Policy Statement

I. Chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy is considered investigational.

NOTE: Refer to Appendix A to see the policy statement changes (if any) from the previous version.

Policy Guidelines

This policy does not apply to use of intravenous insulin infusions in the inpatient setting (i.e., for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis or diabetic hyperosmolar coma).

Coding

The following HCPCS code is specific to chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT):

- G9147: Outpatient Intravenous Insulin Treatment (OIVIT) either pulsatile or continuous, by any means, guided by the results of measurements for: respiratory quotient; and/or, urine urea nitrogen (UUN); and/or, arterial, venous or capillary glucose; and/or potassium concentration

There is no specific CPT code describing chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT). The following series of CPT codes and HCPCS J codes are used to describe the various components of CIIIT. Some codes, such as the code for glucose testing, may be used more than once during a single session of CIIIT.

CPT Codes

- 82948: Glucose; blood, reagent strip
- 96365: Intravenous infusion, for therapy, prophylaxis, or diagnosis (specify substance or drug); initial, up to 1 hour
- 96366: Intravenous infusion, for therapy, prophylaxis, or diagnosis (specify substance or drug); each additional hour (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

J Codes

- J1817: Insulin for administration through DME (i.e., insulin pump) per 50 units
- J7050: Infusion, normal saline solution, 250 cc

Description

Chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT) is a technique for delivering variable-dose insulin to diabetic patients with the goal of improved long-term glycemic control. Through an unknown mechanism, CIIIT is postulated to induce insulin-dependent hepatic enzymes to suppress glucose production.

Related Policies

- N/A
Benefit Application

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

Regulatory Status

Any insulin infusion pump can be used for chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy. Infusion pumps have been cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process. The FDA determined that this device was substantially equivalent to existing devices for the delivery of intravenous medications. FDA product code: lZG.

Rationale

Background
Glucose Homeostasis
Insulin-mediated glucose homeostasis involves 3 primary functions that occur at 3 locations: (1) insulin secretion by the pancreas; (2) glucose uptake, primarily in the muscle, liver, gut, and fat; and (3) hepatic glucose production. In the fasting state, when insulin levels are low, most glucose uptake into cells is non-insulin-mediated. Glucose uptake is then balanced by the liver production of glucose. However, after a glucose challenge, insulin binds to specific receptors on the hepatocyte to suppress glucose production. Without this inhibition, marked hyperglycemia may result.

Medications for Glucose Homeostasis in Diabetes
Diabetes is characterized by elevated blood glucose levels due to inadequate or absent insulin production (type 1 diabetes) or due to increased hepatic glucose production, decreased peripheral glucose uptake, and decreased insulin secretion (type 2 diabetes).

Patients with type 1 diabetes require insulin therapy. Insulin therapy for patients with type 1 diabetes usually consists of multiple daily subcutaneous injections with both basal and mealtime insulin or continuous subcutaneous insulin infusions given through an insulin pump. Insulin therapy has improved over the last several decades with newer insulin products providing improved pharmacokinetic parameters to closer mimic physiologic insulin. Intravenous insulin is used in the acute inpatient setting to manage hyperglycemic emergencies (e.g., diabetic ketoacidosis).

Literature Review
Evidence reviews assess the clinical evidence to determine whether the use of technology improves the net health outcome. Broadly defined, health outcomes are the length of life, quality of life, and ability to function - including benefits and harms. Every clinical condition has specific outcomes that are important to patients and managing the course of that condition. Validated outcome measures are necessary to ascertain whether a condition improves or worsens; and whether the magnitude of that change is clinically significant. The net health outcome is a balance of benefits and harms.

To assess whether the evidence is sufficient to draw conclusions about the net health outcome of technology, 2 domains are examined: the relevance, and quality and credibility. To be relevant, studies must represent 1 or more intended clinical use of the technology in the intended population.
and compare an effective and appropriate alternative at a comparable intensity. For some conditions, the alternative will be supportive care or surveillance. The quality and credibility of the evidence depend on study design and conduct, minimizing bias and confounding that can generate incorrect findings. The randomized controlled trial (RCT) is preferred to assess efficacy; however, in some circumstances, nonrandomized studies may be adequate. RCTs are rarely large enough or long enough to capture less common adverse events and long-term effects. Other types of studies can be used for these purposes and to assess generalizability to broader clinical populations and settings of clinical practice.

Promotion of greater diversity and inclusion in clinical research of historically marginalized groups (e.g., People of Color [African-American, Asian, Black, Latino and Native American]; LGBTQIA (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual); Women; and People with Disabilities [Physical and Invisible]) allows policy populations to be more reflective of and findings more applicable to our diverse members. While we also strive to use inclusive language related to these groups in our policies, use of gender-specific nouns (e.g., women, men, sisters, etc.) will continue when reflective of language used in publications describing study populations.

Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy for Type 1 Diabetes
Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose

The purpose of chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT) in individuals who have type 1 diabetes mellitus is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing insulin therapies.

The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

**Populations**
The relevant population of interest is individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus who need improved glycemic control.

**Interventions**
The therapy being considered is CIIIT. Several forms of CIIIT, in which insulin is delivered intravenously or into the peritoneal space, have been evaluated.

CIIIT—also referred to as outpatient intravenous insulin therapy, pulsatile intravenous insulin therapy, hepatic activation therapy, or metabolic activation therapy—involves delivering insulin intravenously once weekly over several hours in a pulsatile fashion using a specialized pump controlled by a computerized program that adjusts the doses based on frequent blood glucose monitoring.2 CIIIT is principally designed to normalize the hepatic metabolism of glucose. Currently, no studies have been identified that have investigated the proposed mechanism of action of CIIIT in humans.

Aoki et al (1993) proposed that, in patients with type 1 diabetes, lower levels of insulin in the portal vein are associated with a decreased concentration of the liver enzymes required for hepatic metabolism of glucose.3 The authors stated: “We reasoned that if the liver of an Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus [i.e., type 1 diabetes] patient could be perfused with near-normal concentrations of insulin during meals, the organ could be reactivated,” and proposed that intermittent intravenous pulsatile infusions of insulin administered once weekly while the patient ingests a carbohydrate meal would increase the portal vein concentrations of insulin, ultimately stimulating the synthesis of glucokinase and other insulin-dependent enzymes. The pulses are designed to deliver a higher, more physiologic concentration of insulin to the liver than is delivered by traditional subcutaneous injections. This higher level of insulin is thought to more closely mimic the body’s natural levels of insulin because it is delivered to the liver. The goal of this outpatient therapy is improved glucose control through improved hepatic activation.
Comparators
The following therapies and practices are currently being used to make decisions about treatment to maintain normoglycemia in individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus: guideline-directed diabetic medical therapy including subcutaneous insulin as well as diabetes self-management with glucose monitoring, diet, and exercise regimens.

Outcomes
The general outcomes of interest are symptomatic hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia, disease status changes such as the development of end-organ damage, and treatment-related morbidity. Individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus require lifelong medical monitoring of glycemic control and end-organ status. Informal publication has indicated that individuals have been treated with CIIIT for as long as 12 years.

Study Selection Criteria
Methodologically credible studies were selected using the following principles:

- To assess efficacy outcomes, comparative controlled prospective trials were sought, with a preference for RCTs;
- In the absence of such trials, comparative observational studies were sought, with a preference for prospective studies.
- To assess long-term outcomes and adverse events, single-arm studies that capture longer periods of follow-up and/or larger populations were sought.
- Studies with duplicative or overlapping populations were excluded.

Review of Evidence
Glycemic Control
In 1993, Aoki et al published a case series of 20 patients with “brittle” type 1 diabetes. All patients received 4 daily injections of insulin (type of insulin not described); additional oral drug therapy, if any, was not described. Racial and ethnic demographics of study patients were not described. Throughout the study, patients remained in close contact with the clinic (at least once a week), during which time appropriate adjustments in diet, insulin doses, and physical activity were made. While the study reported a decrease in hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels, the lack of a control group limits the interpretation of the results. For example, the intense follow-up of the patients could have impacted results, regardless of any possible effects of the CIIIT.

In 1995, Aoki et al also examined the effect of CIIIT with hypertensive medications in 26 patients with type 1 diabetes and associated hypertension and nephropathy. The 26 patients were randomized to a control group (Group B) or a treatment group (Group A) for 3 months and then crossed over for an additional 3 months. Racial and ethnic demographics of study patients were noted as follows: Group A (n=13), 85% White, 15% Hispanic/Latino; Group B (n=13), 100% White. At baseline, all patients were being treated with 4 daily insulin injections and had achieved acceptable HbA1c levels of 7.4%.

Patients also achieved acceptable baseline blood pressure control (<140/90 mm Hg) with a variety of medications (i.e., angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, loop diuretics, alpha-2 agonists). The study was randomized, but not blinded, in that sham CIIIT procedures were not performed. Therefore, those patients receiving CIIIT received more intense follow-up during this period. During the treatment phase, patients reported a significant decrease in the dosage of antihypertensive medicines. No difference in glycemic control was noted. Because all patients had adequate blood pressure control at baseline, the clinical significance of the decrease in antihypertensive dosage requirement associated with CIIIT is uncertain.

Reductions in Diabetic End-Organ Damage
Weinrauch et al (2010) published an RCT of the effects of CIIIT on the progression of nephropathy and retinopathy in 65 subjects with type 1 diabetes. Patients were randomized to standard therapy of 3 to 4 daily subcutaneous insulin injections (n=29; control group) or standard therapy plus weekly CIIIT.
Baseline demographic characteristics were similar between the 2 groups, as were the age of onset, duration of diabetes, control of HbA1c levels, and renal function (average creatinine, 1.59 mg/dL; average creatinine clearance [CrCl], 60.6 mL/min). Racial and ethnic demographics of study patients were not described. Primary endpoints were a progression of diabetic retinopathy and nephropathy. There was no significant difference in the progression of diabetic retinopathy. Progression was noted in 18.8% of 122 eyes adequately evaluated (17.9% of 67 treated eyes, 20.0% of 55 controls; p=.39). On average, serum creatinine increased in both groups; the increase was smaller in the treatment group (0.09 mg/dL) than in the control group (0.39 mg/dL; p=.035). While average CrCl fell less in the treatment group (-5.1 mL/min), the difference versus standard therapy was not significant (-9.9 mL/min; p=.30). Glycemic control did not vary significantly. The clinical significance of the difference in creatinine levels is uncertain.

Dailey et al (2000) reported on a prospective, multicenter, controlled study evaluating the effects of CIIIT on the progression of diabetic nephropathy. The authors assessed 49 patients with type 1 diabetes with nephropathy who were following the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial intensive therapy regimen. Of these, 26 were assigned to the control group, which continued intensive therapy, and 23 were assigned to the treatment group, which underwent weekly CIIIT plus intensive therapy. Racial and ethnic demographics of study patients were not described. Both groups reported a significant decrease in HbA1c levels during the 18-month study period. Creatinine clearance declined in both groups as expected, but the rate of decline in the treatment group was significantly less than in the control group. The clinical significance of this finding is uncertain. Larger clinical trials that evaluate the endpoint of time to progression of renal failure are needed.

**Section Summary: Chronic Intermittent Intravenous Insulin Therapy for Type 1 Diabetes**

One nonblinded RCT and a case series reporting on the effect of CIIIT on glycemic control in type 1 diabetes were identified. Both studies reported improvements: one in HbA1c levels compared with baseline, and the other in a dose of antihypertensive medication in the treatment group compared with control. However, the lack of a blinded control comparator group in the RCT limits the conclusions that can be drawn. Two controlled studies focusing on the efficacy of CIIIT for reducing diabetic end-organ complications were identified. Both reported significant improvements in intermediate measures of glycemic control in each group from pre- to post-intervention but did not consistently report differences in clinically meaningful outcomes from the beginning of the studies to the end. Similarly, there were no significant differences between treatment groups in the RCT.

**Supplemental Information**

The purpose of the following information is to provide reference material. Inclusion does not imply endorsement or alignment with the evidence review conclusions.

**Practice Guidelines and Position Statements**

Guidelines or position statements will be considered for inclusion in Supplemental Information if they were issued by, or jointly by, a U.S. professional society, an international society with US representation, or National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Priority will be given to guidelines that are informed by a systematic review, include strength of evidence ratings, and include a description of management of conflict of interest.

**American Diabetes Association**

The 2024 American Diabetes Association “Standards of Care in Diabetes” includes the American Diabetes Association’s current clinical practice recommendations and is intended to provide the components of diabetes care, general treatment goals and guidelines, and tools to evaluate the quality of care. There is no mention of chronic intermittent intravenous insulin therapy (CIIIT).

**American Association of Clinical Endocrinology**

In 2022, the American Association of Clinical Endocrinology updated its 2015 clinical practice guideline for developing a diabetes mellitus comprehensive care plan. The guideline includes
evidence-based recommendations for the comprehensive care of people with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes; recommendations are divided up into 4 sections: screening, diagnosis, targets, and monitoring; comorbidities and complications; management; education and new topics regarding diabetes. There is no mention of CIIIT.

**U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations**
Not applicable.

**Medicare National Coverage**
The 2009 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services issued a decision memo on the use of outpatient intravenous insulin therapy, which stated:

“Effective ... 2009, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) determines that the evidence is adequate to conclude that OIVIT [outpatient intravenous insulin therapy] does not improve health outcomes in Medicare beneficiaries. Therefore, CMS determines that OIVIT is not reasonable and necessary... Services comprising an Outpatient Intravenous Insulin Therapy regimen are nationally non-covered under Medicare when furnished pursuant to an OIVIT regimen....”

**Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials**
A search for active or recruiting clinical trials in December 2023 did not yield results for trials that might influence this review.

**References**

Documentation for Clinical Review

- No records required

Coding

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Policy Statements are intended to provide member coverage information and may include the use of some codes for clarity. The Policy Guidelines section may also provide additional information for how to interpret the Policy Statements and to provide coding guidance in some cases.

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Policy History

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

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Definitions of Decision Determinations

Medically Necessary: Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member’s illness, injury, or disease.

Investigational/Experimental: A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state governmental is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

Split Evaluation: Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions, but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

Prior Authorization Requirements and Feedback (as applicable to your plan)

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member’s health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member’s eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

We are interested in receiving feedback relative to developing, adopting, and reviewing criteria for medical policy. Any licensed practitioner who is contracted with Blue Shield of California or Blue Shield of California Promise Health Plan is welcome to provide comments, suggestions, or concerns. Our internal policy committees will receive and take your comments into consideration.

For utilization and medical policy feedback, please send comments to: MedPolicy@blueshieldca.com

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.
### POLICY STATEMENT
*(No changes)*

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