

Policy Number	SUR709.033
Policy Effective Date	01/01/2026

Endoscopic Radiofrequency Ablation or Cryoablation for Barrett Esophagus

Table of Contents
Coverage
Policy Guidelines
Description
Rationale
Coding
References
Policy History

Related Policies (if applicable)
None

Disclaimer

Carefully check state regulations and/or the member contract.

Each benefit plan, summary plan description or contract defines which services are covered, which services are excluded, and which services are subject to dollar caps or other limitations, conditions or exclusions. Members and their providers have the responsibility for consulting the member's benefit plan, summary plan description or contract to determine if there are any exclusions or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. **If there is a discrepancy between a Medical Policy and a member's benefit plan, summary plan description or contract, the benefit plan, summary plan description or contract will govern.**

Coverage

Radiofrequency ablation **may be considered medically necessary** for the treatment of Barrett esophagus (BE) with high-grade dysplasia (see Policy Guidelines section).

Radiofrequency ablation **may be considered medically necessary** for the treatment of BE with low-grade dysplasia, when the initial diagnosis of low-grade dysplasia is confirmed by 2 pathologists (see Policy Guidelines section).

Radiofrequency ablation **is considered experimental, investigational and/or unproven** for the treatment of BE when the above criteria are not met, including but not limited to BE in the absence of dysplasia.

Cryoablation **is considered experimental, investigational and/or unproven** for the treatment of BE, with or without dysplasia.

Policy Guidelines

Radiofrequency ablation for Barrett esophagus with high-grade dysplasia (HGD) may be used in combination with endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) of nodular or visible lesions. The diagnosis of HGD should be confirmed by 2 pathologists before initiating radiofrequency ablation. The American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy and the American Gastroenterological Association both recommend that a reading of HGD should be confirmed by an experienced gastrointestinal pathologist. (43, 44) Two cohort studies found that reevaluation of HGD after an initial evaluation resulted in 40% to 53% of individuals receiving a lower-grade evaluation on repeat endoscopy, highlighting the need for confirmation by an expert center. (46, 47) Additionally, for HGD, it is important to rule out adenocarcinoma; referral to an expert center that can conduct high-definition white-light endoscopy and other diagnostic techniques has been found to increase the rate of adenocarcinoma detection and proper referral for EMR. (48)

There is considerable interobserver variability in the diagnosis of low-grade dysplasia (LGD), and the potential exists for overdiagnosis of LGD by nonexpert pathologists (overdiagnosis is due primarily to the difficulty in distinguishing inflammatory changes from LGD). There is evidence in the literature that expert gastrointestinal pathologists will downgrade a substantial portion of biopsies that are initially read as LGD by nonexperts. (6, 7) As a result, it is ideal that 2 experts in gastrointestinal pathology agree on the diagnosis to confirm LGD; this may result in greater than 75% of initial diagnoses of LGD being downgraded to nondysplasia. (7) A review by a single expert gastrointestinal pathologist will also result in a large number of LGD diagnoses being downgraded, although probably not as many as achieved using 2 expert pathologists. (6)

Description

Barrett Esophagus and Risk of Esophageal Carcinoma

The esophagus is normally lined by squamous epithelium. Barrett Esophagus (BE) is a condition in which the normal squamous epithelium is replaced by specialized columnar-type epithelium, known as intestinal metaplasia, in response to irritation and injury caused by gastroesophageal reflux disease. Occurring in the distal esophagus, BE may be of any length; it may be focal or circumferential and can be seen on endoscopy as being a different color than the background squamous mucosa. Confirmation of BE requires a biopsy of the columnar epithelium and microscopic identification of intestinal metaplasia.

Intestinal metaplasia is a precursor to esophageal adenocarcinoma, which is thought to result from a stepwise accumulation of genetic abnormalities in the specialized epithelium, resulting in the phenotypic expression of histologic features from low grade dysplasia (LGD), to high-grade dysplasia (HGD), to carcinoma. Two large epidemiologic studies published in 2011 reported the risk of progression to cancer in patients with BE. One reported the rate of progression to cancer in more than 8000 patients with a mean duration of follow-up of 7 years (range, 1 to 20 years). (1) The de novo progression to cancer from BE at 1 year was 0.13%. The

risk of progression was reported as 1.4% per year in patients with LGD and 0.17% per year in patients without dysplasia. This incidence translates into a risk of 10 to 11 times that of the general population. The other study identified more than 11,000 patients with BE and, after a median follow-up of 5.2 years, it reported that the annual risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma was 0.12%. (2) Detection of LGD on index endoscopy was associated with an incidence rate for adenocarcinoma of 5.1 cases per 1000 person-years, and the incidence rate among patients without dysplasia was 1.0 case per 1000 person-years. Risk estimates for patients with HGD were slightly higher. The reported risk of progression to cancer in BE in older studies was much higher, with an annual incidence of risk of 0.4% to 0.5% per year, with risk estimated at 30 to 40 times that of the general population. Current surveillance recommendations have been based on these higher risk estimates.

There are challenges in diagnostically differentiating between nondysplastic BE and BE with LGD; they are important when considering treatment for LGD. (3, 4) Both sampling bias and interobserver variability have been shown to be problematic. Therefore, analysis of progression to carcinoma in BE with intestinal metaplasia versus LGD is difficult. Initial diagnosis of BE can also be a challenge with respect to histologic grading because inflammation and LGD can share similar histologic characteristics. (5)

Kerkhof et al. (2007) reported that, in patients with an initial pathologic diagnosis of LGD, review by an expert pathologist would result in the initial diagnosis being downgraded to nondysplasia in up to 50% of cases. (6) Curvers et al. (2010) tested this hypothesis in 147 patients with BE who were given an initial diagnosis of LGD. (7) All pathology slides were read by 2 expert gastrointestinal pathologists with extensive experience in BE; disagreements among experts in the readings were resolved by consensus. Once this process was completed, 85% of initial diagnoses of LGD were downgraded to nondysplasia, leaving 22 (15%) of 147 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of LGD. All patients were followed for a mean of 5.1 years for progression to HGD or cancer. For patients with confirmed LGD, the rate of progression was 13.4%, compared with 0.5% for patients who had been downgraded to nondysplasia.

The strategy of having LGD confirmed by expert pathologists is supported by the results of a randomized controlled trial by Phoa et al. (2014), which required confirmation of LGD by a central expert panel following initial diagnosis by a local pathologist. (8) Of 511 patients with an initial diagnosis of LGD, 264 (52%) were excluded because the central expert panel reassigned the classification of LGD, most often from LGD to indefinite or nondysplasia. These findings were further confirmed in a retrospective cohort study by Duits et al. (2015), who reported on 293 BE cases with LGD diagnosed over an 11-year period and submitted for expert panel review. (9) In this sample, 73% of subjects were downstaged.

Management of Barrett Esophagus

The management of BE includes the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease and surveillance endoscopy to detect progression to HGD or adenocarcinoma. The finding of HGD or early-stage adenocarcinoma warrants mucosal ablation or resection (either endoscopic mucosal resection [EMR] or esophagectomy).

EMR, either focal or circumferential, provides a histologic specimen for examination and staging (unlike ablative techniques). One 2007 study provided long-term results for EMR in 100 consecutive patients with early Barrett-associated adenocarcinoma (limited to the mucosa). (10) The 5-year overall survival was 98% and, after a mean of 36.7 months, metachronous lesions were observed in 11% of patients. In a review by Pech and El (2009), the authors stated that circumferential EMR of the entire segment of BE leads to a stricture rate of 50%, and recurrences occur at a rate of up to 11%. (11)

Ablative Techniques

Available mucosal ablation techniques include several thermal (multipolar electrocoagulation [MPEC], argon plasma coagulation [APC], heater probe, neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet [Nd:YAG] laser, potassium titanyl phosphate [KTP]-YAG laser, diode laser, argon laser, cryoablation) or nonthermal (5-aminolevulinic acid, photodynamic therapy) techniques. In a randomized phase 3 trial reported by Overholt et al. (2005), photodynamic therapy was shown to decrease significantly the risk of adenocarcinoma in BE. (12)

Radiofrequency ablation affects only the most superficial layer of the esophagus (i.e., the mucosa), leaving the underlying tissues unharmed. Measures of efficacy for the procedure are the eradication of intestinal metaplasia and the postablation regrowth of the normal squamous epithelium. (Note: The eradication of intestinal metaplasia does not leave behind microscopic foci). The HALO system uses radiofrequency energy and consists of 2 components: an energy generator and an ablation catheter. Reports of the efficacy of the HALO system in ablating BE have been as high as 70% (comparable with alternative methods of ablation [e.g., APC, MPEC]), and even higher in some reports. The incidence of leaving behind microscopic foci of intestinal metaplasia has been reported to be between 20% and 44% with APC and 7% with MPEC; studies using the HALO system have reported 0%. (13) Another potential advantage of the HALO system is that it is an automated process that eliminates operator-dependent error, which may be seen with APC or MPEC. Cryotherapy allows for the treatment of uneven surfaces and can be administered as either a spray therapy or a balloon catheter.

The risk of treating HGD or mucosal cancer solely with ablative techniques is undertreatment for approximately 10% of patients with undetected submucosal cancer, in whom esophagectomy would have been required. (11)

Regulatory Status

In 2005, the HALO360 (now Barrx™ 360 RFA Balloon Catheter; Barrx Medical; acquired by Covidien in 2012 [now Medtronic]) was cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process and, in 2006, the HALO90 (now Barrx™ 90 RFA Focal Catheter) received clearance. (14) The FDA labeled indications are for use in coagulation of bleeding and nonbleeding sites in the gastrointestinal tract and include the treatment of BE. Other focal ablation devices from Barrx include the Barrx™ 60 RFA Focal Catheter, the Barrx™ Ultra Long RFA Focal Catheter, the Barrx™ Channel RFA Endoscopic Catheter.

FDA product code: GEI.

In 2007, the CryoSpray Ablation™ System (formerly the SprayGenix Cryo Ablation system; CSA Medical) was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process for use as a “cryosurgical tool for destruction of unwanted tissue in the field of general surgery, specifically for endoscopic applications.” (15) The CryoBalloon Ablation System has also been cleared by the FDA through the 510(k) process for use as a cryosurgical tool in surgery for endoscopic applications, including ablation of BE with dysplasia. (16) The next-generation C2 CryoBalloon Ablation System was introduced in 2018. (17)

FDA product code: GEH.

In 2002, the Polar Wand® device (Chek-Med Systems), a cryosurgical device that uses compressed carbon dioxide, was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) process. Indications for use are “ablation of unwanted tissue in the fields of dermatology, gynecology, general surgery, urology, and gastroenterology.” (18)

Rationale

Medical policies 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 one 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.

Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus With High-Grade Dysplasia

Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose

In patients diagnosed with Barrett Esophagus (BE) with high-grade dysplasia (HGD), the risk of progression to cancer is relatively high, and esophageal adenocarcinoma is associated with high

morbidity and a 5-year survival rate of approximately 20%. (19, 20) Therefore, intervention with esophagectomy or radiofrequency ablation (RFA) may be strongly indicated.

The purpose of endoscopic RFA in individuals who have BE with HGD is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

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

Populations

The relevant population of interest is individuals with BE with HGD.

Interventions

The therapy being considered is endoscopic RFA.

Comparators

The following therapies and practices are currently being used to treat BE: esophagectomy, endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), and surveillance.

Outcome

The general outcomes of interest are symptoms (e.g., pain) and functional outcomes (including swallowing).

Beneficial outcomes include reductions in progression to carcinoma and longer-term maintenance of eradication of dysplasia.

Harmful outcomes include damage to the esophagus resulting in difficulty swallowing.

Morbidity from treatment would be assessed within 30 days after the procedure.

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.

Systematic Reviews

Khetpal et al. (2025) published a systematic review of 38 studies (N=2434) evaluating the efficacy and safety of 3 endoscopic modalities in patients with BE with HGD or early adenocarcinoma: endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), focal EMR followed by RFA (f-EMR+RFA), and complete or stepwise EMR (c-EMR). (21) A total of 684 patients were treated

with ESD, 938 with f-EMR+RFA, and 812 with c-EMR. The primary outcomes were recurrence rates and adverse events (bleeding, strictures, perforation), while secondary outcomes included complete eradication of neoplasia for f-EMR+RFA and c-EMR. The weighted pooled recurrence rates were 10.3% for ESD, 5% for f-EMR+RFA, and 7.4% for c-EMR, with no statistically significant differences ($p > .05$). Stricture formation occurred in 9.5% (ESD), 11.5% (f-EMR+RFA), and 29% (c-EMR) of patients, with both ESD and f-EMR+RFA showing significantly lower stricture rates compared to c-EMR ($p < .05$). Perforation rates were 3.7% for ESD, 1.6% for f-EMR+RFA, and 2% for c-EMR, with f-EMR+RFA demonstrating significantly lower perforation risk than ESD ($p = .01$). Bleeding rates were 3.5% (ESD), 3% (f-EMR+RFA), and 6% (c-EMR), with both ESD and f-EMR+RFA showing significantly lower bleeding risks than c-EMR ($p = .01$ and $p = .001$, respectively). Complete eradication rates of neoplasia were 92% (95% CI, 88% to 94%) for f-EMR+RFA and 94% (95% CI, 88% to 97%) for c-EMR.

Chadwick et al. (2014) reported on a systematic review that compared RFA with complete EMR for the treatment of BE. (22) Twenty studies (22 articles) were reviewed, including 2 RCTs, 10 cohort studies on EMR, and 8 cohort studies on RFA. The only study that compared RFA with EMR was an RCT by van Vilsteren et al. (2011) (23); the other RCT was by Shaheen et al. (2009, 2011; see below). (24, 25) The studies were heterogeneous in design. A total of 1087 (532 EMR, 555 RFA) patients with HGD or intramucosal carcinoma were included in the studies reviewed. The median number of resections or RFA sessions required for the eradication of BE was 2. Complete EMR and RFA eradicated BE dysplasia in 95% and 92% of patients, respectively. Eradication was maintained in 95% of EMR patients at a median follow-up of 23 months and in 94% of RFA patients at a median follow-up of 21 months. Fewer RFA patients experienced short-term adverse events (2.5%) than those who received complete EMR (12%). Esophageal strictures requiring additional treatment occurred in 4% of RFA patients and 38% of complete endoscopic resection patients.

Randomized Controlled Trials

RFA may be used alongside focal endoscopic resection. In the intention-to-treat analysis of a prospective interventional study by Phoa et al. (2016) that included 132 subjects with BE and HGD or early cancer treated with endoscopic resection followed by RFA, complete eradication of neoplasia and complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia occurred in 92% and 87% of subjects, respectively. (26) At a median follow-up of 27 months, neoplasia and intestinal metaplasia had recurred in 4% and 8% of subjects, respectively.

van Vilsteren et al. (2011) reported on the results of a multicenter randomized trial that compared the safety of stepwise radical endoscopic resection (SRER) with focal EMR followed by RFA for complete eradication of BE 5 cm or less with HGD or early cancer. (23) Patients in the SRER group underwent a piecemeal EMR of 50% of BE followed by serial EMR. Patients in the EMR plus RFA group underwent focal EMR for visible lesions followed by serial RFA. Follow-up endoscopy with biopsies (4-quadrant/2 cm BE) was performed at 6 and 12 months and then annually. The main outcome measures were: stenosis rate; complications; complete histologic response for neoplasia; and complete histologic response for intestinal metaplasia (CR-IM). Complete histologic response for neoplasia was achieved in 25 (100%) of 25 SRER patients and

in 21 (96%) of 22 patients receiving EMR plus RFA. CR-IM was achieved in 23 (92%) SRER patients and 21 (96%) patients receiving EMR plus RFA. The stenosis rate was significantly higher with SRER (88%) than with EMR plus RFA (14%; $p<.001$), resulting in more therapeutic sessions in SRER (6 vs. 3; $p<.001$) due to dilations. After a median follow-up of 24 months, 1 SRER patient had a recurrence of early cancer, requiring endoscopic resection. This trial confirmed that both techniques achieved comparably high rates of CR-IM and complete histologic response for neoplasia but found that SRER was associated with more complications and therapeutic sessions.

The randomized multicenter, sham-controlled trial by Shaheen et al. (2009) compared RFA with surveillance alone in patients with BE and dysplasia. (24) RFA was successful in eradicating HGD, with complete eradication at 12 months achieved in 81% of the ablation group versus 19% in the control group ($p<.001$). This trial also confirmed a high risk of progression to cancer in patients with HGD and established that this progression was significantly reduced in patients treated with RFA. Among 63 patients with HGD in the trial, 19% in the control group progressed to cancer versus 2.4% in the RFA group ($p=.04$). This represented a nearly 90% relative risk reduction for progression to cancer (relative risk, 0.1; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.01 to 1.0; $p=.04$), and a number needed to treat of 6.0 to prevent 1 case of cancer over a 1-year period.

Longer-term follow-up at 2 to 3 years reported that complete eradication of dysplasia was maintained in most participants with initial HGD. (25) For 54 patients with HGD available for follow-up, all dysplasia was eradicated in 50 (93%) of 54, and all intestinal metaplasia was eradicated in 48 (89%) of 54. After 3 years, dysplasia was eradicated in 55 (98%) of 56 subjects, and all intestinal metaplasia was eradicated in 51 (91%) of 56 subjects. More than 75% of patients with HGD remained free of intestinal metaplasia with a follow-up of longer than 3 years, with no additional therapy.

Section Summary: Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus With High-Grade Dysplasia

For patients who have BE with HGD, there is a relatively high risk of progression to cancer, and interventions to prevent progression are warranted. RFA results in high rates of complete eradication of dysplasia that is durable for at least 2 years. One RCT demonstrated that, following RFA, the progression from HGD to cancer is reduced by approximately 90%, with rates of esophageal strictures of 6%. Both systematic reviews demonstrated a more favorable safety profile for RFA compared to EMR.

Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus With Low-Grade Dysplasia

Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose

The purpose of endoscopic RFA in individuals who have BE with LGD is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

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

Populations

The relevant population of interest is individuals with BE with LGD.

Interventions

The therapy being considered is endoscopic RFA.

Comparators

The following practice is currently being used to treat BE with LGD: surveillance by gastroenterologists.

Outcome

The general outcomes of interest are symptoms (e.g., pain) and functional outcomes (including swallowing).

Beneficial outcomes include reductions in progression to HGD or carcinoma and longer-term maintenance of eradication of dysplasia.

Harmful outcomes include damage to the esophagus resulting in difficulty swallowing.

Morbidity would be assessed within 30 days after the procedure. Conversion to HGD would be measured at 2 to 5 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.

Systematic Reviews

Wang et al. (2022) performed a meta-analysis of 3 RCTs (N=282) comparing RFA with surveillance in patients with LGD. (27) Nearly 90% of the patients enrolled were male; other demographic information was not reported. The primary outcome was risk of progression to HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma. Compared with endoscopic surveillance, RFA was associated with lower odds of progression to either HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma (risk ratio [RR], 0.25; 95% CI, 0.07 to 0.93; p=.04). The findings had moderate heterogeneity ($I^2=55\%$), and the risk of bias was considered low. When analyzed separately, the risk of progression to HGD was significantly reduced with RFA (RR, 0.25; 95% CI, 0.07 to 0.71; p=.01; $I^2=15\%$); however, the results for progression to esophageal adenocarcinoma were not significant (RR, 0.56; 95% CI, 0.05 to 6.76; p=.65).

Klair et al. (2021) performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of comparative studies of RFA versus endoscopic surveillance in patients with BE with LGD. (28) The primary outcome was

risk of progression to HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma. The meta-analysis included 4 studies (N=543), including 2 retrospective studies and 2 RCTs. Compared with endoscopic surveillance, RFA was associated with lower odds of progression to either HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma (odds ratio [OR], 0.17; 95% CI, 0.04 to 0.65). Individually, the progression to HGD maintained significance compared with endoscopic surveillance (OR, 0.23; 95% CI, 0.08 to 0.61), while progression to adenocarcinoma was numerically lower (OR, 0.44; 95% CI, 0.17 to 1.16). However, the findings indicated moderate heterogeneity ($I^2=0.63$) and evidence of publication bias.

In their meta-analysis, Pandey et al. (2018) evaluated both RCTs and observational studies to determine the efficacy of RFA in treating BE with LGD compared with surveillance. (29) The 8 studies in the meta-analysis included 619 patients followed up for a median of 26 months. The overall pooled rate of complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia after RFA was 88.17% (95% CI, 88.13% to 88.20%; $p<.001$); the rate of complete eradication of dysplasia was 96.69% (95% CI, 96.67% to 96.71%; $p<.001$). Compared with surveillance, the rates of progression to HGD or cancer were significantly lower with RFA (OR, 0.07; 95% CI, 0.02 to 0.22). The pooled recurrence rate of intestinal metaplasia was 5.6% (95% CI, 5.57% to 5.63%; $p<.001$) and 9.66% (95% CI, 9.61% to 9.71%; $p<.001$) for dysplasia. Although the analysis was limited by its inclusion of observational cohort studies and the sample sizes of patients receiving RFA were all less than 100 patients, all studies supported the use of RFA for LGD BE. The authors concluded that RFA is safe and effective for eradicating intestinal metaplasia and dysplasia and reducing progression from LGD to HGD or cancer in the short term. Longer-term outcomes, however, warrant further research.

Section Summary: Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus With Low-Grade Dysplasia

The risk of progression from LGD to cancer is not well-defined, with highly variable rates reported in the published literature. Evidence from randomized and nonrandomized studies has established that RFA can achieve complete eradication of dysplasia in patients with LGD that is durable for at least 2 years. Combined rates of progression to HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma are lower in patients with LGD treated with RFA compared with surveillance.

Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus Without Dysplasia

Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose

The purpose of endoscopic RFA in individuals who have BE without dysplasia is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

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

Populations

The relevant population of interest is individuals with BE without dysplasia.

Interventions

The therapy being considered is endoscopic RFA.

Comparators

The following practice is currently being used to treat BE without dysplasia: surveillance by gastroenterologists.

Outcome

The general outcomes of interest are symptoms (e.g., pain) and functional outcomes (including swallowing).

Beneficial outcomes include reductions in progression to dysplasia or carcinoma and longer-term maintenance of eradication of dysplasia.

Harmful outcomes include damage to the esophagus resulting in difficulty swallowing.

Morbidity would be assessed within 30 days after the procedure. Conversion to dysplasia would be measured at 2 to 5 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.

Nonrandomized Trials

No RCTs were identified that evaluated RFA treatment of BE without dysplasia. The evidence on this issue consists of single-arm trials that have reported outcomes of RFA. There is no high-quality evidence on the comparative efficacy of RFA versus surveillance alone. Progression to cancer in cases of nondysplastic BE is lower than that for LGD or HGD, with rates in the literature ranging from 0.05% to 0.5%. (1, 2)

Fleischer et al. (2008, 2010) reported on the 5-year follow-up of a single-arm study of patients with nondysplastic BE treated with RFA. (30, 31) The original study included 70 patients who underwent circumferential RFA and CR-IM, defined as complete eradication of nondysplastic BE. (30) CR-IM was seen in 70% of patients at 1-year follow-up; patients with persistent BE underwent focal RFA. At the 2.5-year follow-up, CR-IM was found in 60 (98%) of 61 patients. (30) At 5-year follow-up, 4-quadrant biopsies were obtained from every 1 cm of the original extent of BE, and the authors reported the proportion of patients demonstrating CR-IM. (31) If nondysplastic BE was identified at the 5-year follow-up, focal RFA was performed 1 month later, and biopsies were repeated 2 months afterward to assess histologic response. Primary outcomes were the proportion of patients demonstrating CR-IM at a 5-year biopsy or after a single session of focal RFA. For the 5-year follow-up, there were 60 eligible patients, 50 (83%) of

whom participated. Forty-six (92%) of 50 patients showed CR-IM at the 5-year biopsy visit. The 4 patients found to have BE at 5 years underwent a single session of RFA 1 month after biopsy; all 4 patients had CR-IM at subsequent rebiopsy 2 months after RFA. No strictures were noted. The authors concluded that this first report of 5-year CR-IM outcomes supported the safety, efficacy, and reduction in neoplastic progression in treating nondysplastic BE with RFA.

Section Summary: Radiofrequency Ablation for Barrett Esophagus Without Dysplasia

Nondysplastic BE has a relatively low rate of progression to cancer. Although available research has indicated that nondysplastic metaplasia can be eradicated by RFA, the risk-benefit ratio and the net effect on health outcomes is uncertain.

Cryoablation of Barrett Esophagus

Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose

The purpose of endoscopic cryoablation in individuals who have BE is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

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

Populations

The relevant population of interest is individuals with BE with or without dysplasia.

Interventions

The therapy being considered is endoscopic cryoablation.

Comparators

The following therapies and practices are currently being used to treat BE: esophagectomy, EMR, and surveillance.

Outcomes

The general outcomes of interest are symptoms (e.g., pain) and functional outcomes (including swallowing).

Beneficial outcomes include reductions in progression to HGD or carcinoma and longer-term maintenance of eradication or dysplasia.

Harmful outcomes include damage to the esophagus resulting in difficulty swallowing.

Morbidity would be assessed within 30 days after the procedure.

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.

Systematic Reviews

Several meta-analyses have evaluated the efficacy of cryotherapy in patients with BE (Tables 1, 2, and 3). Papaefthymiou et al. (2024) conducted a meta-analysis comparing cryoablation with RFA in patients with BE. (32) A total of 23 studies were identified and 4 were comparative. No significant differences in complete eradication of dysplasia or complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia were found between groups.

Tariq et al. (2021) performed a meta-analysis of 14 retrospective and prospective observational studies (N=405) of patients with BE who were treated with cryotherapy. (33) The primary outcome of proportions of patients achieving complete eradication of dysplasia and complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia were 84.8% (95% CI, 72.2% to 94.4%) and 64.2% (95% CI, 52.9% to 74.8%), respectively. Both outcomes had a high degree of heterogeneity (I^2 of 88.3% and 77.9%, respectively). Subgroup analyses of only high-quality studies revealed rates of 91.3% (95% CI, 83.0% to 97.4%; I^2 =69.5%) and 71.6% (95% CI, 59.0% to 82.9%; I^2 =80.9%), respectively.

In their meta-analysis, Westerveld et al. (2020) evaluated 7 prospective and retrospective cohort studies that reported outcomes of balloon cryoablation across 272 patients with BE; 3 of the included studies were previously reported in abstract form only. (34) The pooled proportion for complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia was 85.8% (95% CI, 77.8% to 92.2%). Among 262 patients with BE with dysplasia, 238 reported complete eradication of dysplasia after cryoablation (pooled proportion, 93.8%; 95% CI, 85.5% to 98.7%). Both outcomes had a high degree of heterogeneity (I^2 of 55% and 74.2%, respectively). However, when 2 low quality studies were excluded from the analysis, results were consistent with the primary analysis. Adverse events were reported in 12.5% of patients, representing 34 adverse events. Half of the adverse events (n=16) were post-ablation stricture formation (5.8%).

Hamade et al. (2019) evaluated the use of cryotherapy for BE in patients who were previously treatment-naïve. (35) Six uncontrolled trials were included in the systematic review, which included 232 patients overall. Complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia was achieved in 69.35% of cases (95% CI, 52.1% to 86.5%; I^2 =89.3%). Complete eradication of dysplasia was achieved in 90.6% of cases (95% CI, 83.7% to 97.4%; I^2 =75.7%). Progression to cancer occurred in 4% of cases (9/225). The pooled recurrence rate of intestinal metaplasia was 19.1 per 100 patient-years. The post-procedure stricture formation rate was 4.9%, and 3.9% of patients reported postprocedural pain.

Table 1. Comparison of Studies Included in Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

Study	Papaefthymiou et al. (2024) (32)	Tariq et al. (2020) (33)	Westerveld et al. (2020) (34)	Hamade et al. (2019) (35)
Agarwal et al. (2022)	●			
Alshelleh et al. (2021)	●			
Canto et al. (2020)	●		●	
Canto et al. (2018)	●	●	●	●
Canto et al. (2015)		●		●
Chen et al. (2013)		●		
Dumot et al. (2009)	●			
Eluri et al. (2017)		●		
Eluri et al. (2024)	●			
Fasullo et al. (2021)	●			
Frederiks et al. (2022)	●			
Genere et al. (2022)	●			
Goldberg et al. (2012)		●		
Gosaine et al. (2013)		●		●
Greenwald et al. (2010)		●		
Halsey et al. (2011)		●		
Johnston et al. (2013)		●		
Kaul et al. (2020)	●			
Kunzli et al. (2016)	●		●	
Overwater et al. (2021)	●			
Ramay et al. (2017)	●	●		●
Scholvink et al. (2015)	●		●	

Sengupta et al. (2015)	●			
Shaheen et al. (2011)	●			
Sitaraman et al. (2016)			●	
Snady et al. (2023)	●			
Spiceland et al. (2019)	●			
Trindade et al. (2017)	●	●		●
Trindade et al. (2018)	●			
Thota et al. (2018)	●	●		●
van Munster et al. (2018)	●		●	
van Munster et al. (2019)	●			
Verbeek et al. (2015)		●		
Wang et al. (2015)			●	
Wani et al. (2012)		●		

Table 2. Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Characteristics

Study	Dates	Trials	Participants	N (Range)	Design	Duration
Papaefthymiou et al. (2024) (32)	Through June 2024	23	Adults with BE and dysplasia undergoing endoscopic treatment	1604 (25-311)	Retrospective, prospective observational	NR
Tariq et al. (2020) (33)	2006-2016	14	Patients with biopsy-confirmed dysplastic or neoplastic BE who underwent ≥1 session of cryotherapy	405 (20-81)	Retrospective, prospective observational	Range, 3 to 54 months

Westerveld et al. (2020) (34)	2015-2019	7	Patients with BE treated with cryoablation	272 (5-120)	Retrospective, prospective observational	NR
Hamade et al. (2019) (35)	NR	6	Treatment-naïve patients with BE treated with cryotherapy	282 (22-81)	Retrospective observational	Range, 24 to 65 months

BE: Barrett's esophagus; NR: not reported.

Table 3. Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Results

Study	Complete eradication of dysplasia	Complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia
Papaefthymiou et al. (2024) (32)		
Total N	673	673
Cryotherapy, %	75.7	53.3
RFA, %	77.8	60.2
Pooled effect (95% CI)	OR, 0.95 (95% CI, 0.50 to 1.81)	OR, 0.57 (95% CI, 0.20 to 1.63)
I^2 (%)	57	87
Tariq et al. (2020) (33)		
Total N	405	393
Pooled effect (95% CI)	84.8% (72.2-94.4)	64.2% (52.9-74.8)
I^2 (%)	88.3	77.9
Westerveld et al. (2020) (34)		
Total N	262	272
Pooled effect (95% CI)	93.8% (85.8-98.7)	85.8% (77.8-92.2)
I^2 (%)	74.2	55
Hamade et al. (2019) (35)		
Total N	282	282
Pooled effect (95% CI)	90.6% (83.7-97.4)	69.35% (52.1-86.5)
I^2 (%)	75.7	89.3

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; RFA: radiofrequency ablation.

Prospective and Retrospective Studies

Several small prospective and retrospective uncontrolled studies of cryoablation have been published (Tables 4 and 5). These studies are heterogenous in the proportion of patients with prior BE treatment, cryoablation techniques used, and follow-up duration.

Table 4. Summary of Key Nonrandomized Studies

Study	Study Type	Country	Dates	Participants	Treatment	Follow-up
Sachdeva et al.	Retrospective, observational	US	2014-2024	Patients who underwent RFA	Cryoablation or RFA	4.1 and 4.4 years following

(2025) (36)				or cryotherapy for dysplastic BE		RFA and CBA, respectively
Agarwal et al. (2022) (37)	Retrospective, observational	US	2014- 2020	Patients who underwent RFA or cryotherapy for dysplastic BE	Cryoablation or RFA	Median, 1.5 years in RFA group and 2 years in the cryoablation group
Fasullo et al. (2022) (38)	Retrospective, observational	US	2009- 2020	Patients who underwent RFA or cryotherapy for BE with LGD, HGD, or intramucosal adenocarcinoma	Cryoablation or RFA	>12 months
Sengupta et al. (2015) (39)	Retrospective, observational	US	2006- 2013	Patients who underwent RFA for BE with LGD, HGD, or intramucosal carcinoma	Cryoablation	Median, 2.5 months
Shaheen et al. (2010) (40)	Retrospective, observational	US	2007- 2009	Patients who had BE with HGD	Cryoablation	Mean, 10.5 months
Dumot et al. (2009) (41)	Prospective, observational	US	2005- 2008	Patients who had BE with HGD or intramucosal carcinoma	Cryoablation	Median, 12 months

BE: Barrett's esophagus; CBA: cryoballoon ablation; HGD: high-grade dysplasia; LGD: low-grade dysplasia; RFA: radiofrequency ablation; US: United States.

Table 5. Summary of Key Nonrandomized Study Results

Study	Complete eradication of dysplasia	Complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia	Downgrading of pathology stage	Elimination of cancer or downgrading of HGD
Sachdeva et al. (2025) (36)	N=681; n=610 RFA and 71 cryoablation		<i>Recurrence of BE, with or without dysplasia</i>	<i>Recurrence of dysplastic BE</i>
RFA, per 100 patient-years			11.2	3.75

Cryotherapy, per 100 patient-years			4.4	2.83
Hazard ratio (95% CI)			Total population: 2.19 (1.18 to 4.06) After excluding intestinal metaplasia of the gastroesophageal junction: 1.18 (0.61 to 2.30)	0.88 (0.39 to 1.97)
Agarwal et al. (2022) (37)	N=311; n=226 RFA and 85 cryoablation			
Cryotherapy, %	85.7	69.8	NR	NR
RFA, %	78.3	57.3	NR	NR
Fasullo et al. (2022) (38)	N=162; n=100 RFA and 62 cryoablation			
Cryotherapy, n %	44 (71)	41 (66.1)	NR	NR
RFA, n %	81 (81)	64 (64)	NR	NR
Sengupta et al. (2015) (39)	N=121			
Cryotherapy, n (%)	91 (75)	NR	NR	NR
Shaheen et al. (2010) (40)	N=60	N=60		
Cryotherapy, n (%)	58 (97)	34 (57)	NR	NR
Dumot et al. (2009) (41)			N=30	N=30
Cryotherapy, n (%)	NR	NR	27 (90)	Patients with HGD: 20 (68) Patients with intramucosal carcinoma: 24 (80)

CI: confidence interval; HGD: high-grade dysplasia; NR: not reported; RFA: radiofrequency ablation.

Section Summary: Cryoablation of Barrett Esophagus

No randomized controlled trials have evaluated cryoablation for the treatment of BE. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses of observational data have reported high rates of success in eradicating dysplasia, with low rates of complications. Meta-analyses comparing RFA with cryoablation for patients with BE indicate similar efficacy outcomes, but these data are not sufficient to determine the comparative efficacy of cryoablation and RFA.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have Barrett esophagus (BE) with high-grade dysplasia (HGD) who receive endoscopic radiofrequency ablation (RFA), the evidence includes a randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing radical endoscopic resection with focal endoscopic resection followed by RFA, 1 RCT comparing RFA with surveillance alone, and 2 systematic reviews evaluating RCTs and a number of observational studies, some of which compared RFA with other endoscopic treatment modalities. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity and mortality. The available evidence has shown that using RFA to treat BE with HGD is at least as effective in eradicating HGD as other techniques, with a lower progression rate to cancer, and may be considered an alternative to esophagectomy. Evidence from at least 1 RCT has demonstrated higher rates of eradication than surveillance alone. Both systematic reviews demonstrated a more favorable safety profile for RFA compared to endoscopic mucosal resection. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have BE with low-grade dysplasia (LGD) who receive endoscopic RFA, the evidence includes at least 3 RCTs comparing RFA with surveillance alone, a number of observational studies, and systematic reviews of these studies. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity and mortality. For patients with confirmed LGD, evidence suggests that RFA reduces progression to HGD and adenocarcinoma. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have BE without dysplasia who receive endoscopic RFA, the evidence includes single-arm studies reporting outcomes after RFA. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity and mortality. The available studies have suggested that nondysplastic metaplasia can be eradicated by RFA. However, the risk-benefit ratio and the net effect of RFA on health outcomes are unknown. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have BE with or without dysplasia who receive endoscopic cryoablation, the evidence includes nonrandomized studies and systematic reviews of those studies reporting outcomes after cryoablation. Relevant outcomes include change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity and mortality. These studies have generally demonstrated high rates of eradication of dysplasia. Recent observational studies comparing RFA with cryoablation show similar outcomes. However, there are no RCTs comparing

cryoablation with surgical care or RFA. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American College of Gastroenterology

In 2022, the American College of Gastroenterology (ACG) updated guidelines on the diagnosis and management of BE, which made statements about ablation techniques. (42) The ACG recommends ablation of remaining BE tissue when endoscopic eradication therapy is chosen for patients with LGD, HGD, or intramucosal carcinoma. Both RFA and cryoablation are discussed in the ACG guideline without a specific recommendation; however, the guideline notes the lack of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) for cryoablation methods and the more established evidence for RFA. The ACG does recommend cryotherapy as an alternative in patients unresponsive to RFA.

American Gastroenterological Association

In 2024, the American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) published a clinical guideline on the role of endoscopic therapy in patients with BE and related neoplasia. (43)

The AGA guideline made 5 recommendations for endoscopic eradication of BE:

- "In individuals with BE with HGD, the AGA recommends EET over surveillance. (Strong recommendation, moderate certainty of evidence)"
- "In individuals with BE with LGD, the AGA suggests for EET over surveillance. Patients who place a higher value on the well-defined harms and lower value on the benefits (which are uncertain) regarding reduction of esophageal cancer mortality would reasonably select surveillance endoscopy. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty of evidence)"
- "In individuals with NDBE [nondysplastic BD], the AGA suggests against the routine use of EET. (Conditional recommendation, very low certainty of evidence)"
- "In patients undergoing EET, the AGA suggests resection of visible lesions followed by ablation of the remaining BE segment over resection of the entire BE segment. (Conditional recommendation, very low certainty of evidence)"
 - "RFA is the preferred ablative modality."
- "In individuals with BE with visible neoplastic lesions that are undergoing endoscopic resection, the AGA suggests the use of either EMR [endoscopic mucosal resection] or ESD [endoscopic submucosal resection] based on lesion characteristics. (Conditional recommendation, very low certainty of evidence)"

American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

In 2018, the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE) issued guidelines on the role of endoscopy in BE-associated dysplasia and intramucosal cancer. (44) These guidelines made the following recommendations on endoscopic eradication therapy, consisting of endoscopic mucosal resection of visible lesions and ablative techniques that include RFA and cryotherapy (see Table 6).

Table 6. ASGE Guidelines on Use of Endoscopy for Barrett Esophagus and Intramucosal Cancer

Recommendation	SOR	QOE^a
In BE patients with LGD and HGD being considered for EET, we suggest confirmation of diagnosis by at least 1 expert GI pathologist or panel of pathologists compared with review by a single pathologist.	Conditional	Low
In BE patients with LGD, we suggest EET compared with surveillance; however, patients who place a high value on avoiding adverse events related to EET may choose surveillance as the preferred option.	Conditional	Moderate
In BE patients with confirmed HGD, we recommend EET compared with surveillance.	Strong	Moderate
In BE patients with HGD/IMC, we recommend against surgery compared with EET.	Strong	Very low quality
In BE patients referred for EET, we recommend endoscopic resection of all visible lesions compared with no endoscopic resection of visible lesions.	Strong	Moderate
In BE patients with visible lesions who undergo endoscopic resection, we suggest ablation of the remaining Barrett's segment compared with no ablation.	Conditional	Low
In BE patients with dysplasia and IMC referred for EET, we recommend against routine complete endoscopic resection of entire Barrett's segment compared with endoscopic resection of visible lesion followed by ablation of remaining Barrett's segment.	Strong	Very low
In BE patients with dysplasia and IMC who have achieved CE-IM after EET, we suggest surveillance endoscopy versus no surveillance.	Conditional	Very low

BE: Barrett esophagus; CE-IM: complete eradication of intestinal metaplasia; EET: endoscopic eradication therapy; GI: gastrointestinal; HGD: high-grade dysplasia; IMC: intramucosal cancer; LGD: low-grade dysplasia; QOE: quality of evidence; SOR: strength of recommendation.

^a Quality assessed using GRADE system.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines (v.4.2025) on esophageal and esophagogastric junction cancers make recommendations about BE and early-stage esophageal adenocarcinomas. (45) For primary treatment, "The goal of endoscopic therapy [by endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), and/or ablation] is the complete removal or eradication of early-stage disease [pTis, pT1a, and selected superficial pT1b without LVI] and pre-neoplastic tissue (Barrett esophagus)."

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Some currently ongoing and unpublished trials that might influence this policy are listed in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary of Key Trials

NCT Number	Trial Name	Planned Enrollment	Completion Date
NCT01961778	Prospective Randomized Trial Comparing Radiofrequency Ablation (Barrx™) and Cryotherapy (truFreeze™) for the Treatment of Barrett's Esophagus With High-Grade Dysplasia and/or Early Adenocarcinoma	50	Feb 2020 (Last update posted Jan 2022)

NCT: national clinical trial.

Coding

Procedure codes on Medical Policy documents are included **only** as a general reference tool for each policy. **They may not be all-inclusive.**

The presence or absence of procedure, service, supply, or device codes in a Medical Policy document has no relevance for determination of benefit coverage for members or reimbursement for providers. **Only the written coverage position in a Medical Policy should be used for such determinations.**

Benefit coverage determinations based on written Medical Policy coverage positions must include review of the member's benefit contract or Summary Plan Description (SPD) for defined coverage vs. non-coverage, benefit exclusions, and benefit limitations such as dollar or duration caps.

CPT Codes	43229, 43270, 43499
HCPCS Codes	None

*Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) ©2024 American Medical Association: Chicago, IL.

References

1. Bhat S, Coleman HG, Yousef F, et al. Risk of malignant progression in Barrett's esophagus patients: results from a large population-based study. J Natl Cancer Inst. Jul 06 2011; 103(13):1049-1057. PMID 21680910
2. Hvid-Jensen F, Pedersen L, Drewes AM, et al. Incidence of adenocarcinoma among patients with Barrett's esophagus. N Engl J Med. Oct 13 2011; 365(15):1375-1383. PMID 21995385
3. Downs-Kelly E, Mendelin JE, Bennett AE, et al. Poor interobserver agreement in the distinction of high-grade dysplasia and adenocarcinoma in pretreatment Barrett's esophagus biopsies. Am J Gastroenterol. Sep 2008; 103(9):2333-2340; quiz 2341. PMID 18671819
4. Yerian L. Histology of metaplasia and dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus. Surg Oncol Clin N Am. Jul 2009; 18(3):411-422. PMID 19500733
5. Wang KK, Sampliner RE. Updated guidelines 2008 for the diagnosis, surveillance and therapy of Barrett's esophagus. Am J Gastroenterol. Mar 2008; 103(3):788-797. PMID 18341497
6. Kerkhof M, van Dekken H, Steyerberg EW, et al. Grading of dysplasia in Barrett's oesophagus: substantial interobserver variation between general and gastrointestinal pathologists. Histopathology. Jun 2007; 50(7):920-927. PMID 17543082

7. Curvers WL, ten Kate FJ, Krishnadath KK, et al. Low-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus: overdiagnosed and underestimated. *Am J Gastroenterol*. Jul 2010; 105(7):1523-1530. PMID 20461069
8. Phoa KN, van Vilsteren FG, Weusten BL, et al. Radiofrequency ablation vs endoscopic surveillance for patients with Barrett esophagus and low-grade dysplasia: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. Mar 26 2014; 311(12):1209-1217. PMID 24668102
9. Duits LC, Phoa KN, Curvers WL, et al. Barrett's oesophagus patients with low-grade dysplasia can be accurately risk-stratified after histological review by an expert pathology panel. *Gut*. May 2015; 64(5):700-706. PMID 25034523
10. Ell C, May A, Pech O, et al. Curative endoscopic resection of early esophageal adenocarcinomas (Barrett's cancer). *Gastrointest Endosc*. Jan 2007; 65(1):3-10. PMID 17185072
11. Pech O, Ell C. Endoscopic therapy of Barrett's esophagus. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*. Sep 2009; 25(5):405-411. PMID 19474724
12. Overholt BF, Lightdale CJ, Wang KK, et al. Photodynamic therapy with porfimer sodium for ablation of high-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus: international, partially blinded, randomized phase III trial. *Gastrointest Endosc*. Oct 2005; 62(4):488-498. PMID 16185958
13. Ganz RA, Overholt BF, Sharma VK, et al. Circumferential ablation of Barrett's esophagus that contains high-grade dysplasia: a U.S. Multicenter Registry. *Gastrointest Endosc*. Jul 2008; 68(1):35-40. PMID 18355819
14. Food and Drug Administration. 510(k) Summary: BARRX Channel RFA Endoscopic Catheter. No. K130623. 2013; Available at <<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov>> (accessed September 10, 2025).
15. Food and Drug Administration. 510(k) Safety Summary: CryoSpray Ablation System. No. K072651. 2007. Available at <<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov>> (accessed September 11, 2025).
16. Food and Drug Administration. 510(k) Summary: C2 Cryoballoon Ablation System. No. K163684. 2018; Available at <<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov>> (accessed September 8, 2025).
17. PR Newswire. Pentax Medical Introduces Next-Generation C2 Cryoballoon Ablation System for Treatment of Barrett's Esophagus. 2018. Available at <<https://www.prnewswire.com>> (accessed September 11, 2025).
18. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 510(k) Premarket Notification to Check-Med Systems, Inc. 2002; Available at <<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov>> (accessed September 12, 2025).
19. Eloubeidi MA, Wallace MB, Hoffman BJ, et al. Predictors of survival for esophageal cancer patients with and without celiac axis lymphadenopathy: impact of staging endosonography. *Ann Thorac Surg*. Jul 2001; 72(1):212-219; discussion 219-220. PMID 11465182
20. National Cancer Institute. Esophageal Cancer. Available at <<https://www.cancer.gov>> (accessed September 11, 2025).
21. Khetpal N, Ali S, Hussain S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Advanced Endoscopic Techniques in Early Barrett's Neoplasia: A Systematic Review and Pooled Analysis. *Cureus*. Jun 2025; 17(6):e86015. PMID 40661999
22. Chadwick G, Groene O, Markar SR, et al. Systematic review comparing radiofrequency ablation and complete endoscopic resection in treating dysplastic Barrett's esophagus: a

- critical assessment of histologic outcomes and adverse events. *Gastrointest Endosc.* May 2014; 79(5):718-731.e3. PMID 24462170
23. van Vilsteren FG, Pouw RE, Seewald S, et al. Stepwise radical endoscopic resection versus radiofrequency ablation for Barrett's oesophagus with high-grade dysplasia or early cancer: a multicentre randomised trial. *Gut.* Jun 2011; 60(6):765-773. PMID 21209124
 24. Shaheen NJ, Sharma P, Overholt BF, et al. Radiofrequency ablation in Barrett's esophagus with dysplasia. *N Engl J Med.* May 28 2009; 360(22):2277-2288. PMID 19474425
 25. Shaheen NJ, Overholt BF, Sampliner RE, et al. Durability of radiofrequency ablation in Barrett's esophagus with dysplasia. *Gastroenterology.* Aug 2011; 141(2):460-468. PMID 21679712
 26. Phoa KN, Pouw RE, Bisschops R, et al. Multimodality endoscopic eradication for neoplastic Barrett oesophagus: results of an European multicentre study (EURO-II). *Gut.* Apr 2016; 65(4):555-562. PMID 25731874
 27. Wang Y, Ma B, Yang S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Radiofrequency Ablation vs. Endoscopic Surveillance for Barrett's Esophagus With Low-Grade Dysplasia: Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. *Front Oncol.* 2022; 12:801940. PMID 35296005
 28. Klair JS, Zafar Y, Nagra N, et al. Outcomes of Radiofrequency Ablation versus Endoscopic Surveillance for Barrett's Esophagus with Low-Grade Dysplasia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Dig Dis.* 2021; 39(6):561-568. PMID 33503615
 29. Pandey G, Mulla M, Lewis WG, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of radiofrequency ablation in low grade dysplastic Barrett's esophagus. *Endoscopy.* Oct 2018; 50(10):953-960. PMID 29689573
 30. Fleischer DE, Overholt BF, Sharma VK, et al. Endoscopic ablation of Barrett's esophagus: a multicenter study with 2.5-year follow-up. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Nov 2008; 68(5):867-876. PMID 18561930
 31. Fleischer DE, Overholt BF, Sharma VK, et al. Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation for Barrett's esophagus: 5-year outcomes from a prospective multicenter trial. *Endoscopy.* Oct 2010; 42(10):781-789. PMID 20857372
 32. Papaefthymiou A, Norton B, Telese A, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Cryoablation in Barrett's Esophagus and Comparison with Radiofrequency Ablation: A Meta-Analysis. *Cancers (Basel).* Aug 23 2024; 16(17):2937. PMID 39272792
 33. Tariq R, Enslin S, Hayat M, et al. Efficacy of Cryotherapy as a Primary Endoscopic Ablation Modality for Dysplastic Barrett's Esophagus and Early Esophageal Neoplasia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Cancer Control.* 2020; 27(1):1073274820976668. PMID 33297725
 34. Westerveld DR, Nguyen K, Banerjee D, et al. Safety and effectiveness of balloon cryoablation for treatment of Barrett's associated neoplasia: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Endosc Int Open.* Feb 2020; 8(2):E172-E178. PMID 32010750
 35. Hamade N, Desai M, Thoguluva Chandrasekar V, et al. Efficacy of cryotherapy as first line therapy in patients with Barrett's neoplasia: a systematic review and pooled analysis. *Dis Esophagus.* Dec 30 2019; 32(11):doz040. PMID 31076753
 36. Sachdeva K, Chandi PS, Verma A, et al. Recurrence rates of Barrett's esophagus and dysplasia in patients successfully treated with radiofrequency ablation vs. cryoballoon ablation: a comparative study. *Endoscopy.* Sep 2025; 57(9):951-959. PMID 40306696

37. Agarwal S, Alshelleh M, Scott J, et al. Comparative outcomes of radiofrequency ablation and cryoballoon ablation in dysplastic Barrett's esophagus: a propensity score-matched cohort study. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Mar 2022; 95(3):422-431.e2. PMID 34624303
38. Fasullo M, Shah T, Patel M, et al. Outcomes of Radiofrequency Ablation Compared to Liquid Nitrogen Spray Cryotherapy for the Eradication of Dysplasia in Barrett's Esophagus. *Dig Dis Sci.* Jun 2022; 67(6):2320-2326. PMID 33954846
39. Sengupta N, Ketwaroo GA, Bak DM, et al. Salvage cryotherapy after failed radiofrequency ablation for Barrett's esophagus-related dysplasia is safe and effective. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Sep 2015; 82(3):443-448. PMID 25887715
40. Shaheen NJ, Greenwald BD, Peery AF, et al. Safety and efficacy of endoscopic spray cryotherapy for Barrett's esophagus with high-grade dysplasia. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Apr 2010; 71(4):680-685. PMID 20363409
41. Dumot JA, Vargo JJ, Falk GW, et al. An open-label, prospective trial of cryospray ablation for Barrett's esophagus high-grade dysplasia and early esophageal cancer in high-risk patients. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Oct 2009; 70(4):635-644. PMID 19559428
42. Shaheen NJ, Falk GW, Iyer PG, et al. Diagnosis and Management of Barrett's Esophagus: An Updated ACG Guideline. *Am J Gastroenterol.* Apr 01 2022; 117(4):559-587. PMID 35354777
43. Rubenstein JH, Sawas T, Wani S, et al. AGA Clinical Practice Guideline on Endoscopic Eradication Therapy of Barrett's Esophagus and Related Neoplasia. *Gastroenterology.* Jun 2024; 166(6):1020-1055. PMID 38763697
44. Wani S, Qumseya B, Sultan S, et al. Endoscopic eradication therapy for patients with Barrett's esophagus-associated dysplasia and intramucosal cancer. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Apr 2018; 87(4):907-931.e9. PMID 29397943
45. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers. Version 4.2025. Available at <<https://www.nccn.org>> (accessed September 11, 2025).
46. Sangle NA, Taylor SL, Emond MJ, et al. Overdiagnosis of high-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus: a multicenter, international study. *Mod Pathol.* Jun 2015; 28(6):758-765. PMID 25676554
47. Verbeek RE, van Oijen MGH, ten Kate FJ, et al. Consistency of a high-grade dysplasia diagnosis in Barrett's oesophagus: a Dutch nationwide cohort study. *Dig Liver Dis.* Apr 2014; 46(4):318-322. PMID 24388501
48. Cameron GR, Jayasekera CS, Williams R, et al. Detection and staging of esophageal cancers within Barrett's esophagus is improved by assessment in specialized Barrett's units. *Gastrointest Endosc.* Dec 2014; 80(6):971-983. PMID 24929493

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The information contained in this section is for informational purposes only. HCSC makes no representation as to the accuracy of this information. It is not to be used for claims adjudication for HCSC Plans.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) does not have a national Medicare coverage position. Coverage may be subject to local carrier discretion.

A national coverage position for Medicare may have been developed since this medical policy document was written. See Medicare's National Coverage at <<https://www.cms.hhs.gov>>.

Policy History/Revision	
Date	Description of Change
01/01/2026	Document updated. Coverage reorganized without change to intent. Added new references 21, 36, and 46-48.
01/01/2025	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. Added new references 20, 31, and 41; some updated and others removed.
02/01/2024	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. No new references added.
01/15/2023	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. References 8, 25, 26, 30, 36 and 37 added; others updated and some deleted.
02/01/2022	Reviewed. No changes.
11/01/2021	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. Added references 6, 8, 28, 31, 32, and 40.
01/15/2021	Reviewed. No changes.
06/15/2020	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. Added/updated the following references 24, 34, and 37 added; other references removed.
04/01/2019	Reviewed. No changes.
05/15/2018	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged. References 23, 31, 42 added.
04/15/2017	Reviewed. No changes.
07/15/2016	Document updated with literature review. The following change was made to Coverage: The experimental, investigational and/unproven statement for radiofrequency ablation was modified to include “for treatment of Barrett’s esophagus when the above criteria are not met, including but not limited to Barrett’s esophagus in the absence of dysplasia.”
02/15/2015	Document updated with literature review. Coverage unchanged.
12/01/2011	Document updated with literature review. The following was added: Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary for Barrett’s esophagus with low-grade dysplasia when confirmed by two pathologists prior to ablation.
05/01/2010	Medical document updated with literature review and title change to include cryoablation. Coverage position changed from experimental, investigational, and unproven to conditionally allow. Radiofrequency ablation may be considered medically necessary for Barrett’s esophagus with high-grade dysplasia when confirmed by two pathologists prior to ablation. Radiofrequency ablation is considered experimental, investigational and

	unproven for Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia or with low-grade dysplasia. Cryoablation is considered experimental, investigational and unproven for Barrett's esophagus, with or without dysplasia.
07/15/2009	New medical document