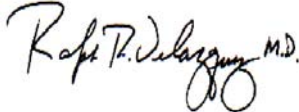




Binder:	<u>OSF HealthPlans HCM Department</u>
Policy	<u>HCM.SUR.019 Hysterectomy with or without BSO</u>
No./Title:	<u>Abdominal or Vaginal Surgery - Pre-requisites</u>
	Original
Author:	<u>Edward A. Hirsch, M.D.</u>
	Date: <u>3/99</u>
Revision/Review	
Date(s): <u>10/00; 11/01; 10/02; 10/03; 10/04; 10/05; 10/06; 6/07; 10/07</u>	
Approval:	 Title: Vice President and Chief Medical Officer

PURPOSE: To Promote consistency in medical management of Hysterectomy with or without BSO Surgery and to identify candidates for Hysterectomy with/without BSO Surgery. Abdominal versus a vaginal procedure will be up to the judgment of the practitioner.

POLICY: Hysterectomy Surgery is a provisionally covered benefit. Documentation in the medical record is essential for approval. All requests that do not meet the following guidelines will be reviewed using InterQual Criteria. All requests that do not meet InterQual Criteria will require Medical Director review of the medical records. See policy, HCM.CML.008 Medical Director Referrals.

PROCEDURE:

Hysterectomy with/without BSO surgery candidate must meet one of the following medical criteria:

1. Endometrial Biopsy
 - a. Biopsy confirmed adenomatous hyperplasia unresponsive to a minimum of two months of hormonal therapy.
 - b. Biopsy confirmed complex adenomatous hyperplasia with atypia
2. Confirmed endometrial malignancy per biopsy.
3. Confirmed ovarian or tubal malignancy by ultra sound, MRI or CT scan.
4. Cervical Biopsy
 - a. Biopsy confirmed cervical malignancy
 - b. Biopsy confirmed HGSIL and inability to obtain clear surgical margins
 - c. Biopsy confirmed recurrent HGSIL
5. Endometriosis

Follow InterQual Criteria

6. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding

Follow InterQual Criteria

7. Chronic PID

- a. Pap test normal within the last 12 months

Any 2 of the 4

- a. Chronic pain > 6 months
- b. Hx of acute PID > 3 episodes
- c. Hx of a positive culture x1
- d. Laparoscopic confirmed adhesions, scarring, or hydrosalpinx

8. Uterine Prolapse

- a. Pap smear normal within last 12 months

All

- a. First, second or third degree prolapse
- b. Any one of the following:
 - Vaginal splinting (digital assistance for bowel movements)
 - Stress incontinence
 - Pelvic pressure
 - Ulcerations with bleeding or spotting by PE
 - Persistent pain

9. Postmenopausal bleeding when the endometrium has been normal for the last 4 - 12 months.

Any one

- a. Pap test normal in the last 36 months
- b. Persistent or intermittent postmenopausal bleeding.

10. Fibroids

Follow InterQual Criteria

References:

Healthcare Management Guidelines, Volume 1, December 1997.
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