Cardiac event monitoring

These services may or may not be covered by your HealthPartners plan. Please see your plan documents for your specific coverage information. If there is a difference between this general information and your plan documents, your plan documents will be used to determine your coverage.

Administrative Process

Prior authorization is required for:
1. Mobile cardiovascular telemetry (MCT),
2. Implantable cardiac loop recorders,

Prior authorization is not required for the following external unattended cardiac monitoring devices:
1. Holter monitors,
2. Ambulatory event monitors (AEM).

Coverage

Indications that are covered for mobile cardiac telemetry (MCT)

1. MCT is covered when ordered by a cardiologist, electrophysiologist or neurologist (or nurse practitioner or physician assistant (PA) practicing in one of these specialties); and
2. One of A.-E. below is present:
   A. Unexplained syncope, pre-syncope and / or palpitation;
   B. Assessment of asymptomatic or symptomatic arrhythmia in patients who are status-post electrophysiology ablation procedure;
   C. To monitor patient’s response to medication prescribed to treat an arrhythmia;
   D. History of heart transplantation;
   E. For evaluation of members with suspected atrial fibrillation as a cause of cryptogenic stroke
3. In addition, the medical record must indicate that one of the following applies:
   A. Suspected cardiac arrhythmia not detected with standard Holter monitor or ambulatory event monitoring. Standard monitoring must have been performed within the past 90 days / during this episode of care. Summary report must be submitted with the prior authorization;
   or
   B. Symptoms occur infrequently such that the arrhythmia is unlikely to be diagnosed by Holter (in a 48 hour period) or ambulatory event monitoring.

Indications that are covered for implantable cardiac loop recorders (ILR)

1. ILR is covered for evaluation of symptoms such as syncope, dizziness, palpitation or similar symptoms when ordered by a cardiologist, electrophysiologist or neurologist (or nurse practitioner or physician assistant (PA) or practicing in one of these specialties); and
   A. A cardiac arrhythmia is suspected as a cause of the symptoms; and
   B. The medical record indicates that one of the following applies:
      i. Suspected cardiac arrhythmia is not detected with standard cardiac monitoring (non-implantable ambulatory event monitoring or mobile cardiac telemetry). Standard monitoring must have been performed within the past 90 days / during this episode of care;
      or
      ii. Symptoms occur infrequently such that the arrhythmia is unlikely to be diagnosed by standard cardiac monitoring (non-implantable ambulatory event monitoring or mobile cardiac telemetry)
2. ILR is covered for cryptogenic stroke with suspected occult atrial fibrillation as the cause of the stroke when ordered by a cardiologist, electrophysiologist or neurologist (or physician assistant (PA) or nurse practitioner (NP) supervised by a physician in one of these specialties); and
   A. Suspected cardiac arrhythmia is not detected with standard cardiac monitoring (non-implantable ambulatory event monitoring or mobile cardiac telemetry). Standard monitoring must have been performed within the past 90 days / during this episode of care.

Indications that are not covered

1. LifeWatch Holter Plus MCT Service (ACT Ex) because there is no evidence that reflex testing sequences have better outcomes than standard testing,
2. Mobile phone “apps” that monitor heart rhythm are considered investigational because there is insufficient scientific evidence to prove their clinical value.
Cryptogenic stroke is defined as a brain infarction not clearly attributable to a definite cause or origin.

Holter monitor (also known as continuous external unattended cardiac monitoring device). Provides a continuous record of the electrocardiogram for up to 48 hours (some models allow up to 72 hours).

Ambulatory event monitor (AEM, also known as loop recorder) is worn for 20-30 days. These devices may have memory loop recording, auto-triggering and/or patient triggering features.

Next Generation Holter Monitors / ambulatory event monitors, such as:

- iRhythm Zio® Patch is an externalized, single-use monitor. Unlike Holter monitors, this device can be worn during showering and daily activities and remain on the patient for more than 48 hours and up to 14 days.
- CardioNet CardioKey is a long-term cardiac rhythm monitor that provides continuous monitoring for up-to-14 days.

Mobile cardiac telemetry (MCT), (also known as real-time continuous attended cardiac monitoring systems) is offered by a variety of companies, such as, but not limited to, CardioNet Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry (MCOT® Service) and LifeWatch Mobile Cardiac Telemetry (MCT). This type of device is similar to an AEM, with one important difference. The device is completely automatic and requires no patient intervention to either capture or transmit electrocardiographic data. These systems typically use some sort of wireless technology (such as cellular phone networks) to transmit the data to the company's central monitoring facility, where the electrocardiogram is analyzed in real-time. The patient's physician is notified of potentially significant electrocardiographic events based upon criteria prescribed by the physician. Such notification is done daily or even more frequently, and may be delivered by email or fax. Like an AEM, the duration of an MCT study is typically up to 30 days.

Implantable cardiac loop recorder (ILR) – Implantable cardiac loop recorders (ILRs) assess arrhythmias in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients. The device is implanted subcutaneously in the left side of the chest. Such a device provides constant surveillance and both retrospective and prospective ECG data, and may be left in place for up to 3 years. Examples of this device include, but are not limited to, the Reveal® XT LINQ, and the Confirm® RX.

LifeWatch Holter Plus MCT Service (ACT Ex) uses the technology of a 3-channel ambulatory cardiac telemetry platform and remote retrieval of digital Holter data to provide arrhythmia diagnosis. This two part service begins as a 24-48 hour Holter Analysis, and if the Holter is negative, the ACT 3-channel real-time telemetry starts for up to 30 days.

**Codes**

*If available, codes are listed below for informational purposes only, and do not guarantee member coverage or provider reimbursement. The list may not be all-inclusive.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>MCT codes – require prior authorization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93228</td>
<td>External mobile cardiovascular telemetry with electrocardiographic recording, concurrent computerized real time data analysis and greater than 24 hours of accessible ECG triggered and patient selected events transmitted to a remote attended surveillance center for up to 30 days; physician review and interpretation with report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93229</td>
<td>External mobile cardiovascular telemetry with electrocardiographic recording, concurrent computerized real time data analysis and greater than 24 hours of accessible ECG triggered and patient selected events transmitted to a remote attended surveillance center for up to 30 days; technical support for connection and patient instructions for use, attended surveillance, analysis and physician prescribed transmission of daily and emergent data reports</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Implantable Loop Recorder codes – require prior authorization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33285</td>
<td>Insertion, subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitor, including programming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1764</td>
<td>Event recorder, cardiac (implantable)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>AEM codes – No prior authorization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93268</td>
<td>External patient and, when performed, auto activated electrocardiographic rhythm derived event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


3. Benditt, D. Syncope in adults: Clinical manifestations and diagnostic evaluation. In:UpToDate, Kowey, P. and Hockberger, RS (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. (Accessed on February 11, 2019.)


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Holter monitor codes – No prior authorization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93224</td>
<td>External electrocardiographic recording up to 48 hours by continuous rhythm recording and storage; includes</td>
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<td>recording, scanning analysis with report, physician review and interpretation</td>
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<tr>
<td>93225</td>
<td>External electrocardiographic recording up to 48 hours by continuous rhythm recording and storage; including</td>
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<td>recording, connection, recording, and disconnection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93226</td>
<td>External electrocardiographic recording up to 48 hours by continuous rhythm recording and storage; scanning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>analysis with report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93227</td>
<td>External electrocardiographic recording up to 48 hours by continuous rhythm recording and storage;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>physician review and interpretation</td>
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Products

This information is for most, but not all, HealthPartners plans. Please read your plan documents to see if your plan has limits or will not cover some items. If there is a difference between this general information and your plan documents, your plan documents will be used to determine your coverage. These coverage criteria may not apply to Medicare Products if Medicare requires different coverage. For more information regarding Medicare coverage criteria or for a copy of a Medicare coverage policy, contact Member Services at 952-883-7979 or 1-800-233-9645.


References


3. Benditt, D. Syncope in adults: Clinical manifestations and diagnostic evaluation. In:UpToDate, Kowey, P. and Hockberger, RS (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham, MA. (Accessed on February 11, 2019.)