



MEDICAL COVERAGE POLICY

SERVICE: Preterm and Early Term Deliveries

Policy Number: 216

Effective Date: 07/01/2024

Last Review: 06/10/2024

Next Review: 06/10/2025

Important note: Unless otherwise indicated, medical policies will apply to all lines of business.

Medical necessity as defined by this policy does not ensure the benefit is covered. This medical policy does not replace existing federal or state rules and regulations for the applicable service or supply. In the absence of a controlling federal or state coverage mandate, benefits are ultimately determined by the terms of the applicable benefit plan documents. See the member plan specific benefit plan document for a complete description of plan benefits, exclusions, limitations, and conditions of coverage. In the event of a discrepancy, the plan document always supersedes the information in this policy.

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PRIOR AUTHORIZATION: Not required.

POLICY: Please review the plan's EOC (Evidence of Coverage) or Summary Plan Description (SPD) for coverage details.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated (see below), this policy will apply to all lines of business.

For Medicaid plans, please confirm coverage as outlined in the [Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual | TMHP](#) (TMPPM). If there are no applicable criteria to guide medical necessity decision making in the TMPPM, use the criteria set forth below.

TMPPM 4.1.2 Vaginal and Cesarean Deliveries

Claims will deny if submitted for a delivery prior to 39 weeks of gestation and not medically necessary, or for a delivery service with no modifier.

Claims will deny or recoupment will occur for associated claims for deliveries that are performed prior to 39 weeks and are determined to be not medically necessary including:

- Claims for the provider performing the vaginal or Cesarean delivery
- Inpatient and outpatient hospital claims inclusive of the delivery, planned Cesarean section, induction with vaginal delivery or failed induction with subsequent Cesarean section
- Birthing center claims inclusive of induction with vaginal delivery
- Claims for medical or surgical admission, including ICU, due to the complications of the delivery for the mother

BSWHP may not consider obstetric deliveries via cesarean section or labor induction prior to 39 weeks as medically necessary unless criteria are met.

Cesarean section or labor induction at >34 weeks but <39 weeks may be medically necessary if a medical condition exists as listed in the table below (from American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Obstetric Practice; Committee Opinion Number 764 [February 2019] and



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Number 831 [July 2021]). Non-spontaneous deliveries at gestational ages less than recommended in the table below will be reviewed for medical necessity. Medical documentation supporting such a decision should be in the clinical record.

Placental / Uterine Conditions	
Placenta previa (no other complications)	36 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest
Suspected accreta, increta, or percreta (no other complications)	34 0/7 – 35 6/7 wks gest
Vasa previa	34 0/7 – 37 0/7 wks gest
Prior classical cesarean	36 0/7 – 37 0/7 wks gest
Prior myomectomy requiring cesarean delivery	37 0/7 – 38 6/7 wks gest 36 0/7 – 37 0/7 wks gest if extensive or complicated
Previous uterine rupture	36 0/7 – 37 0/7 wks gest
Fetal Conditions	
Oligohydramnios (isolated or otherwise uncomplicated [deepest vertical pocket less than 2 cm])	36 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if diagnosed later
Polyhydramnios (mild, idiopathic, no other complication)	39 0/7 – 40 6/7 wks gest
Growth restriction (singleton)	
Otherwise uncomplicated, no concurrent findings and EFW 3-10%	38 0/7 – 39 0/7 wks gest
Otherwise uncomplicated, no concurrent findings and EFW < 3%	37 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Abnormal umbilical artery dopplers: elevated impedance to flow, [e.g., S/D ratio, pulsatility index, resistance index, > 95% for gest age] with end diastolic flow still present	Consider at 37 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Abnormal umbilical artery dopplers: absent end diastolic flow	Consider at 34 0/7 or at diagnosis if later
Abnormal umbilical artery dopplers: reversed end diastolic flow	Consider at 32 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Concurrent conditions (oligohydramnios, maternal co-morbidity [e.g., preeclampsia, chronic hypertension])	34 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest
Multiple gestations – uncomplicated	
Di-Di twins	38 0/7 – 38 6/7 wks gest
Mo-Di twins	34 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest
Mo-Mo twins	32 0/7 – 34 0/7 wks gest
Triplet and higher order	Individualized
Multiple gestations – complicated	
Di-Di twins with isolated fetal growth restriction	36 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest
Di-Di twins with concurrent condition	Individualized
Mo-Di twins with isolated fetal growth restriction	32 0/7 – 34 6/7 wks gest
Alloimmunization	



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At-risk pregnancy not requiring intrauterine transfusion	37 0/7 – 38 6/7 wks gest
Requiring intrauterine transfusion	Individualized
Non-reassuring fetal testing (<i>from MOD reference 3</i>)	
Intrauterine fetal demise	
Maternal Issues	
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	
Chronic hypertension: isolated, uncomplicated, controlled, not requiring medications	38 0/7 – 39 6/7 wks gest
Chronic hypertension: isolated, uncomplicated, controlled on medications	37 0/7 – 39 6/7 wks gest
Chronic hypertension: difficult to control (requiring frequent medication adjustments)	36 0/7 – 37 6/7 wks gest
Gestational hypertension – without severe-range BP	37 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if diagnosed later
Gestational hypertension – with severe-range BP	34 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Preeclampsia – without severe features	37 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Preeclampsia with severe features, stable maternal and fetal conditions, after fetal viability (includes superimposed)	34 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if later
Preeclampsia with severe features, unstable or complicated, after fetal viability (includes superimposed and HELLP)	Soon after maternal stabilization
Preeclampsia with severe features, before viability	Soon after maternal stabilization
Cholestasis (Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy)	36 0/7 – 37 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if diagnosed later
Diabetes	
Pregestational well-controlled (no other complications)	39 0/7 – 39 6/7 wks gest
Pregestational with vascular complications, poor glucose control, prior stillbirth	36 0/7 – 38 6/7 wks gest
Gestational – well-controlled on diet and exercise	39 0/7 – 40 6/7 wks gest
Gestational – well-controlled on medications	39 0/7 – 39 6/7 wks gest
Gestational – poorly-controlled	Individualized
HIV	
Intact membranes and viral load >1,000 copies/mL	38 0/7 wks gest
Viral load ≤1,000 copies/ml with antiretroviral therapy	39 0/7 wks gest or later
Obstetric issues	
PPROM	34 0/7 wks gest or at diagnosis if diagnosed later
PROM (37 0/7 weeks of gestation and beyond)	Generally, at diagnosis
Previous stillbirth	Individualized



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Abbreviations: Di-Di, dichorionic-diamniotic; Mo-Di, monochorionic-diamniotic; PPRM, preterm premature rupture of membranes.

BACKGROUND:

Studies have found that more than a third of babies were delivered by cesarean without a medical necessity prior to 39 weeks. Infants born at 38 weeks had a 50% greater chance of being sufficiently ill to require neonatal ICU care, and those delivered at 37 weeks were twice as likely to be admitted to the neonatal ICU. Infants born between 39- and 40-weeks gestation were at the lowest risk for neonatal problems. Not only does this result in a better outcome for the newborn infant but studies have shown that healthcare costs are reduced when elective deliveries at less than 39 weeks are eliminated.

MANDATES: None

CODES:

Important note:

Due to the wide range of applicable diagnosis codes and potential changes to codes, an inclusive list may not be presented, but the following codes may apply. Inclusion of a code in this section does not guarantee that it will be reimbursed, and patient must meet the criteria set forth in the policy language.

CPT Codes	59409, 59410, 59514, 59515, 59612, 59614, 59620, or 59622 Requires modifier: U1 - Medically necessary delivery prior to 39 weeks of gestation U2 - Delivery at 39 weeks of gestation or later U3 - Non-medically necessary delivery prior to 39 weeks of gestation
CPT Not Covered	
ICD10 codes	
ICD10 Not covered	

POLICY HISTORY:

Status	Date	Action
New	09/24/2015	New policy
Reviewed	09/29/2016	No changes
Reviewed	09/19/2017	No changes
Reviewed	08/14/2018	Minor changes to wording
Updated	10/17/2019	Added cholestasis of pregnancy. Added Medicaid language.
Updated	11/19/2020	Updated to align with latest ACOG information.
Updated	12/23/2021	Updated to align with latest ACOG information.
Reviewed	12/01/2022	No changes
Updated	01/26/2023	Minor updated recommended by reviewer



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Reviewed	01/02/2024	Added details from referenced tables. Formatting changes, added hyperlink to TMPPM, beginning and ending note sections updated to align with CMS requirements and business entity changes.
Reviewed	6/10/2024	Corrected the "For Medicaid Plans" section to utilize this Medical Policy if TMPPM does not have medical necessity guidance.

REFERENCES:

The following scientific references were utilized in the formulation of this medical policy. BSWHP will continue to review clinical evidence related to this policy and may modify it at a later date based upon the evolution of the published clinical evidence. Should additional scientific studies become available and they are not included in the list, please forward the reference(s) to BSWHP so the information can be reviewed by the Medical Coverage Policy Committee (MCPC) and the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC) to determine if a modification of the policy is in order.

1. Spong CY, Mercer BM, D'Alton M, Kilpatrick S, Blackwell S, Saade G. Timing of indicated late-preterm and early term birth. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011;118:323–33.
2. Main E, Oshiro B, Chagolla B, Bingham D, Dang-Kilduff L, and Kowalewski L. Elimination of Non-medically Indicated (Elective) Deliveries Before 39 Weeks Gestational Age. (California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative Toolkit to Transform Maternity Care) Developed under contract #08-85012 with the California Department of Public Health; Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division; First edition published by March of Dimes, July 2010.
3. Lindor KD, Lee RH. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. UpToDate. Accessed 10/14/2019.
4. TEXAS MEDICAID PROVIDER PROCEDURES MANUAL Vol 2: GYNECOLOGICAL, OBSTETRICS, AND FAMILY PLANNING TITLE XIX SERVICES: Section 4.1.2 Vaginal and Cesarean Deliveries (latest version Nov 2023)
5. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Obstetric Practice The Society for Term Deliveries. February 2019.
6. Medically Indicated Late-Preterm and Early-Term Deliveries: ACOG Committee Opinion, Number 831. *Obstet Gynecol* 2021 Jul 1;138(1):e35-e39. PMID: 34259491 DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000004447

Note:

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) products are offered through Scott and White Health Plan dba Baylor Scott & White Health Plan, and Scott & White Care Plans dba Baylor Scott & White Care Plan. Insured PPO and EPO products are offered through Baylor Scott & White Insurance Company. Scott and White Health Plan dba Baylor Scott & White Health Plan serves as a third-party administrator for self-funded employer-sponsored plans. Baylor Scott & White Care Plan and Baylor Scott & White Insurance Company are wholly owned subsidiaries of Scott and White Health Plan. These companies are referred to collectively in this document as Baylor Scott & White Health Plan.

RightCare STAR Medicaid plans are offered through Scott and White Health Plan in the Central Managed Care Service Area (MRSA) and STAR and CHIP plans are offered through SHA LLC dba FirstCare Health Plans (FirstCare) in the Lubbock and West MRSA's.