Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy (CIIIT)

Policy # 00015
Original Effective Date: 06/05/2002
Current Effective Date: 06/08/2020

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and its subsidiary, HMO Louisiana, Inc.(collectively referred to as the "Company"), unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

Services Are Considered Investigational

Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

Based on review of available data, the Company considers chronic intermittent intravenous insulin (CIIIT) therapy to be **investigational.***

Policy Guidelines

This policy does not apply to use of intravenous insulin infusions in the inpatient setting (ie, for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis or diabetic hyperosmolar coma).

Background/Overview

Glucose Homeostasis

Insulin-mediated glucose homeostasis involves 3 primary functions that occur at 3 locations: (1) insulin secretion by the pancreas; (2) glucose uptake, primarily in the muscle, liver, gut, and fat; and (3) hepatic glucose production. In the fasting state, when insulin levels are low, most glucose uptake into cells is non-insulin-mediated. Glucose uptake is then balanced by the liver production of glucose. However, after a glucose challenge, insulin binds to specific receptors on the hepatocyte to suppress glucose production. Without this inhibition, marked hyperglycemia may result.

Medications for Glucose Homeostasis in Diabetes

Diabetes is characterized by elevated blood glucose levels due to inadequate or absent insulin production (type 1 diabetes) or due to increased hepatic glucose production, decreased peripheral glucose uptake, and decreased insulin secretion (type 2 diabetes).

The different classes of diabetic drug therapy target different aspects of glucose metabolism. Various insulin secretagogues (eg, sulfonylureas) function by increasing the pancreatic secretion of insulin;

thiazolidinediones (eg, pioglitazone [Actos], rosiglitazone [Avandia]) function in part by increasing glucose uptake in the peripheral (principally skeletal) tissues; and biguanides (eg, metformin) function by decreasing hepatic glucose production. While patients with type 2 diabetes may be treated with various combinations of all 3of these classes of drugs, with or without additional insulin, patients with type 1 diabetes, who have no baseline insulin secretion, receive exogenous insulin therapy. Standard insulin management involves the use of subcutaneous injection to mimic a physiologic insulin profile. Intravenous insulin is used in the acute inpatient setting to manage hyperglycemic emergencies (eg, diabetic ketoacidosis).

FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Any insulin infusion pump can be used for chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy. Infusion pumps have been cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process. The FDA determined that this device was substantially equivalent to existing devices for the delivery of intravenous medications. FDA product code: lZG.

Rationale/Source

Chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT) is a technique for delivering variable-dose insulin to diabetic patients with the goal of improved long-term glycemic control. Through an unknown mechanism, CIIIT is postulated to induce insulin-dependent hepatic enzymes to suppress glucose production.

For individuals who have type 1 diabetes who receive CIIIT, the evidence includes 2 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and several uncontrolled studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, and treatment-related morbidity. A limited number of uncontrolled studies have suggested that CIIIT might improve glycemic control. The 2 randomized trials have reported that CIIIT might moderate the progression of nephropathy or retinopathy. However, the published studies were small and reported improvements on intermediate outcomes only (ie, changes in laboratory values). The clinical significance of the differences reported in these trials is uncertain. Additionally, most published evidence appeared between 1993 and 2010 and, as a result, does not account for improvements in diabetes care. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Supplemental Information

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

The 2019 American Diabetes Association "Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes" includes the American Diabetes Association's current clinical practice recommendations and is intended to provide the components of diabetes care, general treatment goals and guidelines, and tools to evaluate the quality of care.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage

The 2009 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services issued a decision memo on the use of outpatient intravenous insulin therapy, which stated:

"Effective … 2009, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) determines that the evidence is adequate to conclude that OIVIT does not improve health outcomes in Medicare beneficiaries. Therefore, CMS determines that OIVIT is not reasonable and necessary…. Services comprising an Outpatient Intravenous Insulin Therapy regimen are nationally non-covered under Medicare when furnished pursuant to an OIVIT regimen…."

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

A search for active or recruiting clinical trials in December 2019 did not yield results for trials that might influence this review.

References

1. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, Medical Policy Reference Manual, "Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy (CIIIT)" 2.01.43, March 2020.
2. Aoki TT, Benbarka MM, Okimura MC, et al. Long-term intermittent intravenous insulin therapy and type 1 diabetes mellitus. Lancet. Aug 28 1993;342(8870):515-518. PMID 8102666
3. Aoki TT, Grecu EO, Arcangeli MA. Chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy corrects orthostatic hypotension of diabetes. Am J Med. Dec 1995;99(6):683-684. PMID 7503093
4. Aoki TT, Grecu EO, Prendergast JJ, et al. Effect of chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy on antihypertensive medication requirements in IDDM subjects with hypertension and nephropathy. Diabetes Care. Sep 1995;18(9):1260-1265. PMID 8612440

5. Weinrauch LA, Sun J, Gleason RE, et al. Pulsatile intermittent intravenous insulin therapy for attenuation of retinopathy and nephropathy in type 1 diabetes mellitus. Metabolism. Mar 1 2010;59(10):1429-1434. PMID 20189608
6. Dailey GE, Boden GH, Creech RH, et al. Effects of pulsatile intravenous insulin therapy on the progression of diabetic nephropathy. Metabolism. Nov 2000;49(11):1491-1495. PMID 11092517
7. Association AD. NA. Diabetes Care, 2019 Dec 22;43(Suppl 1). PMID 31862744
8. Centers for Medicaid & Medicare Services. National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Outpatient Intravenous Insulin Treatment (40.7). 2009; https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=334.

Policy History

Original Effective Date: 06/05/2002
Current Effective Date: 06/08/2020

04/18/2002	Medical Policy Committee review
06/05/2002	Managed Care Advisory Council approval
06/24/2002	Format revision. No substance change to policy
06/01/2004	Medical Director review
06/15/2004	Medical Policy Committee review. Format revision. No substance change to policy.
06/28/2005	Managed Care Advisory Council approval
03/01/2005	Medical Director review
03/15/2005	Medical Policy Committee review
04/04/2005	Managed Care Advisory Council approval
07/07/2006	Format revision, including addition of FDA and or other governmental regulatory approval and rationale/source. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
04/04/2007	Medical Director review
04/18/2007	Medical Policy Committee approval. CMS information added. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
03/04/2009	Medical Director review
03/18/2009	Medical Policy Committee approval. No change to coverage.
03/05/2010	Medical Policy Committee review
03/19/2010	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
03/03/2011	Medical Policy Committee review

Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy (CIIIT)

Policy # 00015
Original Effective Date: 06/05/2002
Current Effective Date: 06/08/2020

03/16/2011	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
03/01/2012	Medical Policy Committee review
03/21/2012	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
03/07/2013	Medical Policy Committee review
03/20/2013	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
03/06/2014	Medical Policy Committee review
03/19/2014	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
05/07/2015	Medical Policy Committee review
05/20/2015	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged
08/03/2015	Coding update: ICD10 Diagnosis code section added; ICD9 Procedure code section removed.
05/05/2016	Medical Policy Committee review
05/18/2016	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
10/01/2016	Coding update
01/01/2017	Coding update: Removing ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes
05/04/2017	Medical Policy Committee review
05/17/2017	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
05/03/2018	Medical Policy Committee review
05/16/2018	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
05/02/2019	Medical Policy Committee review
05/15/2019	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
05/07/2020	Medical Policy Committee review
05/13/2020	Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.

Next Scheduled Review Date: 05/2021

Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy (CIIIT)

Policy # 00015
Original Effective Date: 06/05/2002
Current Effective Date: 06/08/2020

Coding

The five character codes included in the Blue Cross Blue Shield of Louisiana Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines are obtained from Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®)‡, copyright 2019 by the American Medical Association (AMA). CPT is developed by the AMA as a listing of descriptive terms and five character identifying codes and modifiers for reporting medical services and procedures performed by physician.

The responsibility for the content of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Louisiana Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines is with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and no endorsement by the AMA is intended or should be implied. The AMA disclaims responsibility for any consequences or liability attributable or related to any use, nonuse or interpretation of information contained in Blue Cross Blue Shield of Louisiana Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein. Any use of CPT outside of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Louisiana Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines should refer to the most current Current Procedural Terminology which contains the complete and most current listing of CPT codes and descriptive terms. Applicable FARS/DFARS apply.

CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

Codes used to identify services associated with this policy may include (but may not be limited to) the following:

Code Type	Code
CPT	No codes
HCPCS	A9277, E0784, G9147, J1817
ICD-10 Diagnosis	E08.0-E13.9

*Investigational – A medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational if the effectiveness has not been clearly tested and it has not been incorporated into

standard medical practice. Any determination we make that a medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational will be based on a consideration of the following:

A. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product can be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and whether such approval has been granted at the time the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is sought to be furnished; or
B. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product requires further studies or clinical trials to determine its maximum tolerated dose, toxicity, safety, effectiveness, or effectiveness as compared with the standard means of treatment or diagnosis, must improve health outcomes, according to the consensus of opinion among experts as shown by reliable evidence, including:
    1. Consultation with the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association technology assessment program (TEC) or other nonaffiliated technology evaluation center(s);
    2. Credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community; or
    3. Reference to federal regulations.

‡ Indicated trademarks are the registered trademarks of their respective owners.

NOTICE: If the Patient's health insurance contract contains language that differs from the BCBSLA Medical Policy definition noted above, the definition in the health insurance contract will be relied upon for specific coverage determinations.

NOTICE: Medical Policies are scientific based opinions, provided solely for coverage and informational purposes. Medical Policies should not be construed to suggest that the Company recommends, advocates, requires, encourages, or discourages any particular treatment, procedure, or service, or any particular course of treatment, procedure, or service.