



PROVIDER POLICIES & PROCEDURES

BOTULINUM TOXIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF HYPERHIDROSIS

The purpose of this document is to assist providers enrolled in the Connecticut Medical Assistance Program (CMAP) with the information needed to support a medical necessity determination for use of botulinum toxin for the treatment of hyperhidrosis. By clarifying the information needed for prior authorization of services, HUSKY Health hopes to facilitate timely review of requests so that individuals obtain the medically necessary care they need as quickly as possible.

Botulinum is a family of toxins produced by the anaerobic organism *Clostridia botulinum*. When administered intramuscularly, all botulinum toxins reduce muscle tone by interfering with the release of acetylcholine from nerve endings.

CLINICAL GUIDELINE

Coverage guidelines for botulinum toxin are made in accordance with the Department of Social Services (DSS) definition of Medical Necessity. The following criteria are guidelines only. Coverage determinations are based on an assessment of the individual and his or her clinical needs. If the guidelines conflict with the definition of Medical Necessity, the definition of Medical Necessity shall prevail. The guidelines are as follows:

Botulinum toxin is typically considered **medically necessary** in the treatment of *primary* hyperhidrosis for those individuals who have failed a six (6) month trial of any one or more types of nonsurgical treatment (e.g., topical dermatologics such as aluminum chloride, tannic acid, glutaraldehyde, anticholinergics; systemic anticholinergics, tranquilizers or non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs) and meet any **ONE** of the following criteria:

1. Presence of medical complications or skin maceration with secondary infection; **OR**
2. Significant functional impairment, as documented in the medical record.

Botulinum toxin is typically considered **medically necessary** in the treatment of *secondary* hyperhidrosis when the condition is related to surgical complications and **both** of the following criteria are met:

1. Presence of medical complications or skin maceration with secondary infection; **AND**
2. Significant functional impairment, as documented in the medical record.

NOTE: EPSDT Special Provision

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) is a federal Medicaid requirement that requires the Connecticut Medical Assistance Program (CMAP) to cover services, products, or procedures for Medicaid enrollees under 21 years of age where the service or good is medically necessary health care to correct or ameliorate a defect, physical or mental illness, or a condition identified through a screening examination. The applicable definition of medical necessity is set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 17b-259b (2011) [ref. CMAP Provider Bulletin PB 2011-36].

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Please note that authorization is based on medical necessity at the time the authorization is issued and is not a guarantee of payment. Payment is based on the individual having active coverage, benefits and policies in effect at the time of service.

To determine if a service or procedure requires prior authorization, CMAP Providers may refer to the *Benefit and Authorization Grids* summaries on www.ct.gov/husky by clicking on "For Providers" followed by "Benefit Grids". For a definitive list of benefits and service limitations, CMAP Providers may access the CMAP provider fee schedules and regulations at www.ctdssmap.com.

PROCEDURE

Prior authorization of treatment with botulinum toxin is required. Coverage determinations will be based upon a review of requested and/or submitted case-specific information.

The following information is needed to review requests for botulinum toxin:

1. Fully completed Outpatient Prior Authorization Request Form or fully completed authorization request via on-line web portal;
2. Clinical information supporting the medical necessity of the treatment; and
3. Other information as requested.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy is effective for prior authorization requests for botulinum toxin as treatment for hyperhidrosis for individuals covered under the HUSKY Health Program beginning January 1, 2017.

LIMITATIONS

N/A

CODES:

Code	Description
64650	Chemodenervation of eccrine glands; both axillae
64653	Chemodenervation of eccrine glands; other area(s) (e.g., scalp, face, neck), per day

DEFINITIONS

1. **HUSKY A:** Connecticut children and their parents or a relative caregiver; and pregnant women may qualify for HUSKY A (also known as Medicaid). Income limits apply.
2. **HUSKY B:** Uninsured children under the age of 19 in higher income households may be eligible for HUSKY B (also known as the Children’s Health Insurance Program) depending on their family income level. Family cost-sharing may apply.
3. **HUSKY C:** Connecticut residents who are age 65 or older or residents who are ages 18-64 and who are blind, or have another disability, may qualify for Medicaid coverage under HUSKY C (this includes Medicaid for Employees with Disabilities (MED-Connect), if working). Income and asset limits apply.
4. **HUSKY D:** Connecticut residents who are ages 19-64 without dependent children and who: (1) do not qualify for HUSKY A; (2) do not receive Medicare; and (3) are not pregnant, may qualify for HUSKY D (also known as Medicaid for the Lowest-Income populations).
5. **HUSKY Health Program:** The HUSKY A, HUSKY B, HUSKY C, HUSKY D and HUSKY Limited Benefit programs, collectively.
6. **HUSKY Limited Benefit Program or HUSKY, LBP:** Connecticut’s implementation of limited health insurance coverage under Medicaid for individuals with tuberculosis or for family planning purposes and such coverage is substantially less than the full Medicaid coverage.
7. **Medically Necessary or Medical Necessity:** (as defined in Connecticut General Statutes § 17b-259b) Those health services required to prevent, identify, diagnose, treat, rehabilitate or ameliorate

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an individual's medical condition, including mental illness, or its effects, in order to attain or maintain the individual's achievable health and independent functioning provided such services are: (1) Consistent with generally-accepted standards of medical practice that are defined as standards that are based on (A) credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature that is generally recognized by the relevant medical community, (B) recommendations of a physician-specialty society, (C) the views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas, and (D) any other relevant factors; (2) clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, timing, site, extent and duration and considered effective for the individual's illness, injury or disease; (3) not primarily for the convenience of the individual, the individual's health care provider or other health care providers; (4) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the individual's illness, injury or disease; and (5) based on an assessment of the individual and his or her medical condition.

8. **Prior Authorization:** A process for approving covered services prior to the delivery of the service or initiation of the plan of care based on a determination by CHNCT as to whether the requested service is medically necessary.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND REFERENCES:

1. Ibrahim O, Kakar R, Bolotin D, et al. The comparative effectiveness of suction-curettage and onabotulinumtoxin-A injections for the treatment of primary focal axillary hyperhidrosis: a randomized control trial. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2013; 69(1):88-95.
2. Lowe NJ, Glaser DA, Eadie N, et al.; North American Botox in Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis Clinical Study Group. Botulinum toxin type A in the treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis: a 52-week multicenter double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study of efficacy and safety. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2007; 56(4):604-611.
3. Lowe NJ, Yamauchi PS, Lask GP, et al. Efficacy and safety of botulinum toxin type A in the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis: a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study. *Dermatol Surg.* 2002; 28(9):822-827.
4. Naumann M, Lowe NJ. Botulinum toxin type A in treatment of bilateral primary axillary hyperhidrosis: randomized, parallel group, double blind, placebo controlled trial. *BMJ.* 2001; 323(7317):596-599.
5. Naumann M, Lowe NJ, Kumar CR, Hamm H.; Hyperhidrosis Clinical Investigators Group. Botulinum toxin type A is a safe and effective treatment for axillary hyperhidrosis over 16 months: a prospective study. *Arch Dermatol.* 2003; 139(6):731-736.
6. Naumann MK, Hamm H, Lowe NJ.; Botox Hyperhidrosis Clinical Study Group. Effect of botulinum toxin type A on quality of life measures in patients with excessive axillary sweating: a randomized controlled trial. *Br J Dermatol.* 2002; 147(6):1218-1226.
7. Naver H, Swartling C, Aquilonius SM. Palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis treated with botulinum toxin: one year clinical follow-up. *Eur J Neurol.* 2000; 7(1):55-62.
8. Odderson IR. Hyperhidrosis treated by botulinum A exotoxin. *Dermatol Surg.* 1998; 24(11):1237-1241.
9. Shelley WB, Talanin NY, Shelley ED. Botulinum toxin therapy for palmar hyperhidrosis. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 1998; 38(2 Pt 1):227-229.

PUBLICATION HISTORY

Status	Date	Action Taken
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