

Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Blepharoplasty, Eyelid Surgery, and Brow Lift (L36286)

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Contractor Information

Contractor Name	Contract Type	Contract Number	Jurisdiction	State(s)
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02101 - MAC A	J - F	Alaska
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02102 - MAC B	J - F	Alaska
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02201 - MAC A	J - F	Idaho
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02202 - MAC B	J - F	Idaho
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02301 - MAC A	J - F	Oregon
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02302 - MAC B	J - F	Oregon
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02401 - MAC A	J - F	Washington
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	02402 - MAC B	J - F	Washington
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03101 - MAC A	J - F	Arizona
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03102 - MAC B	J - F	Arizona
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03201 - MAC A	J - F	Montana
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03202 - MAC B	J - F	Montana
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03301 - MAC A	J - F	North Dakota
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03302 - MAC B	J - F	North Dakota
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03401 - MAC A	J - F	South Dakota
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03402 - MAC B	J - F	South Dakota
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03501 - MAC A	J - F	Utah
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03502 - MAC B	J - F	Utah
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03601 - MAC A	J - F	Wyoming
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	03602 - MAC B	J - F	Wyoming

[Back to Top](#)

LCD Information

Document Information

LCD ID L36286	Original Effective Date For services performed on or after 10/01/2015
Original ICD-9 LCD ID L33512	Revision Effective Date For services performed on or after 10/01/2015
LCD Title Blepharoplasty, Eyelid Surgery, and Brow Lift	Revision Ending Date N/A
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	Notice Period End Date 11/03/2014

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CMS National Coverage Policy Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1862(a)(1)(A) allows coverage and payment for only those services that are considered to be medically reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member.

Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1833(e), prohibits Medicare payment for any claim, which lacks the necessary information to process the claim.

Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1862(a)(10), prohibits payment for cosmetic surgery; procedures performed only to approve appearances without a functional benefit are not covered by Medicare, except as required for the prompt repair of accidental injury or for improvement of the functioning of a malformed body member.

CMS Manual System, Pub. 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 16, §20, Services not reasonable and necessary.

CMS Manual System, Pub. 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 16, §120, Cosmetic Surgery.

Coverage Guidance

Coverage Indications, Limitations, and/or Medical Necessity

Introductory Definitions

Dermatochalasis: excess skin with loss of elasticity that is usually the result of the aging process.

Blepharochalasis: excess skin associated with chronic recurrent eyelid edema that physically stretches the skin.

Blepharoptosis: drooping of the upper eyelid related to the position of the eyelid margin with respect to the visual axis

Pseudoptosis ("false ptosis"): For the purposes of this policy, the specific circumstance where the eyelid margin is in an appropriate anatomic position with respect to the visual axis but the amount of excessive skin from dermatochalasis or blepharochalasis is so great as to overhang the eyelid margin so as to become a "pseudo" lid margin. [Note: other causes of pseudoptosis are not the subject of this policy unless specifically referenced.]

Brow ptosis: drooping of the eyebrows to such an extent that excess tissue is pushed into the upper eyelid that may cause mechanical blepharoptosis and/or dermatochalasis

Blepharoplasty: removal of eyelid skin, fat, and or muscle

Blepharoptosis repair: restoring the eyelid margin to its normal anatomic position.

Brow ptosis repair: restoring the eyebrow tissues to their normal anatomic position.

Upper Blepharoplasty, Blepharoptosis Repair, and Brow Ptosis Repair (Brow Lift)

Blepharoplasty, blepharoptosis repair, and brow ptosis repair (brow lift) are surgeries that may be functional (i.e., to improve abnormal function) and therefore reasonable and necessary, or cosmetic (i.e., to enhance appearance).

For the purposes of this policy, these surgeries (either individually or in the minimum combination required to achieve a satisfactory surgical outcome) are functional when overhanging skin or upper lid position secondary to dermatochalasis, blepharochalasis, blepharoptosis, or pseudoptosis is sufficiently low to produce a visually-significant field restriction considered by this policy to be approximately 30 degrees or less from fixation. Published literature correlates this amount of field restriction with a Margin Reflex Distance (see below) of 2.0 mm or less.

This policy is not intended to cover reconstructive surgery, which is done to improve function or approximate a normal appearance in circumstances of congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, trauma, infection, tumors, or diseases not specifically referenced as included. Examples of such surgeries are (but not limited to):

- ectropion or entropion repairs.
- repairs to address ocular exposure.
- repairs to address difficulty fitting an ocular prosthesis
- primary essential idiopathic blepharospasm (uncontrollable spasms of the periorbital muscles) that is debilitating for which all other treatments have failed or are contraindicated.
- prompt repair of an accidental injury

Note, however, the fact that this policy excludes reconstructive surgery does not relieve the physician of the obligation to document in the medical record reasonable evidence defending the medical necessity of a given procedure, including but not limited to an appropriate patient complaint that would impact their ability to perform tasks of daily living (or, in the absence of a specific complaint, a statement that the repair is needed to prevent anticipated future damage to ocular structures), an appropriate physical exam delineating the anatomical issues to be addressed, appropriate supplemental testing, appropriate photographic documentation clearly demonstrating to a qualified third-party the anatomical issues to be addressed, and appropriate operative notes and consents.

Lower Eyelid Blepharoplasty

Lower eyelid blepharoplasty is almost never functional in nature and is considered a non-covered procedure under this policy. Appeals to this statement may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Coverage when a Noncovered Procedure is Performed with a Covered Procedure

When a noncovered cosmetic surgical procedure is performed in the same operative session as a covered surgical procedure, benefits will be provided for the covered procedure only. For example, if dermatochalasis would be resolved sufficiently by brow ptosis repair alone, an upper lid blepharoplasty in addition would be considered cosmetic. Similarly, if a visual field deficit would be resolved sufficiently by upper lid blepharoplasty alone (for tissue hanging over the lid margin), a blepharoptosis repair in addition would be considered cosmetic.

Documentation Requirements

Reasonably complete information fulfilling the criteria in Section A (Patient Complaints and Physical Signs), and Section B (Photographs) as delineated below must be adequately documented in the patient's medical records to demonstrate the reasonableness and necessity of the procedure(s) performed.

In general and where applicable, clinical notes, and physical findings rather than formal visual field testing, should support a decrease in the superior field of vision and/or peripheral vision. While they may be performed to

demonstrate to the patient (if needed) the potential for improvement, or if required by the prevailing standard of care, this policy does not consider the visual field testing in documenting a procedure as reasonable and necessary. Exceptions may be considered on appeal (see below).

If **two (or more) surgeries are planned**, each must be individually documented. This may (sometimes, but not necessarily) require multiple sets of photographs.

The medical record should also clearly indicate a statement that the patient desires surgical correction, that the risks, benefits, and alternatives have been explained, and that a reasonable expectation exists that the surgery will significantly improve functional status of the patient.

When requested documentation does not meet the criteria for the service rendered or the documentation does not establish the medical necessity for the services, (i.e., illegible or incomplete) such services will be denied as not reasonable and necessary.

Section A. Patient Complaints and Physical Signs

A functional deficit or disturbance secondary to eyelid and/or brow abnormalities must be documented, such as interference with vision or visual field that impacts an activity of daily living (such as difficulty reading or driving).

In addition, the documentation should show that the eye being considered for surgery has physical signs consistent with the functional deficit or abnormality.

For Blepharoptosis Repair

- A margin reflex distance (MRD sometimes referred to as MRD1) of 2.0 mm or less. The MRD is a measurement from the corneal light reflex to the upper eyelid margin (NOT any overhanging skin that may be present causing pseudoptosis) with the brows relaxed, and
- If applicable, the presence of Herring's effect (related to equal innervation to both upper eyelids) defending bilateral surgery when only the more ptotic eye clearly meets the MRD criteria (i.e., if lifting the more ptotic lid with tape or by instillation of phenylephrine drops into the superior fornix causes the less ptotic lid to drop downward and meet the strict criteria, the less ptotic lid is also a candidate for surgical correction.

For Upper Blepharoplasty and/or Brow Ptosis Repair:

- Redundant eyelid tissue hanging over the eyelid margin resulting in pseudoptosis where the "pseudo" margin produces a central "pseudo-MRD" of 2.0 mm or less, or
- Redundant eyelid tissue predominantly medially or laterally that clearly obscures the line of sight in corresponding gaze.

In the expected to be rare circumstance where a patient would fail the MRD criterion for a given surgery but the provider feels that visual field testing would, despite that fact, support performance of surgery for a functional reason, this can be considered on appeal.

If an anatomic abnormality of the eye (such as an eccentric or elongated pupil) makes the MRD either difficult to establish or meaningless for this purpose, it is expected the surgeon will include a statement outlining his or her rationale that an equivalent standard has been met.

Section B Photographs

Photographs are required to support upper eyelid surgery as reasonable and necessary.

The "physical signs" documented in Section A must be clearly represented in photographs of the structures of interest and the photographs must be of good quality and of sufficient size and detail as to make those structures easily recognizable.

The patient's head and the camera must be in parallel planes, not tilted so as not to distort the appearance of any relevant finding (e.g., a downward head tilt might artificially reduce the apparent measurement of a MRD).

Unless medial/lateral gaze is required to demonstrate a specific deficit, photos should be with gaze in the primary position, looking straight ahead.

Oblique photos are only necessary if needed to better demonstrate a finding not clearly shown by other requested photos.

Digital or film photographs are acceptable, and may be submitted electronically where possible. Photographs must be identified with the beneficiary's name and the date.

For Blepharoptosis Repair (CPT 67901 & 67902)

- Photographs of both eyelids in the frontal (straight-ahead) position should demonstrate the MRD outlined in Section A. If the eyelid obstructs the pupil, there is a clear-cut indication for surgery. (For reference, the colored part of the eye is about 11 mm in diameter, so the distance between the light reflex and the lid would need to be about one fifth that distance or less for the MRD to be 2.0 mm or less.)
- In the special case of documenting the need for bilateral surgery because of Herring's law, two photos are needed: One showing both eyes of the patient at rest demonstrating the above MRD criterion in the more ptotic eye, and another showing both eyes of the patient with the more ptotic eyelid raised to a height restoring a normal visual field, resulting in increased ptosis (meeting the above MRD standard) in the less ptotic eye.

NOTE: Reviewers will assume the accepted average of 11 mm of corneal diameter to assess measurements in photographs. If a patient's corneal diameter deviates from this by more than 0.5 mm, this should be clearly documented in the record so appropriate adjustments can be made. . Alternatively, an accurate millimeter rule can be taped along the brow, on the cheek, or elsewhere in the photo (approximately in the corneal plane) to facilitate such measurements.

For Upper Lid Blepharoplasty (CPT 15822 & 15823)

- Photographs of the affected eyelid(s) in both frontal (straight ahead) and lateral (from the side) positions demonstrate the physical signs in Section A. Oblique photos are only necessary if needed to better demonstrate a finding not clearly shown by frontal and lateral photos.

For Brow Ptosis Repair (CPT 67900)

- One frontal (straight ahead) photograph should document drooping of a brow or brows and the appropriate other criteria in Section A. If the goal of the procedure is improvement of dermatochalasis, a second photograph should document such improvement by manual elevation of brow(s). If a single frontal photograph that includes the brow(s) would render other structures too small to evaluate, additional (overlapping to the degree possible) photos should be taken of needed structures to ensure all required criteria can be reasonably demonstrated and evaluated.

NOTE: If both a blepharoplasty and a ptosis repair are planned, both must be individually documented. This may (sometimes, but not necessarily) require two sets of photographs: showing a pseudo-MRD of 2.0 mm or less secondary to the redundant skin (and its correction by taping), AND an MRD of 2.0 mm or less secondary to the blepharoptosis.

Coding Information

Bill Type Codes:

Contractors may specify Bill Types to help providers identify those Bill Types typically used to report this service. Absence of a Bill Type does not guarantee that the policy does not apply to that Bill Type. Complete absence of all Bill Types indicates that coverage is not influenced by Bill Type and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all claims.

999x Not Applicable

Revenue Codes:

Contractors may specify Revenue Codes to help providers identify those Revenue Codes typically used to report this service. In most instances Revenue Codes are purely advisory. Unless specified in the policy, services reported under other Revenue Codes are equally subject to this coverage determination. Complete absence of all Revenue Codes indicates that coverage is not influenced by Revenue Code and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all Revenue Codes.

N/A

CPT/HCPCS Codes

Group 1 Paragraph: N/A

Group 1 Codes:

15822 BLEPHAROPLASTY, UPPER EYELID;

15823 BLEPHAROPLASTY, UPPER EYELID; WITH EXCESSIVE SKIN WEIGHTING DOWN LID

67900 REPAIR OF BROW PTOSIS (SUPRACILIARY, MID-FOREHEAD OR CORONAL APPROACH)

67901 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; FRONTALIS MUSCLE TECHNIQUE WITH SUTURE OR OTHER MATERIAL (EG, BANKED FASCIA)

67902 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; FRONTALIS MUSCLE TECHNIQUE WITH AUTOLOGOUS FASCIAL SLING (INCLUDES OBTAINING FASCIA)

67903 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; (TARSO) LEVATOR RESECTION OR ADVANCEMENT, INTERNAL APPROACH

67904 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; (TARSO) LEVATOR RESECTION OR ADVANCEMENT, EXTERNAL APPROACH

67906 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; SUPERIOR RECTUS TECHNIQUE WITH FASCIAL SLING (INCLUDES OBTAINING FASCIA)

67908 REPAIR OF BLEPHAROPTOSIS; CONJUNCTIVO-TARSO-MULLER'S MUSCLE-LEVATOR RESECTION (EG, FASANELLA-SERVAT TYPE)

67909 REDUCTION OF OVERCORRECTION OF PTOSIS

ICD-10 Codes that Support Medical Necessity

Group 1 Paragraph: It is the responsibility of the physician/provider to code to the highest level specified in the ICD-10-CM (e.g., to the third or seventh character). The correct use of an ICD-10-CM code listed below does not assure coverage of a service. The service must be reasonable and necessary in the specific case and must meet the criteria specified in this determination.

These are the only covered ICD-10-CM codes that support medical necessity for CPT codes 15822-15823 with/without 67900-67904, 67906 and 67908-67909.

Group 1 Codes:

ICD-10 Codes	Description
H02.31	Blepharochalasis right upper eyelid

ICD-10 Codes	Description
H02.34	Blepharochalasis left upper eyelid
H02.401	Unspecified ptosis of right eyelid
H02.402	Unspecified ptosis of left eyelid
H02.403	Unspecified ptosis of bilateral eyelids
H02.411	Mechanical ptosis of right eyelid
H02.412	Mechanical ptosis of left eyelid
H02.413	Mechanical ptosis of bilateral eyelids
H02.421	Myogenic ptosis of right eyelid
H02.422	Myogenic ptosis of left eyelid
H02.423	Myogenic ptosis of bilateral eyelids
H02.431	Paralytic ptosis of right eyelid
H02.432	Paralytic ptosis of left eyelid
H02.433	Paralytic ptosis of bilateral eyelids
H02.831	Dermatochalasis of right upper eyelid
H02.834	Dermatochalasis of left upper eyelid
Q10.0	Congenital ptosis

ICD-10 Codes that DO NOT Support Medical Necessity N/A
 ICD-10 Additional Information

[Back to Top](#)

General Information

Associated Information

Other requirements

The medical record documentation must support the medical necessity of the services as directed in this policy.

All documentation must be maintained in the patient's medical record and available to the contractor upon request.

Every page of the record must be legible and include appropriate patient identification information (e.g., complete name, dates of service(s)).

Documentation must support CMS 'signature requirements' as described in the Medicare Program Integrity Manual (Pub. 100-08), Chapter 3.

A pre-operative exam and operative report must be available.

The submitted medical record must support the use of the selected ICD10-CM code(s). The submitted CPT/HCPCS code must describe the service performed.

Sources of Information and Basis for Decision

1. Ho SF, Morawski A, Sampath R and Burns J. Modified visual field test for ptosis surgery (Leicester Peripheral Field Test). *Eye*. 2011; 25:365-369; doi:10.1038/eye.2010.210
2. Cetinkaya Am Kersten RC. Surgical Outcomes in Patients with Bilateral Ptosis and Hering's Dependence. *Ophthalmology*. Feb 2012; 119(2);376-81.
3. Rogers AG, Khan-Lim D, Manners, RM. Does Upper Lid Blepharoplasty Improve Contrast Sensitivity? *Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2012;28(3):163-5.
4. Federici T, Meyer DR, Lininger LL. Correlation of the vision-related functional impairment associated with blepharoptosis and the impact of blepharoptosis surgery. *Ophthalmology*. 1999;106:1705-1712
5. American Society of Ophthalmic Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Functional Ptosis Repair Position

In addition to the 30 degree standard, the ASOPRS policy also allows "A difference of at least 12 degrees between the resting field and the field performed with manual elevation of the eyelid margin."

6. Small R, Sabates NR, Burrows D. The measurement and definition of ptosis. *Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg.* 1989;5 (3:171-175)

7. Cahill KV, Bradley EA, Meyer DR, Custer PL, Holck DE, Marcet MM, Mawn LA. Functional Indications for Upper Eyelid Ptosis and Blepharoplasty Surgery. A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*, 2011; 118:2510-2517.

[Back to Top](#)

Revision History Information

Please note: Most Revision History entries effective on or before 01/24/2013 display with a Revision History Number of "R1" at the bottom of this table. However, there may be LCDs where these entries will display as a separate and distinct row.

Revision History Date	Revision History Number	Revision History Explanation	Reason(s) for Change
10/01/2015	R3	This Final LCD, effective 10/1/2015, combines JFA L36281 in the JFB LCD so that both JFA and JFB contract numbers will have the same final MCD LCD number.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of Uniform LCDs Within a MAC Jurisdiction
10/01/2015	R2	The correct effective date of the LCD should be 06/23/15 rather than 10/1/15. Revised to reflect the correct effective date and to add the appropriate dates relating to the start and end of the comment period and when the LCD was released to Final status: Comment Period Start Date: 09/13/2014; Comment Period End Date: 11/03/2014; and Release to Final Date: 04/07/2015. The LCD was presented at the September 2014 Open Public Meeting and Contractor Advisory Committee Meeting. Notification was provided through Noridian website posting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typographical Error
10/01/2015	R1	Correction of the use of ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM in the following statement, "These are the only covered ICD-9-CM codes that support medical necessity for CPT codes 15822-15823 with/without 67900-67904, 67906 and 67908-67909."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typographical Error

[Back to Top](#)

Associated Documents

Attachments N/A

Related Local Coverage Documents N/A

Related National Coverage Documents N/A

Public Version(s) Updated on 08/11/2016 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A [Updated on 06/21/2016 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 08/19/2015 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 07/22/2015 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Back to Top](#)

Keywords

- Blepharoplasty
- Eyelid Surgery
- Brow Lift
- ptosis

- 15822
- 15823
- 67900
- 67901
- 67902
- 67903
- 67904
- 67906
- 67908
- 67909

Read the [LCD Disclaimer](#) [Back to Top](#)