

Pectus Excavatum

Effective: October 1, 2018

Next Review: September 2019

Last Review: September 2018

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Medical Policies are developed to provide guidance for members and providers regarding coverage in accordance with contract terms. Benefit determinations are based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there may be any conflict between the Medical Policy and contract language, the contract language takes precedence.

PLEASE NOTE: Contracts exclude from coverage, among other things, services or procedures that are considered investigational or cosmetic. Providers may bill members for services or procedures that are considered investigational or cosmetic. Providers are encouraged to inform members before rendering such services that the members are likely to be financially responsible for the cost of these services.

DESCRIPTION

Pectus excavatum, commonly referred to as "funnel chest," is a chest wall malformation in which the sternum is depressed inward, causing midline narrowing of the thoracic cavity.

MEDICAL POLICY CRITERIA

- I. Surgical repair of pectus excavatum may be considered **medically necessary** in children or adults when at least two of the following medical necessity criteria are met:
 - A. Documented progression of the deformity with associated symptoms.
 - B. Pulmonary function studies indicate components of restrictive airway disease.
 - C. Haller Computerized Tomography (CT) scan index greater than 3.25. This Haller CT index is the ratio derived from a chest CT scan by dividing the transverse diameter by the anterior-posterior diameter.
 - D. Cardiac evaluation (electrocardiogram [EKG], chest CT, and/or echocardiogram) demonstrates compression-caused mitral valve prolapse, abnormal rhythm, conduction abnormalities, or significant cardiac deformity.
- II. Surgical repair of pectus excavatum that does not meet at least two of the criteria in I.A. – I. D. above is considered **not medically necessary**.

NOTE: A summary of the supporting rationale for the policy criteria is at the end of the policy.

CROSS REFERENCES

1. [Cosmetic and Reconstructive Surgery](#), Surgery, Policy No. 12

BACKGROUND

Although pectus excavatum may be visually prominent, in most cases the loss of volume is not significant and does not interfere with ventilation. Pectus excavatum is occasionally associated with upper or lower airway obstruction; however, when this condition is successfully treated or resolves spontaneously, the pectus deformity may lessen or disappear. Pectus excavatum may also be associated with segmental bronchomalacia, and in some patients, cardiac function may be adversely affected. In many children, the heart is shifted leftward, and in the rare patient, cardiac function may be adversely affected.

Surgical correction of pectus excavatum is not physiologically beneficial for the vast majority of patients; surgery is most often sought due to psychological and cosmetic concerns. However, for some patients with extreme deformity, operative interventions may be indicated for functional reasons.

REFERENCES

None

CODES

Codes	Number	Description
CPT	21740	Reconstructive repair of pectus excavatum or carinatum; open
	21742	Reconstructive repair of pectus excavatum or carinatum; minimally invasive approach (Nuss procedure), without thoracoscopy
	21743	Reconstructive repair of pectus excavatum or carinatum; minimally invasive approach (Nuss procedure), with thoracoscopy
HCPCS	None	

Date of Origin: August 2018