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## Subject: Orthognathic Surgery

THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE IS NOT AN AUTHORIZATION, CERTIFICATION, EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS, OR A GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT, NOR DOES IT SUBSTITUTE FOR OR CONSTITUTE MEDICAL ADVICE. ALL MEDICAL DECISIONS ARE SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN. BENEFITS ARE DETERMINED BY THE GROUP CONTRACT, MEMBER BENEFIT BOOKLET, AND/OR INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER CERTIFICATE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME SERVICES WERE RENDERED. THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE APPLIES TO ALL LINES OF BUSINESS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS SECTION.

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### **DESCRIPTION:**

Scientific studies have shown that many individuals with skeletal [malocclusions](#) suffer from a variety of functional impairments, including diminished bite forces, restricted mandibular excursions and abnormal chewing patterns, and temporomandibular disorders. It is known that those with these deformities have pathologic alteration in their muscle fibers when compared to those with normal facial skeletons. The underlying abnormality may be present at birth or may become evident as the individual grows and develops, or may be the result of traumatic injuries.

Orthognathic surgery is the revision of the upper jaw ([maxilla](#)) and/or the lower jaw ([mandible](#)) by osteotomy, osteotomy or osteoplasty, to correct skeletal anomalies, malformations or malocclusions. The jawbones are repositioned to a more "normal" position; bone may be added, removed, or reshaped. Synthetic (prosthetic) materials or hardware (surgical plates, screws, wires or bands) may used to hold the jaws in their new position. These surgical procedures are intended to correct skeletal jaw and cranio-facial deformities associated with significant functional impairment. Functional deficits addressed by this type of surgery are those that affect the skeletal masticatory apparatus such that chewing, speaking and/or swallowing are impaired.

The American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons' classification of occlusion/malocclusion is as follows:

- **Class I occlusion:** Exists with the teeth in a normal relationship when the mesial-buccal cusp of the maxillary first permanent molar coincides with the buccal groove of the mandibular first molar.
- **Class II malocclusion:** Occurs when the mandibular teeth are distal or behind the normal relationship with the maxillary teeth. This can be due to a deficiency of the lower jaw or an excess of the upper jaw, and therefore, presents two types: (1) Division I is when the mandibular arch is behind the upper jaw with a consequential protrusion of the upper front teeth. (2) Division II exists

when the mandibular teeth are behind the upper teeth, with a retrusion of the maxillary front teeth. Both of these malocclusions have a tendency toward a deep bite because of the uncontrolled migration of the lower front teeth upwards.

- **Class III malocclusion:** Occurs when the lower dental arch is in front of (mesial to) the upper dental arch. People with this type of occlusion usually have a strong or protrusive chin, which can be due to either horizontal mandibular excess or horizontal maxillary deficiency. Commonly referred to as an under bite.

## **POSITION STATEMENT:**

**\*NOTE: Per Florida statute:**

1. A health plan that covers a child under the age of 18 must provide coverage for treatment of **cleft lip and cleft palate** for the child. See **Florida Statutes, Section 627.66911** below ([OTHER](#) section).
2. A health plan that provides coverage for any diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the skeleton shall not discriminate against coverage for any similar diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the **jaw and facial region**, if, under accepted medical standards, such procedure or surgery is medically necessary to treat conditions caused by **congenital or developmental deformity, disease, or injury**. See **Florida Statutes, Sections 627.419(7); 627.65735; 641.31094** below ([OTHER](#) section).

Orthognathic surgery to correct skeletal deformities of the maxilla or mandible **meets the definition of medical necessity** when the **(1.) skeletal deformity, (2.) functional impairment** and **(3.) documentation** requirements below are met.

1. **Skeletal deformities**, either A or B:

### **A. One or more of the following skeletal deformities exists:**

#### **Antero-posterior discrepancies:**

- Maxillary/mandibular incisor relationship: horizontal overjet of +5 millimeters (mm) or more, **OR** horizontal overjet of zero to a negative value (established norm = 2mm), **OR**
- Maxillary/mandibular antero-posterior molar relationship discrepancy of 4mm or more (established norm = 0 to 1mm); **OR**

#### **Vertical discrepancies:**

- Open bite, demonstrated by **ONE** of the following:
  - No vertical overlap of anterior teeth; **OR**
  - Unilateral or bilateral posterior open bite greater than 2mm; **OR**
- Deep overbite with impingement or irritation of buccal or lingual soft tissues of the opposing arch; **OR**
- [Supraeruption](#) of a dento-alveolar segment due to lack of occlusion; **OR**

#### **Transverse discrepancies:**

- Total bilateral maxillary palatal cusp to mandibular fossa discrepancy of 4mm or greater, or a unilateral discrepancy of 3mm or greater, given normal axial inclination of the posterior teeth; **OR**

#### **Asymmetries:**

- Antero-posterior, transverse or lateral asymmetry greater than 3mm with concomitant occlusal asymmetry
- B.** There is a skeletal abnormality due to injury / trauma (e.g., fracture), disease or illness (e.g., neoplasm or osteonecrosis).

## 2. Physical functional impairment

**One or more of the following physical functional impairments exists:**

- Masticatory (chewing) dysfunction due to skeletal deformity (e.g., inability to incise/and or chew solid foods, loss of food through the lips, intra-oral trauma to soft tissue during chewing); **OR**
- Swallowing dysfunction (dysphagia) due to skeletal deformity (e.g., choking on incompletely chewed solid foods); **OR**
- Myofascial pain due to skeletal deformity that has persisted for at least 6 months and has not responded to conservative therapy such as physical therapy or splinting; **OR**
- Speech impairments (documented by a speech pathologist or therapist) due to skeletal deformity that do not respond to orthodontia or speech therapy; **OR**
- Obstructive sleep apnea, when **ALL** of the following are met:
  - Criteria for a positive airway pressure (PAP) device are met and the member is unable to tolerate PAP or has failed a trial of PAP (refer to [09-E0000-21, Positive Airway Pressure Devices](#)), **AND**
  - There is a skeletal deformity.

## 3. The following documentation is required:

- Medical history, physical examination and description of the skeletal deformity present; **AND**
- [Panorex](#) and [cephalometric](#) radiographs; **AND**
- Cephalometric tracings and analysis; **AND**
- Anterior posterior radiographs for asymmetry deformities; **AND**
- Medical records from treating physician documenting evaluation, diagnosis and previous management of the functional impairment(s); **AND**
- Photographs that demonstrate the skeletal deformity.

Orthognathic surgery when performed for cosmetic purposes **does not meet the definition of medical necessity**.

**Genioplasty** (surgery of the chin to correct a receding chin with an implant or reduce a prominent chin) when performed in conjunction with orthognathic surgery, for the sole purpose of improving appearance and/or profile, is considered cosmetic and **does not meet the definition of medical necessity**.

**Orthodontic treatment** for congenital or developmental malformations related to or developed as a result of **cleft palate, with or without cleft lip, meets the definition of medical necessity**. The member must have a confirmed diagnosis of cleft palate, with or without cleft lip, with a demonstrated malocclusion.

The following are considered dental services that are subject to coverage available through dental benefits:

- [Endosteal \(dental\) implants](#), when used to serve as an abutment for teeth or orthodontic appliances
- Surgery for [torus mandibularis](#) and/or surgery for [torus palatinus](#) for fabrication of dentures
- Orthodontic treatment for conditions other than cleft palate (with or without cleft lip).

## **BILLING/CODING INFORMATION:**

### **CPT Coding:**

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 21120 | Genioplasty; augmentation (autograft, allograft, prosthetic material) <b>(non-covered)</b>  |
| 21121 | Genioplasty; sliding osteotomy, single piece <b>(non-covered)</b>   |
| 21122 | Genioplasty; sliding osteotomies, two or more osteotomies (e.g., wedge excision or bone wedge reversal for asymmetrical chin) <b>(non-covered)</b>  |
| 21123 | Genioplasty; sliding, augmentation with interpositional bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts) <b>(non-covered)</b>  |
| 21141 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; single piece, segment movement in any direction (e.g., for Long Face Syndrome), without bone graft  |
| 21142 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; 2 pieces, segment movement in any direction, without bone graft   |
| 21143 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; 3 or more pieces, segment movement in any direction, without bone graft   |
| 21145 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; single piece, segment movement in any direction, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts)  |
| 21146 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; 2 pieces, segment movement in any direction, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts) (e.g., ungrafted unilateral alveolar cleft)  |
| 21147 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort I; 3 or more pieces, segment movement in any direction, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts) (e.g., ungrafted bilateral alveolar cleft or multiple osteotomies)   |
| 21150 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort II; anterior intrusion (e.g., Treacher-Collins Syndrome)   |
| 21151 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort II; any direction, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts)   |
| 21154 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort III (extracranial), any type, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts); without LeFort I  |
| 21155 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort III (extracranial), any type, requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts); with LeFort I   |
| 21159 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort III (extra and intracranial) with forehead advancement (e.g., mono bloc), requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts); without LeFort I  |
| 21160 | Reconstruction midface, LeFort III (extra and intracranial) with forehead advancement (e.g., mono bloc), requiring bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts); with LeFort I   |
| 21181 | Reconstruction by contouring of benign tumor of cranial bones (e.g., fibrous dysplasia), extracranial   |
| 21182 | Reconstruction of orbital walls, rims, forehead, nasoethmoid complex following intra- and extracranial excision of benign tumor of cranial bone (e.g., fibrous dysplasia), with multiple autografts (includes obtaining grafts); total area of bone grafting less than 40 sq cm                           |
| 21183 | Reconstruction of orbital walls, rims, forehead, nasoethmoid complex following intra- and extracranial excision of benign tumor of cranial bone (e.g., fibrous dysplasia), with multiple autografts (includes obtaining grafts); total area of bone grafting greater than 40 sq cm but less than 80 sq cm |

|       |  |
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| 21184 | Reconstruction of orbital walls, rims, forehead, nasoethmoid complex following intra- and extracranial excision of benign tumor of cranial bone (e.g., fibrous dysplasia), with multiple autografts (includes obtaining grafts); total area of bone grafting greater than 80 sq cm |
| 21188 | Reconstruction midface, osteotomies (other than LeFort type) and bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts)   |
| 21193 | Reconstruction of mandibular rami, horizontal, vertical, C, or L osteotomy; without bone graft   |
| 21194 | Reconstruction of mandibular rami, horizontal, vertical, C, or L osteotomy; with bone graft (includes obtaining graft)   |
| 21195 | Reconstruction of mandibular rami and/or body, sagittal split; without internal rigid fixation   |
| 21196 | Reconstruction of mandibular rami and/or body, sagittal split; with internal rigid fixation  |
| 21198 | Osteotomy, mandible, segmental   |
| 21199 | Osteotomy, mandible, segmental; with genioglossus advancement  |
| 21206 | Osteotomy, maxilla, segmental (e.g., Wassmund or Schuchard)  |
| 21210 | Graft, bone; nasal, maxillary or malar areas (includes obtaining graft)  |
| 21215 | Graft, bone; mandible (includes obtaining graft)   |

### **REIMBURSEMENT INFORMATION:**

Refer to section entitled [POSITION STATEMENT](#)

### **PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS:**

**Federal Employee Program (FEP):** Follow FEP guidelines.

**State Account Organization (SAO):** Follow SAO guidelines.

**Medicare Advantage products:** No National Coverage Determination (NCD) and/or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) were found at the time of the last guideline reviewed date.

### **DEFINITIONS:**

**Anteroposterior:** also referred to as A/P; from the front to the back of the body.

**Asymmetries:** lacking symmetry; parts of the body are unequal in shape and/or size.

**Cephalometric:** a scientific measurement of the head; the interpretation of lateral skull x-rays taken under standardized conditions.

**Endosteal implant:** dental implant made of metal, ceramic, or polymeric material, consisting of a blade, screw, pin, or vent, inserted into the jaw bone through the alveolar or basal bone, with a post protruding through the mucoperiosteum into the oral cavity to serve as an abutment for dentures or orthodontic appliances, or to serve in fracture fixation.

**Malocclusion:** imperfect contact of opposing teeth in the upper and lower jaws.

**Mandible:** the horseshoe-shaped bone forming the lower jaw.

**Maxilla:** a paired bone that forms the skeletal base of the upper face, roof of the mouth, sides of the nasal cavity and floor of the orbit (contains the eye); the upper jaw.

**Maxillofacial:** pertaining to the maxilla (upper jaw) and the face.

**Occlusion:** bringing the opposing surfaces of the teeth of the two jaws (mandible and maxilla) into contact with each other.

**Panorex:** a two-dimensional dental x-ray that displays the upper and lower jaws and teeth in the same film; also known as an orthopantomogram.

**Supraeruption:** the occurrence of a tooth continuing to grow out of the gum if the opposing tooth in the opposite jaw is missing.

**Torus mandibularis:** a bony prominence sometimes seen on the lingual aspect of the mandible at the base of its alveolar part.

**Torus palatinus:** a fixed nodule of bone occurring commonly in the midline of the hard palate.

**Transverse:** in a direction across the body from side to side.

**Vertical:** upright or straight up and down.

## **RELATED GUIDELINES:**

**[Reconstructive Surgery/Cosmetic Surgery, 02-12000-01](#)**

**[Temporomandibular Joint \(TMJ\) Dysfunction; Diagnosis and Treatment, 02/20000-12](#)**

## **OTHER:**

### **Mandated Coverage**

#### **Florida Statutes, Section 627.66911:**

Required coverage for **cleft lip and cleft palate**. A health insurance policy that covers a child under the age of 18 must provide coverage for treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate for the child. The coverage must include medical, dental, speech therapy, audiology, and nutrition services only if such services are prescribed by the treating physician or surgeon and such physician or surgeon certifies that such services are medically necessary and consequent to treatment of the cleft lip or cleft palate. The coverage required by this section is subject to terms and conditions applicable to other benefits. This section does not apply to specified-accident, specified-disease, hospital indemnity, limited benefit disability income, or long-term care insurance policies.

#### **Florida Statutes, Section 627.419(7):**

Construction of policies. No health insurance policy, health care services plan, or other contract which provides coverage for any diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the skeleton shall discriminate against coverage for any similar diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the jaw and facial region, if, under accepted medical standards, such procedure or surgery is medically necessary to treat conditions caused by **congenital or developmental deformity, disease, or injury**. This subsection shall not be construed to affect any other coverage under this part or to restrict the scope of coverage under any policy, plan, or contract. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to discourage appropriate nonsurgical procedures or to prohibit the continued coverage of nonsurgical procedures in the treatment of a bone or joint of the jaw and facial region. Furthermore, nothing in this subsection requires coverage for care or treatment of the teeth or gums, for intraoral prosthetic devices, or for surgical procedures for cosmetic purposes. This section does not apply to accident only, disability

income, specified disease, hospital indemnity, credit, Medicare supplement, or long-term care insurance policies.

**Florida Statutes, Section 627.65735:**

Nondiscrimination of coverage for surgical procedures. No group, franchise, or blanket health insurance contract or policy which provides coverage on a group or individual basis for any diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the skeleton shall discriminate against coverage for any similar diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the jaw and facial region, if, under accepted medical standards, such procedure or surgery is medically necessary to treat conditions caused by congenital or developmental deformity, disease, or injury. This section shall not be construed to affect any other coverage under this part or to restrict the scope of coverage under any policy, plan, or contract. Nothing in this section shall be construed to discourage appropriate nonsurgical procedures or to prohibit the continued coverage of nonsurgical procedures in the treatment of a bone or joint of the jaw and facial region. Furthermore, nothing in this section requires coverage for care or treatment of the teeth or gums, for intraoral prosthetic devices, or for surgical procedures for cosmetic purposes. This section does not apply to accident-only disability income, specified disease, hospital indemnity, credit, Medicare supplement, or long-term care insurance policies.

**Florida Statutes, Section 641.31094:**

Nondiscrimination of coverage for certain surgical procedures involving bones or joints. No health maintenance contract or policy which provides coverage for any diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the skeleton shall discriminate against coverage for any similar diagnostic or surgical procedure involving bones or joints of the jaw and facial region, if, under accepted medical standards, such procedure or surgery is medically necessary to treat conditions caused by congenital or developmental deformity, disease, or injury. This section shall not be construed to affect any other coverage under this part or to restrict the scope of coverage under any policy, plan, or contract. Nothing in this section shall be construed to discourage appropriate nonsurgical procedures or to prohibit the continued coverage of nonsurgical procedures in the treatment of a bone or joint of the jaw and facial region. Furthermore, nothing in this subsection requires coverage for care or treatment of the teeth or gums, for intraoral prosthetic devices, or for surgical procedures for cosmetic purposes.

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### **COMMITTEE APPROVAL:**

This Medical Coverage Guideline (MCG) was approved by the Florida Blue Medical Policy & Coverage Committee on 08/22/19.

### **GUIDELINE UPDATE INFORMATION:**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 08/15/13 | New Medical Coverage Guideline.  |
| 01/01/14 | Revision; position statement updated. Reformatted guideline.   |
| 08/15/14 | Scheduled review. Maintained position statement. Revised Other section (Florida Statutes). Updated references. |
| 07/15/15 | Scheduled review. Maintained position statement and updated references.  |
| 11/01/15 | Revision: ICD-9 Codes deleted.   |

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| 07/15/16 | Scheduled review. Maintained Position Statement. Updated references.                           |
| 10/01/16 | Revision: Billing/Coding Information section updated.  |
| 07/15/17 | Scheduled review. Maintained position statement and updated references. Reformatted guideline. |
| 09/15/18 | Scheduled review. Maintained position statement and updated references.                        |
| 09/15/19 | Scheduled review. Maintained position statement and updated references.                        |