al. Effect of Enhanced External Counterpulsation and Cardiac Rehabilitation on Quality of Life, Plasma Nitric Oxide, Endothelin 1 and High Sensitive CRP in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease: A Pilot Study. *Ann Rehabil Med.* Apr 2015; 39(2): 191-8. PMID 25932415
9. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). External Counterpulsation for Treatment of Chronic Stable Angina Pectoris and Chronic Heart Failure. TEC Assessments. 2005;20;Tab 12.
10. Holubkov R, Kennard ED, Foris JM, et al. Comparison of patients undergoing enhanced external counterpulsation and percutaneous coronary intervention for stable angina pectoris. *Am J Cardiol.* May 15 2002; 89(10): 1182-6. PMID 12008172
11. Shechter M, Matetzky S, Feinberg MS, et al. External counterpulsation therapy improves endothelial function in patients with refractory angina pectoris. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* Dec 17 2003; 42(12): 2090-5. PMID 14680732
12. Feldman AM, Silver MA, Francis GS, et al. Treating heart failure with enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP): design of the Prospective Evaluation of EECP in Heart Failure (PEECH) trial. *J Card Fail.* Apr 2005; 11(3): 240-5. PMID 15812754
13. Feldman AM, Silver MA, Francis GS, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation improves exercise tolerance in patients with chronic heart failure. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* Sep 19 2006; 48(6): 1198-205. PMID 16979005
14. Abbottsmith CW, Chung ES, Varricchione T, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation improves exercise duration and peak oxygen consumption in older patients with heart failure: a subgroup analysis of the PEECH trial. *Congest Heart Fail.* Nov-Dec 2006; 12(6): 307-11. PMID 17170583
15. Rampengan SH, Prihartono J, Siagian M, et al. The Effect of Enhanced External Counterpulsation Therapy and Improvement of Functional Capacity in Chronic Heart Failure patients: a Randomized Clinical Trial. *Acta Med Indones.* Oct 2015; 47(4): 275-82. PMID 26932695
16. Soran O, Kennard ED, Kelsey SF, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation as treatment for chronic angina in patients with left ventricular dysfunction: a report from the International EECP Patient Registry (IEPR). *Congest Heart Fail.* Nov-Dec 2002; 8(6): 297-302. PMID 12461318
17. Lawson WE, Kennard ED, Holubkov R, et al. Benefit and safety of enhanced external counterpulsation in treating coronary artery disease patients with a history of congestive heart failure. *Cardiology.* 2001; 96(2): 78-84. PMID 11740136

18. Lawson WE, Silver MA, Hui JC, et al. Angina patients with diastolic versus systolic heart failure demonstrate comparable immediate and one-year benefit from enhanced external counterpulsation. *J Card Fail.* Feb 2005; 11(1): 61-6. PMID 15704066
19. Vijayaraghavan K, Santora L, Kahn J, et al. New graduated pressure regimen for external counterpulsation reduces mortality and improves outcomes in congestive heart failure: a report from the Cardiomedics External Counterpulsation Patient Registry. *Congest Heart Fail.* May-Jun 2005; 11(3): 147-52. PMID 15947536
20. Soran O, Fleishman B, Demarco T, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation in patients with heart failure: a multicenter feasibility study. *Congest Heart Fail.* Jul-Aug 2002; 8(4): 204-8, 227. PMID 12147943
21. McKenna C, McDaid C, Suekarran S, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation for the treatment of stable angina and heart failure: a systematic review and economic analysis. *Health Technol Assess.* Apr 2009; 13(24): iii-iv, ix-xi, 1-90. PMID 19409154
22. Fraser SG, Adams W. Interventions for acute non-arteritic central retinal artery occlusion. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* Jan 21 2009; (1): CD001989. PMID 19160204
23. Werner D, Michalk F, Harazny J, et al. Accelerated reperfusion of poorly perfused retinal areas in central retinal artery occlusion and branch retinal artery occlusion after a short treatment with enhanced external counterpulsation. *Retina.* Aug 2004; 24(4): 541-7. PMID 15300074
24. Lawson WE, Hui JC, Kennard ED, et al. Effect of enhanced external counterpulsation on medically refractory angina patients with erectile dysfunction. *Int J Clin Pract.* May 2007; 61(5): 757-62. PMID 17493089
25. Han JH, Leung TW, Lam WW, et al. Preliminary findings of external counterpulsation for ischemic stroke patient with large artery occlusive disease. *Stroke.* Apr 2008; 39(4): 1340-3. PMID 18309160
26. Lin S, Liu M, Wu B, et al. External counterpulsation for acute ischaemic stroke. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* Jan 18 2012; 1: CD009264. PMID 22259001
27. Sardina PD, Martin JS, Avery JC, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP) improves biomarkers of glycemic control in patients with non-insulin-dependent type II diabetes mellitus for up to 3 months following treatment. *Acta Diabetol.* Oct 2016; 53(5): 745-52. PMID 27179825
28. Sardina PD, Martin JS, Dzieza WK, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP) decreases advanced glycation end products and proinflammatory cytokines in patients with non-insulin-dependent type II diabetes mellitus for up to 6 months following treatment. *Acta Diabetol.* Oct 2016; 53(5): 753-60. PMID 27278477
29. Fihn SD, Gardin JM, Abrams J, et al. 2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the diagnosis and management of patients with stable ischemic heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines, and the American College of Physicians, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* Dec 18 2012; 60(24): e44-e164. PMID 23182125
30. Fihn SD, Blankenship JC, Alexander KP, et al. 2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS focused update of the guideline for the diagnosis and management of patients with stable ischemic heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines, and the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* Nov 04 2014; 64(18): 1929-49. PMID 25077860
31. Yancy CW, Jessup M, Bozkurt B, et al. 2013 ACCF/AHA guideline for the management of heart failure: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines. *Circulation.* Oct 15 2013; 128(16): e240-327. PMID 23741058
32. Yancy CW, Jessup M, Bozkurt B, et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/HFSA Focused Update of the 2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines and the Heart Failure Society of America. *Circulation.* Aug 08 2017; 136(6): e137-e161. PMID 28455343
33. Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). National Coverage Determination for external counterpulsation (ECP) therapy for severe angina (20.20). 2006; [https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?CALId=185&CalName=PSA+\(Addition+of+ICD-9-CM+600.10%2C+Nodular+prostate+without+urinary+obstruction+and+600.11%2C+with+urinary+obs](https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?CALId=185&CalName=PSA+(Addition+of+ICD-9-CM+600.10%2C+Nodular+prostate+without+urinary+obstruction+and+600.11%2C+with+urinary+obs)

truction%2C+
as+covered+indications)&ExpandComments=n&CommentPeriod=0&NCDId=97&ncdver=2&Coverag
eSelection=N
ational&ncd_id=20.20&ncd_version=2&basket=ncd%2525253A20%2525252E20%2525253A2%2525
253AExternal
+Counterpulsation+%25252528ECP%25252529+for+Severe+Angin&bc=gAAAABAAQEAAA%3D%
3D&. Accessed April 6, 2022.