

## Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, EGD)

Effective: September 1, 2025

<b>Prior Authorization Required</b> If <u>REQUIRED</u> , submit supporting clinical documentation pertinent to service request to the FAX numbers below.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Notification Required</b> If <u>REQUIRED</u> , concurrent review may apply	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Applies to:

- ☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage HMO plans, Fax 857-304-6463
- ☒ CarePartners of Connecticut Medicare Advantage PPO plans, Fax 857-304-6463

**Note:** While you may not be the provider responsible for obtaining prior authorization or notifying Point32Health, as a condition of payment you will need to ensure that any necessary prior authorization has been obtained and/or Point32Health has received proper notification. If notification is required, providers may additionally be required to provide updated clinical information to qualify for continued service.

## Overview

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is a test used to examine the lining of the esophagus, stomach, and the duodenum. EGD is also known as upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, gastroscopy, or upper endoscopy. EGD is indicated for the diagnosis of numerous conditions such as, but not limited to, Celiac disease, esophageal varices, esophagitis, gastritis, GERD, hiatal hernia, ulcers, Mallory-Weiss syndrome, and esophageal rings. EGD may also be indicated for the investigation of symptoms such as upper gastrointestinal symptoms and upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Abnormal imaging or caustic ingestion may also indicate the need for EGD.

## Clinical Guideline Coverage Criteria

The Plan considers Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) medically necessary for the following (this list is NOT all inclusive):

1. Diagnostic/Evaluation for dyspepsia or upper abdominal symptoms:
  - a. Celiac Disease
  - b. Acute caustic ingestion
  - c. Confirmation of gastric or esophageal ulcer, suspected neoplastic lesion, or upper GI tract stricture or obstruction
  - d. Dysphagia or odynophagia
  - e. Esophageal cancer evaluation post resection with signs or symptoms of loco-regional recurrence
  - f. Esophageal masses and diagnostic esophageal cancer biopsies
  - g. Familial adenomatous polyposis syndromes
  - h. Indeterminate colitis (differentiation of Crohn's disease from ulcerative colitis)
  - i. Irritable bowel syndrome when other studies have negative results
  - j. Persistent or recurrent esophageal reflux symptoms despite therapy
    - i. Persistent (four weeks or greater) upper abdominal symptoms such as pain, nausea or vomiting that Fail to respond to medication therapy OR
    - ii. Symptoms are associated with weight loss, GI bleeding, melena, anemia, anorexia or early satiety
  - k. Iron deficient anemia
  - l. Persistent vomiting of unknown cause
  - m. Recent or active GI bleeding
  - n. Suspected portal hypertension
  - o. Upper abdominal symptoms associated with other signs or symptoms suggesting serious organic disease or

new onset symptoms in members over 50 years of age who are refractory to treatment with a proton pump inhibitor trial

p. Upper GI tissue or fluid sampling

2. High-risk screening for:

- a. Chronic (at least 5 years) gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) at risk for Barrett's esophagus (BE) who have had no prior negative EGD screening.
- b. Cirrhosis and portal hypertension without prior variceal hemorrhage, especially those with platelet counts less than 140,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, or Child's class B or C disease.
- c. Symptomatic pernicious anemia

3. Therapeutic EGD treatment for:

- a. Achalasia management by botulinum toxin, balloon dilation
- b. Banding or sclerotherapy of varices
- c. Dilation of stenotic lesions
- d. Feeding or drainage tube placement
- e. Removal of foreign bodies or selected polypoid lesions
- f. Stenosing neoplasm palliative treatment by laser, multi-polar electrocoagulation, stent placement
- g. Treatment of bleeding lesions (ulcers, tumors, vascular abnormalities) by electrocoagulation, heater probe, laser photocoagulation, or injection therapy.
- h. Symptoms consistent with celiac disease

4. Sequential or periodic EGD for:

- a. Barrett's esophagus surveillance in the absence of dysplasia (every 3 years)
- b. Barrett's esophagus surveillance with high-grade dysplasia (every 3 months)
- c. Barrett's esophagus surveillance with low-grade dysplasia (yearly)
- d. Familial adenomatous polyposis (at time of colectomy or after age 30)
- e. Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer
- f. Recurrence of adenomatous polyps in synchronous and metachronous sites (every 3 to 5 years)

5. Severe caustic esophageal injury

- a. Tylosis

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## Limitations

The Plan considers EGD as not medically necessary for all other indications in addition to the following:

1. EGD for confirmation of gastric band placement
2. EGD related to pre-evaluation of Members scheduled for bariatric surgery is not covered unless meeting one of the clinical criteria above
3. EGD related to sclerotherapy for bariatric indications (e.g., revision of Roux-en-Y procedure to address weight regain) as this is considered investigational and, therefore, not medically necessary
4. EGD related to endoscopic gastric suturing (e.g., with the Apollo Overstitch™ System) for revision of gastric bypass or as a primary bariatric procedure as these procedures are considered investigational and, therefore, not medically necessary
5. EGD related to placement of the TransPyloric Shuttle device for bariatric indications as this is considered investigational and, therefore, not medically necessary
6. Upper GI endoscopies to rule out celiac disease for the following:
  - Individuals with low risk of disease (for example infertility, GI symptoms with negative serology and without indicators of malabsorption, or osteoporosis without other evidence of malabsorption)

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## Codes

The following code(s) are associated with this service:

**Table 1: CPT/HCPCS Codes**

Code	Description
43200	Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; diagnostic, including collection of specimen(s) by brushing or washing, when performed (separate procedure)
43202	Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; with biopsy, single or multiple
43231	Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; with endoscopic ultrasound examination

Code	Description
43233	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with dilation of esophagus with balloon 30 mm diameter or larger) (includes fluoroscopic guidance, when performed)
43235	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; diagnostic, including collection of specimen(s) by brushing or washing, when performed (separate procedure)
43237	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with endoscopic ultrasound examination limited to esophagus
43238	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with transendoscopic ultrasound-guided intramural or transmural fine needle aspiration/biopsy(s), (included endoscopic ultrasound examination limited to esophagus)
43239	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with transendoscopic ultrasound-guided intramural or transmural fine needle aspiration/biopsy(s), (includes endoscopic ultrasound examination limited to the esophagus, stomach or duodenum, and adjacent structures)
43242	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with transendoscopic ultrasound-guided intramural or transmural fine needle aspiration/biopsy(s) (includes endoscopic ultrasound examination of the esophagus, stomach, and either the duodenum and/or jejunum as appropriate)
43259	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with endoscopic ultrasound examination, including the esophagus, stomach, and either the duodenum and/or jejunum as appropriate

**List of Medically Necessary ICD-10 Codes:** [CarePartners of Connecticut](#)

#### References:

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2. ASGE Standards of Practice Committee, Shen, B., Khan, K., et al. The role of endoscopy in the management of patients with diarrhea. *Gastrointest Endosc.* 2010; 71(6):887-892.
3. De Palma, GD., Forestieri, P. Role of endoscopy in the bariatric surgery of patients. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014; 20(24):7777-7784.
4. DeVault, KR., Castell, DO. American College of Gastroenterology. Updated guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2005;100(1):190-200.
5. Gomez, V., Bhalla, R., Heckman, MG., Florit, PT., Diehl, NN., Rawal, B., Lynch, SA., Loeb, DS. Routine screening endoscopy before bariatric surgery: is it necessary? *Bariatric Surg Pract Patient Care.* 2014; 9(4):143-149.
6. Greenwald, DA., Cohen, J. Overview of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (esophagogastroduodenoscopy). In: UpToDate, Howell, DA (Ed). UpToDate, Waltham, MA. Accessed October 19, 2023.
7. No authors listed. Endoscopy. The Merck Manual Online. Porter RS, Kaplan JL, Homeier BP, Beers MH, eds. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck Research Laboratories; updated February 2013. Available at: <http://www.merck.com/mmpe/sec02/ch009/ch009c.html>. Accessed October 19, 2023.
8. Wald, A. Etiology and evaluation of chronic constipation in adults. In: UpToDate, Talley, NJ (Ed). UpToDate, Waltham, MA. Accessed October 19, 2023.

## Approval And Revision History

May 21, 2025: Reviewed by the Medical Policy Approval Committee (MPAC) to be effective September 1, 2025.

## Background, Product and Disclaimer Information

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed to determine coverage for benefits and are published to provide a better understanding of the basis upon which coverage decisions are made. We make coverage decisions using these guidelines, along with the Member's benefit document, and in coordination with the Member's physician(s) on a case-by-case basis considering the individual Member's health care needs.

Medical Necessity Guidelines are developed for selected therapeutic or diagnostic services found to be safe and proven effective in a limited, defined population of patients or clinical circumstances. They include concise clinical coverage criteria based on current literature review, consultation with practicing physicians in our service area who are medical experts in the particular field, FDA and other government agency policies, and standards adopted by national accreditation organizations. We revise and update Medical Necessity Guidelines annually, or more frequently if new evidence becomes available that suggests needed revisions.

Treating providers are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of Members. The use of this guideline is not a

guarantee of payment or a final prediction of how specific claim(s) will be adjudicated. Claims payment is subject to eligibility and benefits on the date of service, coordination of benefits, referral/authorization, utilization management guidelines when applicable, and adherence to plan policies, plan procedures, and claims editing logic.