

POLICY NUMBER	EFFECTIVE DATE	APPROVED BY
MG.MM.ME.54	2/14/2025	MPC (Medical Policy Committee)

**IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS MEDICAL POLICY:**

Property of ConnectiCare, Inc. All rights reserved. The treating physician or primary care provider must submit to ConnectiCare, Inc. the clinical evidence that the patient meets the criteria for the treatment or surgical procedure. Without this documentation and information, ConnectiCare will not be able to properly review the request for prior authorization. This clinical policy is not intended to pre-empt the judgment of the reviewing medical director or dictate to health care providers how to practice medicine. Health care providers are expected to exercise their medical judgment in rendering appropriate care. The clinical review criteria expressed below reflects how ConnectiCare determines whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary. ConnectiCare established the clinical review criteria based upon a review of currently available clinical information (including clinical outcome studies in the peer-reviewed published medical literature, regulatory status of the technology, evidence-based guidelines of public health and health research agencies, evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations, views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas, and other relevant factors). ConnectiCare, Inc. expressly reserves the right to revise these conclusions as clinical information changes, and welcomes further relevant information. Identification of selected brand names of devices, tests and procedures in a medical coverage policy is for reference only and is not an endorsement of any one device, test or procedure over another. Each benefit plan defines which services are covered. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered and/or paid for by ConnectiCare, as some plans exclude coverage for services or supplies that ConnectiCare considers medically necessary. If there is a discrepancy between this guideline and a member's benefits plan, the benefits plan will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of the State of CT and/or the Federal Government. Coverage may also differ for our Medicare members based on any applicable Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) coverage statements including including National Coverage Determinations (NCD), Local Coverage Determinations (LCD) and/or Local Medical Review Policies (LMRP). All coding and web site links are accurate at time of publication.

**Definitions**

Actinic keratosis (AK)	Actinic keratoses (AKs or solar keratoses) are keratotic macules, papules, or plaques resulting from the intraepidermal proliferation of atypical keratinocytes in response to prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation. Although most AKs do not progress to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), AKs are a concern because the majority of cutaneous SCCs arise from pre-existing AKs, and AKs that will progress to SCC cannot be distinguished from AKs that will spontaneously resolve or persist.  Accepted primary treatment modalities include cryotherapy, topical 5-fluorouracil, topical imiquimod, photodynamic therapy (eg, amino levulinic acid [ALA], porfimer sodium), and curettage and electrodesiccation.				
Chemical peel	Controlled removal of varying layers of the skin with use of caustic chemical agents; resulting in a thinner, more compact stratum corneum, thicker epidermis, and uniform distribution of melanin. Peels are typically categorized according to depth and agent used  <table border="1" data-bbox="381 1717 1453 1858"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth</th> <th>Agents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very superficial</td> <td>Glycolic acid, 30-50 percent applied for 1-2 minutes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Depth	Agents	Very superficial	Glycolic acid, 30-50 percent applied for 1-2 minutes
Depth	Agents				
Very superficial	Glycolic acid, 30-50 percent applied for 1-2 minutes				

	(See Limitations/Exclusions)	<p>Jessner (resorcinol, salicylic acid, lactic acid, ethanol) solution applied in 1-3 coats</p> <hr/> <p>Low concentration resorcinol, 20-30 percent applied for 5-10 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>TCA (trichloroacetic acid) 10 percent applied in 1 coat</p>
	<p>Superficial (See Limitations/Exclusions)</p>	<p>Glycolic acid, 50-70 percent, applied for 2-5 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>Pyruvic acid, 40-50 percent applied for 3-5 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>Jessner solution applied in 4-10 coats</p> <hr/> <p>Resorcinol, 40-50 percent applied for 30-60 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>TCA, 10-30 percent</p>
	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Glycolic acid 70 percent applied for 3-15 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>Pyruvic acid 60 percent applied for 3-5 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>TCA, 35-50 percent</p> <hr/> <p>Augmented TCA (carbon dioxide and TCA 35 percent; Jessner solution and TCA 35 percent; glycolic acid 70 percent and TCA 35 percent)</p>
	<p>Deep</p>	<p>Phenol 88 percent</p> <hr/> <p>Baker-Gordon phenol formula (88 percent phenol, distilled water, septisol, croton oil)</p>
<p><i>Fabbrocini G, De Padova MP, Tosti A. Chemical peels: what's new and what isn't new but still works well. Facial Plast Surg 2009; 25:329.</i></p>		

**Related Guidelines**

Cosmetic and Reconstructive Surgery Procedures  
 Phototherapy, Photochemotherapy and Photodynamic Therapy for Dermatologic Conditions

## Guideline

Medium or deep chemical peels are considered medically necessary for > 10 actinic keratoses (or other premalignant skin lesions) due to the impracticality of treating large numbers of lesions individually.

## Limitations/Exclusions

1. Chemical peels are not considered medically necessary for the treatment of active acne vulgaris due to insufficient evidence of therapeutic value.
2. Chemical peels are not considered medically necessary for the following cosmetic purposes (list not all-inclusive):
  - a. Acne scarring (case-by-case review when documentation substantiating medical necessity is submitted to the plan)
  - b. Contouring/discoloration/hyperpigmentation (e.g., dermatosis papulosa nigra, rosacea)
  - c. Dull complexity
  - d. Ephelides (freckles)
  - e. Fine/fewer lines and wrinkles
  - f. Lentigines (liver spots; aka age spots)
  - g. Melasma
  - h. Photoaged skin
  - i. Sebaceous hyperplasia (aka senile hyperplasia)
  - j. Seborrheic keratoses
  - k. Skin roughness

## Procedure Codes

15788	Chemical peel, facial; epidermal
15789	Chemical peel, facial; dermal
15792	Chemical peel, nonfacial; epidermal
15793	Chemical peel, nonfacial; dermal

## Diagnosis Codes

D48.5	Neoplasm of Uncertain Behavior of Skin
L57.0	Actinic keratosis

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Specialty matched clinical peer review.

## Revision History

Company(ies)	DATE	REVISION
ConnectiCare	Jan. 1, 2020	ConnectiCare adopts the clinical criteria of its parent corporation EmblemHealth