

Clinical Policy: Panniculectomy

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.109

Date of Last Revision:2/22

Coding Implications
Revision Log

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Panniculectomy is the surgical removal of a panniculus or excess skin and adipose tissue that hangs down over the genital and/or thigh area causing difficulty in personal hygiene, walking, and other physical activity.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that panniculectomy is considered **medically necessary** when meeting all of the following indications:
 - A. Panniculus hangs below the level of the pubis;
 - B. Medical records document at least one of the following chronic and persistent complications that remains refractory to appropriate therapy for at least 3 months. Appropriate medical therapy includes topical antifungals, topical and/or systemic corticosteroids, and/or local or systemic antibiotics, in addition to good hygiene practices;
 - 1.Non-healing ulceration under panniculus;
 - 2.Chronic maceration or necrosis of overhanging skin folds;
 - 3.Recurrent or persistent skin infection under panniculus;
 - 4.Intertriginous dermatitis or cellulitis or panniculitis;
- Or Panniculectomy is expected to restore normal function or improve functional deficit;
 - C. If panniculus is due to significant weight loss, there must be evidence that member has maintained a stable weight for at least 6 months;
 - D. If weight loss is the result of bariatric surgery, weight must also be stable for at least 6 months, and it must also be at least 18 months since surgery.

Background

Panniculectomy is a surgical procedure to remove an abdominal pannus or panniculus. A panniculus is formed secondary to obesity when there is a dense layer of fatty tissue growth on the abdomen that becomes large enough to hang down from the body. Panniculus size varies from grade 1, which reaches the mons pubis, to grade 5, which extends to or reaches past the knees.

Some areas of difficulty associated with a panniculus are personal hygiene, walking, and other physical activities. Sores and infections such as intertrigo, skin ulcers, and panniculitis can form in the folds of the panniculus, leading to painful inflammation of the tissue. This can further hinder physical activity and activities of daily life.

Panniculectomy is very similar to abdominoplasty, a surgical procedure that tightens the lax anterior abdominal wall muscles and trims excess adipose tissue and skin. Panniculectomy differs from abdominoplasty in the sense that abdominoplasty is usually performed as a cosmetic procedure to improve appearance but not function. Panniculectomy can be necessary for restoring normal function or improving functional deficit as well as preventing sores and infections.

Coding Implications

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CPT® Codes	Description
15830	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); abdomen, infraumbilical panniculectomy
00802	Anesthesia for procedures on lower anterior abdominal wall; panniculectomy

HCPCS Codes	Description
N/A	

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

+ Indicates a code requiring an additional character

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
L03.319	Cellulitis of trunk, unspecified
L03.818	Cellulitis of other sites
L30.4	Erythema intertrigo
L98.499	Non-pressure chronic ulcer of skin of other sites with unspecified severity
M79.3	Panniculitis, unspecified
Z98.84	Bariatric surgery status

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Converted corporate to local policy.	2/10/2021	
Annual review. Removed requirement for photographs. Expanded criteria for complications related to pannus to include non-healing ulceration under panniculus, chronic maceration or necrosis of overhanging skin folds, recurrent or persistent skin infection under panniculus, intertriginous dermatitis or cellulitis or panniculitis. Added the following ICD 10 codes: L03.319, L03.818, L98.499. Separated “D.” into separate criteria points, D. and E, adding that bariatric surgery weight loss must be stable for 6 months. Replaced requirement to restore or improve function with “or”.	2/22	4/14/22

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
<p>Added “and may not support medical necessity” to coding implications.</p> <p>Changed “review date” in the header to “date of last revision” and “date” in the revision log header to “revision date.” References reviewed, updated, and reformatted. Minor verbiage changes with no clinical significance. Reviewed by specialist.</p>		

References

1. American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS). ASPS Recommended Insurance Coverage Criteria for Third-Party Payers. Abdominoplasty and Panniculectomy Unrelated to Obesity or Massive Weight Loss. Published July 2006. (reaffirmed March 2019). . Accessed October 13, 2021..
2. Gallagher, S. Gates JL. Obesity, panniculitis, panniculectomy, and wound care: Understanding the challenges. *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurs.* 2003;30(6):334-341. doi:10.1016/S1071
3. Courcoulas AP, Christian NJ, Belle SH,, et.al. Weight Change and Health Outcomes at 3 Years After Bariatric Surgery Among Individuals With Severe Obesity. *JAMA.* 2013;310(22):2416-2425. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.280928.
4. American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS). Practice Parameter for Surgical Treatment of Skin Redundancy for Obese and Massive Weight Loss Patients. Published June 2017. Accessed October 13, 2021.

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. LHCC makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved.

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