

## **Provider Checklist-Outpatient -Wound Care**

### **Checklist: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HB02)**

1. Describe the condition the HBO<sub>2</sub> [(administered in a chamber (including the one man unit; not Topical Application of Oxygen))] is being requested;

#### **FYI: Conditions Covered:**

1. Acute carbon monoxide intoxication;
2. Decompression illness;
3. Gas embolism;
4. Gas gangrene/ anaerobic septic Clostridial infection;
5. Acute traumatic peripheral ischemia. HBO therapy is a valuable adjunctive treatment to be used in combination with accepted standard therapeutic measures when loss of function; limb; or life is threatened.
6. Crush injuries and suturing of severed limbs. As in the previous conditions; HBO therapy would be an adjunctive treatment when loss of function; limb; or life is threatened.
7. Progressive necrotizing infections (necrotizing fasciitis);
8. Acute peripheral arterial insufficiency;
9. Preparation and preservation of compromised skin grafts (not for primary management of wounds);
10. Chronic refractory osteomyelitis; unresponsive to conventional medical and surgical management;
11. Osteoradionecrosis as an adjunct to conventional treatment;
12. Soft tissue radionecrosis as an adjunct to conventional treatment;
13. Cyanide poisoning;
14. Actinomycosis; only as an adjunct to conventional therapy when the disease process is refractory to antibiotics and surgical treatment;
15. Diabetic wounds of the lower extremities in patients who meet the following three criteria:
  - a. Patient has type I or type II diabetes and has a lower extremity wound that is due to diabetes;
  - b. Patient has a wound classified as Wagner grade III or higher; and
  - c. Patient has failed an adequate course of standard wound therapy.)

#### **FYI: Noncovered Conditions:**

1. Cutaneous, decubitus, and stasis ulcers;
2. Chronic peripheral vascular insufficiency;
3. Anaerobic septicemia and infection other than clostridia;

4. Skin burns (thermal);
5. Senility;
6. Myocardial infarction;
7. Cardiogenic shock;
8. Sickle cell anemia;
9. Acute thermal and chemical pulmonary damage, i.e. smoke inhalation with pulmonary insufficiency;
10. Acute or chronic cerebral vascular insufficiency;
11. Hepatic necrosis;
12. Aerobic septicemia;
13. Nonvascular causes of chronic brain syndrome (Pick's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Korsakoff's disease);
14. Tetanus;
15. Systemic aerobic infection;
16. Organ transplantation;
17. Organ storage;
18. Pulmonary emphysema;
19. Exceptional blood loss anemia;
20. Multiple Sclerosis;
21. Arthritic Diseases;
22. Acute cerebral edema

2. Describe the treatment(s) and the treatment duration(s) for the condition;

(FYI: The use of HBO therapy is covered as adjunctive therapy only after there are no measurable signs of healing for at least 30 days of treatment with standard wound therapy and must be used in addition to standard wound care.

Standard wound care in patients with diabetic wounds includes: assessment of a patient's vascular status and correction of any vascular problems in the affected limb if possible, optimization of nutritional status, optimization of glucose control, debridement by any means to remove devitalized tissue, maintenance of a clean, moist bed of granulation tissue with appropriate moist dressings, appropriate off-loading, and necessary treatment to resolve any infection that might be present. Failure to respond to standard wound care occurs when there are no measurable signs of healing for at least 30 consecutive days.)

3. Describe the plan of care including goals/condition outcomes, treatment frequency and duration of visits;

(FYI: Wounds must be evaluated at least every 30 days during administration of HBO therapy. Continued treatment with HBO therapy is not covered if measurable signs of healing have not been demonstrated within any 30-day period of treatment).