

## STANDARDS FOR THE COVERAGE OF ORGAN TRANSPLANT SERVICES

Indiana Medicaid reimbursement is not available for products, services or technologies that are experimental. Experimental, for purposes of the Indiana Medicaid Program, refers to those products, services, or technologies that do not have an established medical basis on which to predict a reasonable benefit. Prior authorization requests for transplant services are reviewed on a case-by-case basis for medical necessity. Commonly accepted medical conditions for which covered transplant services may be of benefit include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

<u>Transplant Type</u>	<u>Medical Conditions</u>
bone marrow	breast cancer; acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (ALL, CLL); acute and chronic myeloid leukemia (AML, CML); non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; Hodgkin's disease; hairy-cell leukemia; myelodysplastic syndromes; relapsed ALL or relapsed lymphomas; multiple myeloma; neuroblastoma; aplastic anemia; severe combined immunodeficiency diseases; congenital disorders of white blood cells; germ-cell cancer; ovarian cancer; mucopolysaccharide inborn errors of metabolism; soft tissue sarcomas; sickle cell anemia; thalassemia; congenital anemias; osteopetrosis; recurrent medulloblastoma without bulky, non-localized, residual tumor
corneal	corneal dystrophy; corneal degeneration; corneal infection; corneal injury; congenital corneal conditions
heart	end stage cardiac disease; refractory and life-threatening arrhythmias; refractory angina; refractory ischemia with inoperable coronary artery disease and left ventricular ejection fraction of less than 20%; Eisenmenger's syndrome; end stage cardiomyopathy; complex congenital defects
heart-lung	severe combined pulmonary and cardiac-vascular disease; end stage pulmonary disease with concurrent cardiac involvement/irreversible heart failure; primary pulmonary hypertension; congenital heart disease; cystic fibrosis; pulmonary/vascular disease

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## STANDARDS FOR THE COVERAGE OF ORGAN TRANSPLANT SERVICES, continued

Transplant  
Type

Medical Conditions

liver	primary biliary cirrhosis; biliary atresia; primary sclerosing cholangitis; alpha one antitrypsin deficiency disease; Wilson's disease; primary hyperoxaluria; primary hypercholesterolemia; tyrosinosis; primary hemochromatosis; glycogen storage disease; familial cholestatic disease; fulminant hepatic failure due to acute infections, toxins, or environmental agents; non-resectable, primary, non-metastatic liver tumors confined to the liver; alcoholic cirrhosis in recipients (without history of recidivism) who have demonstrated abstinence for six months and who give every indication of having been rehabilitated; autoimmune chronic active hepatitis; cryptogenic cirrhosis; hepatitis B <sub>e</sub> A <sub>g</sub> negative chronic hepatitis B and A <sub>g</sub> ; chronic hepatitis B, surface antigen negative; hepatitis C; sarcoidosis; non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; Budd-Chiari syndrome; traumatic conditions other than metastatic cancer that resulted in the destruction of the liver or in the inability of the liver to function; non-cirrhotic portal hypertension with hepatic pulmonary disease
lung	severe pulmonary parenchymal or pulmonary vascular disease that is refractory to maximal medical therapy and is associated with a declining quality of life and limited life expectancy; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; alpha one antitrypsin deficiency; pulmonary fibrosis (primary or secondary); primary pulmonary vascular disease; primary pulmonary hypertension; cystic fibrosis; bronchopulmonary dysplasia; pulmonary berylliosis; atrioventricular canal; pulmonary alveolar proteinosis; pulmonary hemosiderosis; bronchiectasis; obliterative bronchiolitis; sarcoidosis; Eisenmenger's syndrome with repair of
pancreatic	type I diabetes mellitus; diabetic nephropathy with deteriorating and poor status; diabetic neuropathy; diabetic enteropathy; diabetic retinopathy such as proliferative retinitis; diabetics who fail aggressive medical management of their blood sugar; diabetics who demonstrate multiple episodes of ketoacidosis or hypoglycemia despite rigorous control and compliance; traumatic or inflammatory conditions, other than cancer, that have resulted in the destruction of the pancreas or the inability of the pancreas to function

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<u>Transplant Type</u>	<u>Medical Conditions</u>
renal	severe renal disease that is refractory to maximal medical therapy and is associated with a declining quality of life and a limited life expectancy; end stage renal disease; near end stage renal disease with rapidly deteriorating status
small bowel	volvulus; necrotizing enterocolitis; gastroschisis; pseudo-obstruction; intestinal atresia; polyposis syndrome (if associated with small bowel disease); infarct; tumor (nonmalignant); Hirschsprung's disease (if associated with small bowel disease); congenital malformation; microvillus inclusion disease; trauma; Crohn's disease; desmoid; radiation enteritis; thrombosis

Indiana Medicaid reimbursement will be available for additional transplant services as they become accepted medical practice, in accordance with prevailing standards of medical care.

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