

Medicare Medical Policy

Vestibular Function Testing

MEDICARE MEDICAL POLICY NUMBER: 389

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: Company Medicare Medical Policies serve as guidance for the administration of plan benefits and do not constitute medical advice nor a guarantee of coverage. Company Medicare Medical Policies are reviewed annually to guide the coverage or non-coverage decision-making process for services or procedures in accordance with member benefit contracts (otherwise known as Evidence of Coverage or EOCs) and Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) policies, manuals, and other CMS rules and regulations. In the absence of a CMS coverage determination or specific regulation for a requested service, item or procedure, Company policy criteria or applicable utilization management vendor criteria may be applied. These are based upon published, peer-reviewed scientific evidence and evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that are available as of the last policy update. Coverage decisions are made on the basis of individualized determinations of medical necessity and the experimental or investigational character of the treatment in the individual case. In cases where medical necessity is not established by policy for specific treatment modalities, evidence not previously considered regarding the efficacy of the modality that is presented shall be given consideration to determine if the policy represents current standards of care.

The Company reserves the right to determine the application of Medicare Medical Policies and make revisions to these policies at any time. Any conflict or variance between the EOC and Company Medical Policy will be resolved in favor of the EOC.

SCOPE: Providence Health Plan, Providence Health Assurance, and Providence Plan Partners as applicable (referred to individually as “Company” and collectively as “Companies”).

PRODUCT AND BENEFIT APPLICATION

Medicare Only

MEDICARE COVERAGE CRITERIA

IMPORTANT NOTE: More than one Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reference may apply to the same health care service, such as when more than one coverage policy is available (e.g., both an NCD and LCD exist). All references listed should be considered for coverage decision-making. The Company uses the most current version of a Medicare reference available at the time of publication; however, these websites are not maintained by the Company, so Medicare references and their corresponding hyperlinks may change at any time. If there is a conflict between the Company Medicare Medical Policy and CMS guidance, the CMS guidance will govern.

Notes:

- This policy is limited to **vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP)** and **vestibular Autorotation Testing (VAT)**.
- It does **not** address the use of rotational chair testing or caloric testing, which may be considered medically necessary to diagnose vestibular disorders.

Service	Medicare Guidelines
	<p>Medicare Coverage Criteria: “MA organizations may create publicly accessible internal coverage criteria... when coverage criteria are not fully established in applicable Medicare statutes, regulations, NCDs or LCDs.” (§ 422.101(b)(6) – see Policy Guidelines below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare Coverage Manuals: Medicare does not have criteria for vestibular function tests (e.g., VEMP or VAT) in a coverage manual. • National Coverage Determination (NCD): Medicare does not have an NCD for vestibular function testing. • Noridian J-F Local Coverage Determination (LCD)/Local Coverage Article (LCA): As of the most recent policy review, only three (2) Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) have LCDs for vestibular function testing (Palmetto GBA, Novitas, and First Coast Service Options; however, they are not the MAC for the Company service areas. • Therefore, in the absence of established Medicare coverage criteria in a manual, NCD, LCD, or other regulatory guidance for the health plan’s service area, Company criteria below are applied for medical necessity decision-making.
<p><i>Vestibular Autorotation Testing (VAT) and Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (VEMP)</i></p>	<p>Company medical policy for Vestibular Function Testing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> These services are considered not medically necessary for Medicare based on the Company medical policy. <i>See Policy Guidelines below.</i>

IMPORTANT NOTICE: While some services or items may appear medically indicated for an individual, they may also be a direct exclusion of Medicare or the member’s benefit plan. Such excluded services or items by Medicare and member EOCs include, but are not limited to, services or procedures considered to be cosmetic, not medical in nature, or those considered not medically reasonable or necessary under *Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1862(a)(1)(A)*. If there is uncertainty regarding coverage of a service or item, please review the member EOC or submit a pre-service organization

determination request. Note that the Medicare Advance Beneficiary Notice of Noncoverage (ABN) form **cannot** be used for Medicare Advantage members. (*Medicare Advance Written Notices of Non-coverage. MLN006266 May 2021*)

POLICY CROSS REFERENCES

None

The full Company portfolio of Medicare Medical Policies is available online and can be [accessed here](#).

POLICY GUIDELINES

BACKGROUND

Standard vestibular function tests include caloric or rotational (rotary) chair testing. This policy does not address vestibular function tests, both of which may be considered medically necessary to diagnose vestibular disorders. Other types of vestibular tests are discussed below.

Vestibular Autorotation Test (VAT)

The vestibular autorotation test (VAT) is also referred to as an “active hear rotation (AHR) or “headshake” test.

Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (VEMP)

Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) is a short-latency electromyographic (EMG) potential, activated in response to high-intensity acoustic stimuli.

- Cervical VEMP (cVEMP) test measures the electromagnetic potentials generated from muscles across the neck in response to sound stimulation.
- Ocular VEMPs (oVEMPs) is an evoked potential measured from the inferior oblique muscle and is used to assess the vestibular system.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAL NECESSITY

Only medically reasonable and necessary services or items which treat illness or injury are eligible for Medicare coverage, as outlined in *Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, §1862(a)(1)(A)*. MA organizations (MAOs) make medical necessity determinations based on coverage and benefit criteria, the member’s unique personal medical history (e.g., diagnoses, conditions, functional status, co-morbidities, etc.), physician recommendations, and clinical notes, as well as involvement of a plan medical director, where appropriate. (*§ 422.101(c)(1)*)

“MA organizations may create publicly accessible internal coverage criteria that are based on current evidence in widely used treatment guidelines or clinical literature when coverage criteria are not fully established in applicable Medicare statutes, regulations, NCDs or LCDs. Current, widely-used treatment guidelines are those developed by organizations representing clinical medical specialties, and refers to guidelines for the treatment of specific diseases or

conditions. Acceptable clinical literature includes large, randomized controlled trials or prospective cohort studies with clear results, published in a peer-reviewed journal, and specifically designed to answer the relevant clinical question, or large systematic reviews or meta-analyses summarizing the literature of the specific clinical question.” (§ 422.101(b)(6) and Medicare Managed Care Manual, Ch. 4, §90.5)

The Company policy for *PHA Medicare Medical Policy Development and Application* (MP50) provides details regarding Medicare’s definition of medical necessity and the hierarchy of Medicare references and resources during the development of medical policies, as well as the Plan’s use of evidence-based processes for policy development.

REGULATORY STATUS

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

While clearance by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a prerequisite for Medicare coverage, the 510(k) premarket clearance process does not in itself establish medical necessity. Medicare payment policy is determined by the interaction of numerous requirements, including but not limited to, the availability of a Medicare benefit category and other statutory requirements, coding and pricing guidelines, as well as national and local coverage determinations and clinical evidence.

BILLING GUIDELINES AND CODING

GENERAL

- There is no specific code for vestibular autorotation test (VAT). Therefore, **VAT testing** should be billed with the unlisted code 92700. Use of any 925XX code for VAT is inappropriate, including the following: 92531, 92532, 92533, 92534, 92537, 92538, 92540, 92541, 92542, 92544, 92545, 92546, 92547, and 92548.
- Prior to January 1, 2021, there were no specific codes available for **VEMP testing** and unlisted code 92700 (*Unlisted otorhinolaryngological service or procedure*) was used. Effective January 1, 2021, specific VEMP testing codes listed below are available and should be used.

CODES*		
CPT	92517	Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) testing, with interpretation and report; cervical (cVEMP)
	92518	Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) testing, with interpretation and report; ocular (oVEMP)
	92519	Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) testing, with interpretation and report; cervical (cVEMP) and ocular (oVEMP)
	92700	Unlisted otorhinolaryngological service or procedure
HCPCS	None	

*Coding Notes:

- The code list above is provided as a courtesy and may not be all-inclusive. Inclusion or omission of a code from this policy neither implies nor guarantees reimbursement or coverage. Some codes may not require routine review for medical necessity, but they are subject to provider contracts, as well as member benefits, eligibility and potential utilization audit. According to Medicare, “presence of a payment amount in the MPFS and the Medicare physician fee schedule database (MPFSDB) does not imply that CMS has determined that the service may be covered by Medicare.” The issuance of a CPT

or HCPCS code or the provision of a payment or fee amount by Medicare does **not** make a procedure medically reasonable or necessary or a covered benefit by Medicare. (*Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 23 - Fee Schedule Administration and Coding Requirements, §30 - Services Paid Under the Medicare Physician's Fee Schedule, A. Physician's Services*)

- All unlisted codes are reviewed for medical necessity, correct coding, and pricing at the claim level. If an unlisted code is submitted for non-covered services addressed in this policy then it will be **denied as not covered**. If an unlisted code is submitted for potentially covered services addressed in this policy, to avoid post-service denial, **prior authorization is recommended**.
- **See the non-covered and prior authorization lists on the Company [Medical Policy, Reimbursement Policy, Pharmacy Policy and Provider Information website](#) for additional information.**
- HCPCS/CPT code(s) may be subject to National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) procedure-to-procedure (PTP) bundling edits and daily maximum edits known as "medically unlikely edits" (MUEs) published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). This policy does not take precedence over NCCI edits or MUEs. Please refer to the CMS website for coding guidelines and applicable code combinations.

REFERENCES

None

POLICY REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION SUMMARY
5/2023	New Medicare Advantage medical policy
6/2024	Annual review, no change to criteria