Medical Policy
Outpatient Chest Physical Therapy

Document Number: 042

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<th>Authorization required</th>
<th>Commercial and Qualified Health Plans</th>
<th>MassHealth</th>
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Overview
The purpose of this document is to describe the guidelines AllWays Health Partners utilizes to determine medical appropriateness for outpatient chest physical therapy for AllWays Health Partners members.

Coverage Guidelines
Outpatient chest physical therapy may be considered medically necessary in members with a clinically documented underlying disease or condition (as listed below) as well as documentation of recent medical deterioration (illness/injury/exacerbation/surgery within last 30 days). Outpatient chest physical therapy is not considered medically necessary for persons whose pulmonary condition is stable, as chest physical therapy can be competently administered at home by a family member or caregiver. AllWays Health Partners will consider coverage of outpatient chest physical therapy in members with any of the following clinically documented conditions:

- Cystic Fibrosis
- Bronchitis
- Bronchiectasis
- Neuromuscular diseases (e.g. Guillain-Barre)
- Progressive muscular weakness (e.g. Myasthenia Gravis)
- Pneumonia
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Cerebral Palsy
- Muscular Dystrophy

Duration of Services
- Cystic fibrosis exacerbation: less than or equal to 8 visits within a 2-week period
- Other diagnoses: less than or equal to 4 visits within a 2-week period

Documentation Requirements
All member requests require an explicit order from the authorized treating pulmonologist including diagnosis and clinical indications along with a detailed explanation for the inability of a caregiver to provide the services. Correspondence from the treating respiratory therapist alone will not suffice.

Exclusions
- The member’s disease has progressed to the stage where chest physical therapy is not possible.
• If the member has significant learning impairments, medical co-morbidities, or behavioral health conditions (e.g. severe psychiatric disease) that would interfere with the member's ability to participate in, or benefit from, outpatient chest physical therapy. Such conditions include, but are not limited to:
  o Dementia/organic brain syndrome/disabling stroke
  o Unstable angina
  o Myocardial infarction within the last 3 months
  o Uncontrolled arrhythmia
  o Metastatic cancer
  o Severe arthritis limited exercise capacity
  o Insufficiently treated psychiatric disease
  o Active substance abuse
• The member exhibits poor motivation, inability to learn, and/or non-compliance

Definitions
Chest Physiotherapy (Physical Therapy): Chest physiotherapy consists of external mechanical maneuvers, such as chest percussion, postural drainage, and vibration, to augment mobilization and clearance of airway secretions. It is indicated for patients in whom cough is insufficient to clear thick, tenacious, copious, or loculated secretions.

CPT/HCPC Codes

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<tr>
<th>Authorized CPT/HCPCS Codes</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>94667</td>
<td>Manipulation chest wall, such as cupping, percussing, and vibration to facilitate lung function; initial demonstration and/or evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>94668</td>
<td>Manipulation chest wall, such as cupping, percussing, and vibration to facilitate lung function; subsequent</td>
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Effective
March 2019: Annual review.
May 2018: Annual review. Added clarifying sentence following medical deterioration. Added duration of services. Edited Documentation Requirements section.
November 2017: Effective date.

References


Figuls MRI, Giné-Garriga M, Rugeles CG, Perrotta C. Chest physiotherapy for acute bronchiolitis in paediatric patients between 0 and 24 months old. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012;
Flume PA, Robinson KA, O’Sullivan BP, et. Al. Cystic fibrosis pulmonary guidelines: airway clearance therapies. Respir Care 2009.54(4):522-37


Van der Schans CP. Conventional chest physical therapy for obstructive lung disease. Respir Care 2007;52(9):1198-1206; discussion 1206-1209.