

NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY (NPWT)

ISSUE DATE: December 15, 2009

AUTHORITY: 32 CFR 199.4(c)(2), (c)(3), and (e)(21)(ii)

I. CPT¹ PROCEDURE CODES

11000 - 11044, 97597 - 97606

II. HCPCS CODES

A6550, A7000, E2402

III. DESCRIPTION

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) applies a localized vacuum to draw the edges of an open wound together while providing a moist environment conducive to rapid wound healing. NPWT is also known as Topical Negative Pressure (TNP) and Vacuum-Assisted Closure (VAC). The goal of NPWT is to create a controlled, closed wound amenable to surgical closure, grafting, or healing by secondary intention. An evacuation tube is embedded in a dressing made of foam. After thorough wound debridement, the foam dressing is placed within the wound bed and covered by a dressing to form an airtight seal, and the tube is attached to a vacuum unit. Continuous or intermittent negative pressure is applied. The amount of pressure is determined by the wound type. NPWT is designed to result in: (1) removal of excess fluid; (2) increased blood flow and decreased bacterial colonization; (3) granulation tissue formation; and (4) partial or complete wound closure with or without the need for additional procedures.

IV. POLICY

A. A NPWT pump and supplies are covered when one of the following conditions exists:

1. Complications of surgically created wound (e.g., dehiscence, poststernotomy disunion with exposed sternal bone, poststernotomy mediastinitis, or postoperative disunion of the abdominal wall).

2. Traumatic wound (e.g., preoperative flap or graft, exposed bones, tendons, or vessels) and a need for accelerated formation of granulation tissue not achievable by other

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topical wound treatments (e.g., the individual has comorbidities that will not allow for healing times usually achievable with other available topical wound treatments).

3. Chronic nonhealing Stage III or IV pressure ulcer, diabetic neuropathic ulcer or chronic venous ulcer with lack of improvement for at least the previous 30 days despite standard wound therapy, including the application of moist topical dressings, debridement of necrotic tissue (if present), maintenance of an adequate nutritional status, and weekly evaluations with documentation of wound measurements (i.e., length, width, and depth).

B. NPWT is covered:

1. For a period of up to four months (including the time NPWT was applied in an inpatient setting prior to discharge to the home) in the treatment of any wound. The medical necessity of NPWT beyond four months will be given individual consideration based upon required additional documentation including but not limited to:

a. Documentation of progression of healing of the wound on two successive dressing changes, as determined by quantitative measurements of wound characteristics including wound length and width (surface area), or depth, serially observed and documented; and

b. Documentation of appropriate medical professional supervision or performance of weekly wound measurement and assessment functions as well as the negative pressure wound therapy dressing changes required; or

2. In the judgment of the treatment physician, until adequate wound healing has occurred to the degree that NPWT may be discontinued; or

3. Until equipment or supplies are no longer being used for the patient, whether or not by the physician's order.

C. A licensed health care professional, for the purposes of this policy, may be a physician, Physician's Assistant (PA), Registered Nurse (RN), Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN), or Physical Therapist (PT). The practitioner should be licensed to assess wounds and/or administer wound care within the state where the beneficiary is receiving NPWT.

D. NPWT devices must be FDA approved.

V. EXCLUSION

A. An NPWT pump and supplies are excluded under any of the following conditions:

1. For patients whose wounds respond to standard therapeutic measures.

2. The patient cannot tolerate the use of NPWT.

3. For patients with the following contraindications:

a. Active bleeding;

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- b. Anticoagulant use;
 - c. Difficult wound hemostasis;
 - d. Exposed vital organs;
 - e. Inadequately debrided wounds;
 - f. Untreated osteomyelitis;
 - g. Infection in the wound;
 - h. Malignancy in the wound; and
 - i. Fistulas to organs or body cavities.
4. Uniform granulation tissue has been obtained.
5. The depth of the wound is less than one mm, as wounds of this depth cannot accommodate the sponge.

VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

November 9, 2007.

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