

## Mobile Outpatient Cardiac Telemetry (MOCT) (Cardiac event monitoring)

Date of Origin: 03/2017

Last Review Date: 06/22/2022

Effective Date: 07/01/2022

Dates Reviewed: 05/2017, 03/2018, 06/2019, 07/2020, 07/2021, 06/2022

Developed By: Medical Necessity Criteria Committee

### I. Description

Mobile outpatient cardiac telemetry (MOCT) or mobile cardiac telemetry (MCT) includes a small sensor and monitor that patients can wear during their daily activities. MOCT has an extended memory capable of continuous measurement of heart rate and rhythm over several days. Cardiac events are detected even if the patient is asymptomatic. The recordings are transmitted to a central surveillance center for real-time analysis with possible initiation of anti-arrhythmic drug treatment.

Several studies have demonstrated superior results with the MOCT over standard loop event monitors in detecting significant arrhythmias. One randomized controlled study involved 305 patients randomized to either the LOOP recorder or MOCT and monitored for up to 30 days. A diagnosis was found in 88 percent of the patients in the MOCT patients and 75 percent of the LOOP patients. The difference in findings was due to the asymptomatic findings captured with the MOCT.

### II. Criteria: CWQI: HCS-0207

A. Moda Health considers Mobile Outpatient Cardiac Telemetry (MOCT) for patients who meet **ALL** of the following:

- a. Patient has symptoms suggestive of an underlying arrhythmia including but not limited to **1 or more** of the following:
  - i. Pre-syncope and syncope of unknown etiology
  - ii. Dizziness or lightheadedness
  - iii. Stroke or transient cerebral ischemia, possibly secondary to atrial fibrillation
  - iv. Post ablation arrhythmia detection
  - v. Evaluation of response to anti-arrhythmic drug therapy
- b. Failure to detect an arrhythmia with **1 or more** of the following:
  - i. Holter monitor failed to detect arrhythmia during a 24-hour period; or
  - ii. Cardiac event monitor (*i.e. external loop recorder*) failed to detect an underlying arrhythmia causing the symptoms for 30 continuous days; or
  - iii. The episodes do not last long enough to activate the monitor; or
  - iv. The patient is unable to manage the technical requirements of a loop recorder.

### III. Information Submitted with the Prior Authorization Request:

1. Chart notes documenting indication
2. Documentation of previous Holter monitor or event monitor reports

### IV. Applicable CPT or HCPC codes covered:

| Codes | Description  |
|-------|--|
| 93228 | External mobile cardiovascular telemetry with electrocardiographic recording, concurrent computerized real time data analysis and greater than 24 hours of accessible ECG data storage (retrievable with query) with ECG triggered and patient selected events transmitted to a remote attended surveillance center for up to 30 days; review and interpretation with report by a physician or other qualified health care professional  |
| 93229 | External mobile cardiovascular telemetry with electrocardiographic recording, concurrent computerized real time data analysis and greater than 24 hours of accessible ECG data storage (retrievable with query) with 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 transmission of daily and emergent data reports as prescribed by a physician or other qualified health care professional |

### V. References

1. Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Electrocardiographic (EKG or ECG) Monitoring (Holter or Real-time Monitoring) (L34636) Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation; Revision Effective Date: 03/01/2017, accessed on 3/21/2017
2. Zimetbaum, P. & Goldman, A. (2010). Contemporary reviews in cardiovascular medicine: Ambulatory arrhythmia monitoring choosing the right device. *Circulation*, 122, 1629-1636.
3. Rothman, SA., Laughlin, JC., Seltzer, J., Walia, JS., Baman, RI., Siouffi, SY., Sangrigoli, RM., Kowey, PR. The Diagnosis of Cardiac Arrhythmias: A Prospective Multi-Center Randomized Study Comparing Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry versus Standard Loop Event Monitoring. *Journal of Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*. 2007;18(3): 1-7.
4. Joshi, AL, Kowey, PR., Prystowsky, EN, Benditt, DG., Cannom, DS, Pratt, CM., McNamara, A., Sangrigoli, RM., First experience with Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry (MOCT) system for diagnosis and management of cardiac arrhythmia. *Am J Cardiology*. 2005; 95(7): 878-881.
5. January CT, Wann LS, Alpert JS, et al. 2014 AHA/ACC/HRS Guideline for the management of patients with atrial fibrillation: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the Heart Rhythm Society. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2014 Dec 2;64(21): e1-e76.

## VI. Annual Review History

| Review Date | Revisions                         | Effective Date |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 03/2017     | New Criteria                      | 7/15/2017      |
| 03/28/2018  | Annual Review: Formatting changes | 03/28/2018     |
| 06/26/2019  | Annual Review: No changes         | 07/01/2019     |
| 06/24/2020  | Annual Review: No changes         | 08/01/2020     |
| 07/28/2021  | Annual Review: No content changes | 08/01/2021     |
| 06/22/2022  | Annual Review: No content changes | 07/01/2022     |

## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10        | ICD-10 Description                            |
|---------------|---|
| I44.0 – I44.7 | Atrioventricular and left bundle-branch block |
| I45.0 – I45.9 | Other conduction disorders                    |
| I47.1 – I47.9 | Supraventricular tachycardia                  |
| I48.0 – I48.9 | Atrial fibrillation and flutter               |
| I49.1 – I49.8 | Atrial premature depolarization               |
| I49.5         | Sick sinus syndrome                           |
| R42           | Dizziness and giddiness                       |
| R55           | Syncope and collapse                          |

## Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determination (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: <http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/advanced-search.aspx>. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD):

| Jurisdiction(s): 5, 8            | NCD/LCD Document (s): |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No NCD or Noridian LCD available |                       |

| NCD/LCD Document (s): |
|-----------------------|
| NA                    |

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions |  |                                    |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction  | Applicable State/US Territory          | Contractor                         |
| F (2 & 3)   | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |