

AETNA CODING REFERENCE GUIDE

Coding for use of EXPAREL

- Beginning **January 1, 2019**, Aetna Dental will reimburse the use of EXPAREL (D9613) when used in conjunction with impacted third-molar surgery
- It is recommended that practices call the Aetna National Dental Line (1-800-451-7715) prior to surgery to confirm coverage, as well as Aetna Dental plan specifics

Use **D9613** in conjunction with the following codes:

Dental

- D7240** – Removal of impacted tooth – completely bony
- D7230** – Removal of impacted tooth – partially bony
- D7220** – Removal of impacted tooth – soft tissue
- D7241** – Removal of impacted tooth – completely bony, with unusual surgical complications
- D7251** – Coronectomy – intentional partial tooth removal

Medical

- 21025** – Excision of bone (eg, osteomyelitis or bone abscess); mandible if the excision of bone is in conjunction with removal of an impacted third molar
- 41899** – Unlisted procedure, dentoalveolar structures, if the unlisted procedure is removal of an impacted third molar

Claim instructions

- Use a dental claim form
- Note that EXPAREL or D9613 is to be used on every claim form
- For paper claims, the provider must write “EXPAREL” in the description field
- Electronic submissions must include “EXPAREL” in the remarks section

Please see Indication and Important Safety Information on reverse and refer to accompanying full Prescribing Information.

For more information, please visit www.EXPAREL.com, call 1-855-RX-EXPAREL (793-9727), or email reimbursement@pacira.com.

EXPAREL[®]
(bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension)

OPIOID FREE

D9613

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Indication

EXPAREL® (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension) is indicated for single-dose infiltration in adults to produce postsurgical local analgesia and as an interscalene brachial plexus nerve block to produce postsurgical regional analgesia. Safety and efficacy have not been established in other nerve blocks.

Important Safety Information

- EXPAREL is contraindicated in obstetrical paracervical block anesthesia
- Adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via infiltration were nausea, constipation, and vomiting; adverse reactions reported with an incidence greater than or equal to 10% following EXPAREL administration via interscalene brachial plexus nerve block were nausea, pyrexia, and constipation
- If EXPAREL and other non-bupivacaine local anesthetics, including lidocaine, are administered at the same site, there may be an immediate release of bupivacaine from EXPAREL. Therefore, EXPAREL may be administered to the same site 20 minutes after injecting lidocaine
- EXPAREL is not recommended to be used in the following patient population: patients <18 years old and/or pregnant patients
- Because amide-type local anesthetics, such as bupivacaine, are metabolized by the liver, EXPAREL should be used cautiously in patients with hepatic disease

Warnings and Precautions Specific to EXPAREL

- Avoid additional use of local anesthetics within 96 hours following administration of EXPAREL
- EXPAREL is not recommended for the following types or routes of administration: epidural, intrathecal, regional nerve blocks **other than interscalene brachial plexus nerve block**, or intravascular or intra-articular use
- The potential sensory and/or motor loss with EXPAREL is temporary and varies in degree and duration depending on the site of injection and dosage administered and may last for up to 5 days, as seen in clinical trials

Warnings and Precautions for Bupivacaine-Containing Products

- **Central Nervous System (CNS) Reactions:** There have been reports of adverse neurologic reactions with the use of local anesthetics. These include persistent anesthesia and paresthesia. CNS reactions are characterized by excitation and/or depression
- **Cardiovascular System Reactions:** Toxic blood concentrations depress cardiac conductivity and excitability which may lead to dysrhythmias, sometimes leading to death
- **Allergic Reactions:** Allergic-type reactions (eg, anaphylaxis and angioedema) are rare and may occur as a result of hypersensitivity to the local anesthetic or to other formulation ingredients
- **Chondrolysis:** There have been reports of chondrolysis (mostly in the shoulder joint) following intra-articular infusion of local anesthetics, which is an unapproved use
- **Methemoglobinemia:** Cases of methemoglobinemia have been reported with local anesthetic use

Please refer to accompanying full Prescribing Information.

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