# **Medical Coverage Policy**



## **Auditory Brain Stem Implant**

Device/Equip	ment Drug	Medical 🛛 Surgery	Test Other
Effective Date:	3/2/2010	Policy Last Updated:	3/15/2011

### Prospective review is recommended/required. Please check the member agreement for preauthorization guidelines.

## **☐** Prospective review is not required.

#### **Description:**

The auditory brain stem implant (ABI) is a device designed to restore some hearing in people with neurofibromatosis type II who are rendered deaf by bilateral removal of the characteristic neurofibromas involving the auditory nerve.

The device consists of an externally worn speech processor that provides auditory information to an electrical signal that is transferred to a receiver/stimulator that is implanted in the temporal bone. The receiver stimulator is, in turn, attached to an electrode array that is implanted on the surface of the cochlear nerve in the brain stem, thus bypassing the inner ear and auditory nerve. The electrode stimulates multiple sites on the cochlear nucleus, which is then processed normally by the brain.

One device has received approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for auditory brain stem implantation, the Nucleus 24® Auditory Brainstem Implant System (Cochlear Corporation). The speech processor and receiver are similar to the devices used in cochlear implants; the electrode array placed on the brain stem is the novel component of the device. The device is indicated for individuals 12 years of age or older who have been diagnosed with neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2). Overall device benefit was defined as a significant enhancement of lip-reading or an above-chance improvement on sound-alone tests. Based on this definition, a total of 95% patients (57 of 60) derived benefit from the device. While the use of an auditory brainstem implant (ABI) is associated with a very modest improvement in hearing, this level of improvement is considered significant in this group of patients who have no other treatment options.

The available evidence for unilateral use of ABI devices is sufficient to demonstrate improved net health outcome. Given the lack of both high quality evidence and FDA approval, ABI for non-NF2 conditions and bilateral ABI are considered investigational.

#### **Medical Criteria:**

Use of a unilateral auditory brain stem implant (using surface electrodes on the cochlear nuclei) is considered medically necessary in patients with neurofibromatosis type II (diagnosis 237.72), 12 years of age or older, who are rendered deaf due to bilateral resection of neurofibromas of the auditory nerve.

An auditory brain stem implant is considered not medically necessary for all other conditions including non-neurofibromatosis-type II indications as there are inadequate data to permit scientific conclusions regarding its efficacy.

Bilateral use of an auditory brain stem implant is considered not medically necessary as there are inadequate data to permit scientific conclusions regarding its efficacy.

Penetrating electrode auditory brainstem implant (PABI) is considered not medically necessary as there are inadequate data to permit scientific conclusions regarding its efficacy.

#### **Policy:**

Unilateral use of auditory brain stem implant (using surface electrodes on the cochlear nuclei) is considered medically necessary when the medical criteria above are met. It is considered not medically necessary for all other indications.

#### Coverage:

Benefits may vary by group/contract. Please refer to the appropriate Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for "Surgery Services" and "Services Not medically Necessary".

Coding:

CPT 92640

#### Providers should file S2235 with diagnosis code 237.72 only.

HCPCS

S2235 Implantation of auditory brain stem implant

#### **ICD-9** Diagnosis

237.72 Neurofibromatosis, type 2

#### **Related Policies:**

Implantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids Cochlear Implants

Publications: Provider Update, May 2010

Provider Update, May 2011

#### **References:**

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Otol Neurotol. 2008 Dec;29(8):1140-6. Auditory brainstem implant in neurofibromatosis type 2 and non-neurofibromatosis type 2 patients. Accessed 02/19/2010 <u>http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18849886?itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed</u> <u>ResultsPanel.Pubmed RVDocSum&ordinalpos=53</u> Maini S, Cohen MA, Hollow R, Briggs R.Cochlear Implants Int. 2009;10 Suppl 1:33-7.Update on long-term results with auditory brainstem implants in NF2 patients. Accessed 02/19/2010 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19230037?itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed\_ ResultsPanel.Pubmed\_RVDocSum&ordinalpos=36

Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 2009 Aug 13;129(15):1469-73.[Neurofibromatosis type 2 and auditory brainstem implantation] Accessed 02/01/2010 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19690597?itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed\_ ResultsPanel.Pubmed\_RVDocSum&ordinalpos=16

Davis, NL, Rappaport, JM, MacDougallJC, Cochlear and Auditory Brainstem Implants in the Management of Acoustic Neuroma and Bilateral Acoustic Neurofibromatosis. Accessed 02/01/2010

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Auditory brain stem implants. Interventional procedure guidance 108. Issued January, 2005. Accessed 02/01/2010 http://www.nice.org.uk/pdf/IPG108guidance.pdf

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