

Procedures of Low Clinical Priority (NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Commissioning Policy)

Version 10 – 17 December 2025

NOTE:

April 2023 – Document updated to reference Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board (ICB) harmonised policies.

September 2023 – Document updated to include hyperlinks to ICB harmonised policies.

18 March 2024 – Document updated to include additional hyperlinks to ICB harmonised policies.

17 July 2024 – Document updated to reinsert unilateral breast reduction policy and update IFR Team telephone number and address

10 June 2025 – Document updated to include additional hyperlinks to ICB harmonised policies.

25 September 2025 – Updated document to include interim varicose veins policy.

15 October 2025 – Dupuytren's Contracture release in adults policy updated to remove medication no longer available in UK

22 December 2025 – Document updated to include amended Open MRI and Foot Drop FES policy & to include the gluten free prescribing position

NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board

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Purpose	This document is part of a suite of policies that the Integrated Care Board (ICB) uses to drive its commissioning of healthcare. Each policy in that suite is a separate public document in its own right but will be applied with reference to other policies in that suite.
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2017	1	First published by individual CCG organisations NHS Eastern Cheshire, NHS West Cheshire, NHS South Cheshire and NHS Vale Royal.
April 2019	2	Single policy adopted and ratified by NHS Cheshire CCG
April 2023	3	<p>Policy amended to illustrate removal of policy positions as superseded by Cheshire and Merseyside ICB policies 01/04/2023 as referenced and as listed in Appendix 5.</p> <p>Readers should note the following standalone NHS Cheshire CCG commissioning policies are documented separately, outside of this document, these will be subject to review and update as part of the ICB's policy harmonisation programme of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Glucose Monitoring • Gluten Free • Subfertility
September 2023	4	Policy document amended to include hyperlinks to ICB policies (Phase 1).
18 March 2024	5	Policy document amended to include additional hyperlinks to ICB policies (Phase 2).
17 July 2024	6	Policy document amended to reinsert unilateral breast reduction policy and amend IFR Team telephone number, email and address
10 June 2025	7	Policy document amended to include additional hyperlinks to ICB policies (Phase 3).
26 September 2025	8	Document updated to include interim policy for varicose veins
15 October 2025	9	Document updated with link to revised Dupuytren's Contracture release in adults policy to remove references to collagenase as a treatment as this is no longer available in the UK
22 December 2025	10	Document updated to include minor changes to Open MRI (adding wide bore scanners alongside conventional and including sedative contraindication as a criteria), Foot Drop FES (remove reference to upper limb conditions), include harmonised gluten free prescribing position.

Contents

A.	INTRODUCTION	11
B.	CORE CLINICAL ELIGIBILITY	12
C.	REFERRAL & APPROVAL PROCESS	12
D.	EXCEPTIONALITY	14
E.	PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS	14
F.	PERSONAL DATA (INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS).....	15
G.	MEDICINES MANAGEMENT	15
H.	EVIDENCE	16
I.	POLICIES	17
1.	Complementary Therapies.....	17
	Complementary Therapies	17
2.	Dermatology	17
	Skin Resurfacing Techniques (including laser dermabrasion and chemical peels)	17
	Surgical or Laser Therapy Treatments for Minor Benign Skin Lesions e.g. sebaceous cyst.....	17
	Treatments for Skin Pigment Disorders	17
	Surgical/Laser Therapy for Viral Warts (excluding Genital Warts) from Intermediate Tier/ Secondary Care Providers.....	17
	Secondary Care treatment for Acne Vulgaris	18
	PMLE (Polymorphic Light Eruption) Treatment - Desensitising Light Therapy using UVB (ultra-violet shortwave) or PUVA (Psoralen combined with UVA).....	18
3.	Diabetes	18
	Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) Systems for Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus	18
	Monogenic Diabetes Testing Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)	18
4.	ENT	18

Adenoidectomy	18
Pinnaplasty – for Correction of Prominent Ears	19
Insertion of Grommets for Glue Ear (otitis media with effusion).....	19
Tonsillectomy for Recurrent Tonsillitis (excluding peri- tonsillar abscess) Adults and Children	19
Surgical Remodelling of External Ear Lobe.....	19
Use of Sinus X-ray.....	19
Rhinoplasty - Surgery to Reshape the Nose	19
Septorhinoplasty	19
Surgery of Laser Treatment of Rhinophyma	19
Ear Wax removal including microsuction (excluding primary care).....	20
5. Equipment	20
Use of Lycra Suits.....	20
6. Fertility	20
Infertility Treatment for Subfertility e.g. medicines, surgical procedures and assisted conception. This also includes reversal of vasectomy or female sterilisation.	20
7. General Surgery	20
Haemorrhoidectomy - Rectal Surgery	20
Surgery for Treatment of Asymptomatic Incisional and Ventral Hernias	20
Surgical correction of Diastasis of the Recti	21
Surgery for Asymptomatic Gallstones	21
Lithotripsy for Gallstones.....	21
Rectopexy and STARR (Stapled Transanal Resection of the Rectum).....	21
8. Gynaecology.....	21
Surgical Procedures – for the Treatment of Heavy Menstrual Bleeding	21
Hysterectomy with or without Oophrectomy	21
D&C (dilatation and curettage).....	21
Hysteroscopy	21

Fibroid Embolisation / uterine artery embolisation	21
Surgical correction of vaginal/ uterovaginal prolapse	21
Secondary Care follow up of mirena coil insertion	22
9. Mental Health.....	22
Inpatient Care for Treatment of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)	22
Gender Dysphoria	22
Non-NHS Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation (non-NHS commissioned services).....	22
Private Mental Health (MH) Care - Non-NHS Commissioned Services: including Psychotherapy, adult eating disorders, general in-patient care, post-traumatic stress adolescent mental health	22
10. Neurology	23
Bobath Therapy	23
Trophic Electrical Stimulation for Facial/Bells Palsy	23
Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES)	23
11. Ophthalmology	23
Upper Lid Blepharoplasty - Surgery on the Upper Eyelid.....	23
Lower Lid Blepharoplasty - Surgery on the Lower Eyelid.....	23
Surgical Treatments for Xanthelasma Palpebrum (fatty deposits on the eyelids)	23
Surgery or Laser Treatment for Short Sightedness (myopia) or Long Sightedness (hypermetropia)	23
Cataract Surgery	24
Coloured (Irlens) Filters for Treatment of Dyslexia	24
Intra Ocular Telescope for Advanced Age- Related Macular Degeneration	24
Surgical Removal of Chalazion or Meibomian Cysts	24
Surgical treatment for Proptosis/ Dysthyroid eye disease	24
Photodynamic Therapy for ARMD	24
Multifocal (non- accommodative) intraocular lenses	24
12. Oral Surgery	24
Surgical Replacement of the Temporo- Mandibular Joint	24

Temporo-Mandibular Joint Dysfunction Syndrome & Joint Replacement.....	25
13. Paediatrics.....	25
Cranial Banding for Positional Plagiocephaly	25
14. Plastic & Cosmetic Surgery	25
Reduction Mammoplasty - Female Breast Reduction	25
Augmentation Mammoplasty - Breast Enlargement	25
Unharmonised Cheshire East and West / Wirral policy –	25
Removal and/or Replacement of Silicone Implants -	25
Revision of Breast Augmentation	25
Unharmonised Mersey policy –	26
Mastopexy - Breast Lift	28
Surgical Correction of Nipple Inversion	28
Male Breast Reduction Surgery for Gynaecomastia	28
Hair Removal Treatments including Depilation	28
Laser Treatment or Electrolysis – for Hirsutism.....	28
Surgical Treatment for Pigeon Chest.....	29
Surgical Revision of Scars	29
Laser Tattoo Removal	29
Apronectomy or Abdominoplasty (Tummy Tuck)	29
Other Skin Excisions/ Body Contouring Surgery e.g. Buttock Lift, Thigh Lift, Arm Lift (Brachioplasty)	29
Treatments to Correct Hair Loss for Alopecia	29
Hair Transplantation	29
Treatments to Correct Male Pattern Baldness	29
Labiaplasty, Vaginoplasty and Hymenorrhaphy	29
Liposuction	29
Rhytidectomy - Face or Brow Lift.....	30
All procedures undertaken on cosmetic grounds	30

15. Respiratory	30
Treatments for Snoring Soft Palate Implants and Radiofrequency	30
Ablation of the Soft Palate.....	30
Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate (STS) Injection or ‘snoreplasty’	30
Uvulopalatoplasty and Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty	30
Investigations and treatment for Sleep Apnoea.....	30
Sleep studies/ Hypersomnia	30
16. Trauma & Orthopaedics.....	31
Low back pain and sciatica in over 16’s Diagnostic, Interventions and	31
Treatments for acute and chronic low back pain.	31
Radiofrequency Facet Joint Denervation.....	31
Fusion	31
Epidural Injection.....	31
Spinal Decompression	31
Endoscopic Laser Foraminoplasty	31
Peripheral Nerve-field Stimulation (PNFS) for Chronic Low Back Pain	32
Endoscopic Lumbar Decompression	32
Percutaneous Disc Decompression using Coblation for Lower Back Pain	32
Non-Rigid Stabilisation Techniques	32
Lateral (including extreme, extra and direct lateral) Interbody Fusion in the Lumbar Spine	32
Percutaneous Intradiscal Laser Ablation in the Lumbar Spine	32
Transaxial Interbody Lumbosacral Fusion	32
Therapeutic Endoscopic Division of Epidural Adhesions	32
Automated Percutaneous Mechanical Lumbar Discectomy	33
Prosthetic Intervertebral Disc Replacement in the Lumbar Spine	33
Bone Morphogenetic Proteins - Dibotermine Alfa; Eptotermine Alpha	33
Surgery for Trigger Finger.....	34

Hyaluronic Acid and Derivatives Injections for Peripheral Joint Pain	34
Secondary Care Administered Steroid Joint Injections	34
Dupuytren's Disease Palmar Fasciectomy/Needle Faciotomy	34
Radiotherapy Collagenase Injections for Dupuytren's Disease	34
Dupuytren's Disease Surgical treatment	34
Dupuytren's Contracture – conservative treatment	34
Hip and Knee Replacement Surgery & Hip Resurfacing	35
Diagnostic Arthroscopy for Arthritis of the Knee	35
Arthroscopic Lavage and Debridement for Osteoarthritis of the Knee	35
Patient Specific Unicompartamental Knee Replacement	35
Patient Specific Total Knee Replacement	35
Surgical Treatment for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	35
Nerve Conduction Studies for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	35
Surgical Removal of Muroid Cysts at Distal Inter Phalangeal Joint (DIP)	35
Surgical Removal of Ganglions	36
Hip Arthroscopy for Femoro–Acetabular Impingement	36
Surgical Removal of Bunions/Surgery for Lesser Toe Deformity	36
Surgical Treatment of Morton's Neuroma	36
Surgical Treatment of Plantar Fasciitis	36
Treatment of Tendinopathies Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy Autologous Blood or Platelet Injection	36
0BInjections for Tendonitis (Jumpers Knee)	36
Shoulder Arthroscopy (including arthroscopic shoulder decompression for subacromial shoulder pain)	36
Hip Injections	37
17. Urology	37
Circumcision	37
Penile Implant: A Surgical Procedure to Implant a Device into the Penis	37
Erectile Dysfunction – secondary care	37

Male sterilisation under Local Anaesthetic	37
Male sterilisation under General Anaesthetic	37
Reversal of Male Sterilisation	37
ESWT (extracorporeal shockwave therapy) for Prostadynia or Pelvic Floor Syndrome	37
Hyperthermia Treatment for Prostadynia or Pelvic Floor Syndrome	38
Surgery for Prostatism	38
Surgical treatment for Hydroceles – adults and children	38
Surgical removal of benign epididymal cysts	38
18. Vascular.....	38
Surgery for Extreme Sweating	38
Hyperhidrosis – all areas.....	38
Surgical Resection Endoscopic Thoracic Sympathectomy	38
Chelation Therapy for Vascular Occlusions	38
Interim Policy Varicose Veins Interventional Treatments	39
19. Other.....	39
Botulinum Toxin A & B Used in several types of procedures e.g. to treat muscle disorders, excessive sweating hyperhidrosis) and migraine.....	39
Correction of privately funded treatment.....	42
Planned routine monitoring following Privately Funded Bariatric Surgery	42
Open MRI	42
Gluten Free Prescribing	42
J. Appendix 2 – IEFr Process.....	43
K. Appendix 3 – IEFr Panel Contact Details.....	44
L. Appendix 4 – Fusion Surgery – Clinical exceptions permitted	44

A. INTRODUCTION

Integrated Care Boards (ICB's) are legally obliged to have in place and publish arrangements for making decisions and adopting policies on whether particular health care interventions are to be accessed. This document is intended to be a statement of such arrangements made by the ICB and act as a guidance document for patients, clinicians and other referrers in primary and secondary care. It sets out the eligibility criteria under which NHS Cheshire and Merseyside ICB will commission the service, either via existing contracts or on an individual basis. It gives guidance to referrers on the policies of the ICB in relation to the commissioning of procedures of low clinical priority, thresholds for certain treatment and those procedures requiring individual approval.

In making these arrangements, the ICB have given regard to relevant legislation and NHS guidance, including their duties under the National Health Service Act 2006, the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Equality legislation – duties discharged under the Public Sector Equality Duty 2011, the National Health Service Commissioning Board and Clinical Commissioning Groups (Responsibilities and Standing Rules) Regulations 2012, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, relevant guidance issued by NHS England and the NHS Constitution.

The ICB has a duty to secure continuous improvement in the quality of services and patient outcomes but are also under a duty to exercise their functions effectively, efficiently and economically. Therefore, health benefits must be maximised from the resources available. As new services become available, demand increases and procedures that give maximum health gain must be prioritised. This means that certain procedures will not be commissioned by the ICB unless exceptional clinical grounds can be demonstrated. The success of the scheme will depend upon commitment by GPs and other clinicians to restrict referrals falling outside this protocol.

The NHS Standard Contract requires that the provider must manage referrals in accordance with the terms of any Prior Approval Scheme. If the provider does not comply with the terms of any Prior Approval Scheme in providing a service, the commissioners will not be liable to pay for that service. This includes compliance with terms SC28 to SC31 of the contract which specifically reference procedures included in this policy.

ICB's will not pay for activity unless it meets the criteria set out in the document or individual approval has been given and the Referral and Approval Process as set out has been followed. This prior approval scheme will be incorporated into all NHS standard NHS contracts agreed by ICBs. Compliance with this policy will be monitored via regular benchmarking reports and case note audits.

To support this approach a set of Core Clinical Eligibility Criteria have been developed and are set out below; patients may be referred in accordance with the referral process if they meet these criteria. In some limited circumstances, a 'Procedure of Lower Clinical Priority' (PLCP) may be the most clinically appropriate intervention for a patient. In these circumstances, agreed eligibility criteria have been established and these are explained in the later sections of the document, if the criteria are met the procedure will be commissioned by the ICB.

B. CORE CLINICAL ELIGIBILITY

Patients may be referred in accordance with the referral process where they meet any of the following Core Clinical Eligibility criteria:

- All NICE Technology Appraisals will be implemented.
- In cancer care (including but not limited to skin, head and neck, breast and sarcoma) any lesion that has features suspicious of malignancy, must be referred to an appropriate specialist for urgent assessment under the 2-week rule.
- Reconstructive surgery post cancer or trauma including burns.
- Congenital deformities: Operations on congenital anomalies of the face and skull are usually available on the NHS. Some conditions are considered highly specialised and are commissioned in the UK through the National Specialised Commissioning Advisory Group (NSCAG). As the incidence of some cranio-facial congenital anomalies is small and the treatment complex, specialised teams, working in designated centres and subject to national audit, should carry out such procedures.
- Tissue degenerative conditions requiring reconstruction and/or restoring function e.g. leg ulcers, dehiscent surgical wounds, necrotising fasciitis. Any patient who needs urgent treatment will always be treated.
- No treatment is completely ruled out if an individual patient's circumstances are exceptional. Requests for consideration of exceptional circumstances should be made to the patient's responsible ICB – see the exceptionality criteria in this policy and the contact details at Appendix 1.
- Children under 16 years are eligible for surgery to alter appearance, improve scars, excise facial or other body lesions, where such conditions cause obvious psychological distress.

C. REFERRAL & APPROVAL PROCESS

Interventions specified in this document are not commissioned unless clinical criteria are met, except in exceptional circumstances. Where clinical criteria are met treatment identified will form part of the normal contract activity.

If a General Practitioner/Optometrists/Dentist considers a patient might reasonably fulfil the eligibility criteria for a Procedure of Lower Clinical Priority, as detailed in this document (i.e. they meet the specific criteria listed for each treatment) the General Practitioner/Optometrists/Dentist should follow the process for referral. If in doubt over the local process, the referring clinician should contact the General Practitioner. Failure to comply with the local process may delay a decision being made. The referral letter should include specific information regarding the patient's potential eligibility.

Diagnostic procedures to be performed with the sole purpose of determining whether or not a Procedure of Lower Clinical Priority is feasible should not be carried out unless the eligibility criteria are met or approval has been given by the ICB or GP (as set out in the approval process of the patients responsible ICB) or as agreed by the ICB as an exceptional case.

The referral process to secondary care will be determined by the responsible ICB's. Referrals will either:

Have received prior approval by the ICB.

OR

Clearly state how the patient meets the criteria.

OR

Be for a clinical opinion to obtain further information to assess the patient's eligibility.

GPs should not refer unless the patient clearly meets the criteria as this can raise unrealistic expectations for the patient and lead to disappointment. In cases where there may be an element of doubt the GP should discuss the case with the IFR Team in the first instance.

If the referral letter does not clearly outline how the patient meets the criteria, then the letter should be returned to the referrer for more information and the ICB notified. Where a GP requests only an opinion the patient should not be placed on a waiting list or treated, but the opinion given to the GP and the patient returned to the GP's care, in order for the GP to make a decision on future treatment.

The secondary care consultant will also determine whether the procedure is clinically appropriate for a patient and whether the eligibility criteria for the procedure are fulfilled or not and may request additional information before seeing the patient. Patients who fulfil the criteria may then be placed on a waiting list according to their clinical need. The patient's notes should clearly reflect exactly how the criteria were fulfilled, to allow for case note audit to support contract management. Should the patient not meet the eligibility criteria this should be recorded in the patient's notes and the consultant should return the referral back to the GP with a copy to the ICB, explaining why the patient is not eligible for treatment.

Should a patient not fulfil the clinical criteria but the referring clinician is willing to support the application as **clinically exceptional**, the case can be referred to the IFR Team for assessment contact details for the IFR team can be found in Appendix 1.

Where the treatment has changed in the middle of a care pathway and a decision to treat has been made based on the old criteria the treatment can be completed i.e. if the patient has been listed for surgery. Where a clinical decision as to the nature of treatment has not yet been made then the new criteria should be applied with immediate effect.

D. EXCEPTIONALITY

In dealing with exceptional case requests for an intervention that is considered to be a poor use of NHS resources, the ICB have endorsed through the ICB Alliance the following description of exceptionality contained in a paper by the NW Medicines and Treatment Group:

- *The patient has a clinical picture that is significantly different to the general population of patients with that condition **and as a result of that difference**; the patient is likely to derive greater benefit from the intervention than might normally be expected for patients with that condition.*

The ICB are of the opinion that exceptionality should be defined solely in clinical terms. To consider social and other non-clinical factors automatically introduces inequality, implying that some patients have a higher intrinsic social worth than others with the same condition. It runs contrary to a basic tenet of the NHS namely, that people with equal need should be treated equally. Therefore non-clinical factors will not be considered except where this policy explicitly provides otherwise.

In essence, exceptionality is a question of equity. The ICB must justify the grounds upon which it is choosing to fund treatment for a particular patient when the treatment is unavailable to others with the condition.

E. PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Psychological distress alone will not be accepted as a reason to fund surgery except where this policy explicitly provides otherwise. Psychological assessment and intervention may be appropriate for patients with severe psychological distress in respect of their body image but it should not be regarded as a route into aesthetic surgery.

Unless specifically stated otherwise in the policy, any application citing psychological distress will need to be considered as an IFR. Only very rarely is surgical intervention likely to be the most appropriate and effective means of alleviating disproportionate psychological distress. In these cases ideally an NHS psychologist with expertise in body image or an NHS Mental Health Professional (depending on locally available services) should detail all treatment(s) previously used to alleviate/improve the patient's psychological wellbeing, their duration and impact. The clinician should also provide evidence to assure the IFR Panel that a patient who has focused their psychological distress on some particular aspect of their appearance is at minimal risk of having their coping mechanism removed by inappropriate surgical intervention.

F. PERSONAL DATA (INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS)

In making referrals to the IFR Team, clinicians and other referrers in primary and secondary care should bear in mind their obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998 and their duty of confidence to patients. Where information about patients (including photographs) is sent to the IFR Team and is lost or inadvertently disclosed to a third party before it is safely received by the IFR Team, the referrer will be legally responsible for any breach of the Data Protection Act 1998 or the law of confidence.

Therefore, please consider taking the following precautions when using the Royal Mail to forward any information about patients including photographic evidence: Clearly label the envelope to a named individual i.e. first name & surname, and job title.

Where your contact details are not on the items sent, include a compliment slip indicating the sender and their contact details in the event of damage to the envelope or package.

Use the Royal Mail Signed for 1st Class service, rather than the ordinary mail, to reduce the risk of the post going to the wrong place or getting lost.

Information in Payment: Costs incurred for photographic evidence will be the responsibility of the referrer. Photographic evidence is often required in cases which are being considered on exceptionality. They are reviewed by clinical member/s of the IFR team only.

G. MEDICINES MANAGEMENT

Prior approval for treatment should always be sought from the responsible Medicine Management Team when using medicines as follows:

- Any new PbR excluded drug where the drug has not yet been approved/prioritised for use in agreement with the local ICB.
- Any existing PbR excluded drugs to be used outside of previously agreed clinical pathways/indication.
- Any PbR excluded drugs that are being used out with the parameters set by NICE both in terms of disease scores or drug use. It must not be assumed that a new drug in the same class as one already approved by NICE can be used, this must be subject to the process in Point 1.
- Any drug used out with NICE Guidance (where guidance is in existence).
- Any proposed new drug/new use of an existing drug (whether covered by NICE or PBR excluded or not) should first be approved by the relevant Area Medicines Management Committee, and funding (where needed) agreed in advance of its use by the relevant ICB.
- Any medicines that are classed by the ICB as being of limited clinical value.
- Any medicines that will be supplied via a homecare company agreement.

The Clinical Commissioning Group does not expect to provide funding for patients to continue treatment commenced as part of a clinical trial. This is in line with the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004 and the Declaration of Helsinki which stipulates that the responsibility for ensuring a clear exit strategy from a trial, and that those benefiting from treatment will have ongoing access to it, lies with those conducting the trial. This responsibility lies with the trial initiators indefinitely.

NOTE: Funding for all solid and haematological cancers are now the responsibility of NHS England.

Conditions & Interventions: The conditions & interventions have been broken down into speciality groups.

GPs should only refer if the patient meets the criteria set out or individual approval has been given by the ICB as set out in the ICB's process as explained above. Requests for purely cosmetic surgery will not be considered except where this policy explicitly provides otherwise. Patients meeting the core clinical eligibility criteria set out above can be referred, all other referrals should be made in accordance with the specified criteria and referral process. The ICB may request photographic evidence to support a request for treatment.

From time to time, ICB's may need to make commissioning decisions that may suspend some treatments/criteria currently specified within this policy.

Where ICB's have variations in their local clinical policies/pathways or clinical thresholds then this will be highlighted in the comments section indicating there is a local icb addendum.

H. EVIDENCE

At the time of publication the evidence presented was the most current available. Where reference is made to publications over five years old, this still represents the most up to date view.

I. POLICIES

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
1. Complementary Therapies				
1.1	Complementary Therapies	CMICB Clin067 – Complementary and alternative therapies		
2. Dermatology				
2.1	Skin Resurfacing Techniques (including laser dermabrasion and chemical peels)	CMICB Clin055 - Treatment (laser or chemical peels) for scarring		
2.2	Surgical or Laser Therapy Treatments for Minor Benign Skin Lesions e.g. sebaceous cyst	CMICB Clin005 – Benign skin lesions		
2.4	Treatments for Skin Pigment Disorders	CMICB Clin009 – Camouflage Treatment for Skin Pigmentation and other disorders		
2.5	Surgical/Laser Therapy for Viral Warts (excluding Genital Warts) from Intermediate Tier/ Secondary Care Providers	CMICB Clin050 - Viral Warts - Referral to Secondary Care		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
2.6	Secondary Care treatment for Acne Vulgaris	CMICB Clin051 - Acne Vulgaris - secondary care treatment		
2.7	PMLE (Polymorphic Light Eruption) Treatment - Desensitising Light Therapy using UVB (ultra-violet shortwave) or PUVA (Psoralen combined with UVA)	CMICB Clin054 - Polymorphic light eruption treatment		
3. Diabetes				
3.1	Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) Systems for Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus	At the NHS Cheshire & Merseyside ICB Board Meeting held on 27 October 2022 , it was agreed that the former CCG commissioning policies in respect of CGMs be retired, and the recommendations within NICE guidance NG17, NG18 and NG28 be adopted.		
3.2	Monogenic Diabetes Testing Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)	CMICB Clin031 – Monogenic Diabetes Testing		
4. ENT				
4.1	Adenoidectomy	CMICB Clin002 – Adenoidectomy		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
4.2	Pinnaplasty – for Correction of Prominent Ears	CMICB Clin101 - Pinnaplasty for prominent ear		
4.3	Insertion of Grommets for Glue Ear (otitis media with effusion)	CMICB Clin023 – Grommets for glue ear in children		
4.4	Tonsillectomy for Recurrent Tonsillitis (excluding peri-tonsillar abscess) Adults and Children	CMICB Clin046 – Tonsillectomy		
4.5	Surgical Remodelling of External Ear Lobe	CMICB Clin045 – Split (cleft) Earlobe, surgical repair		
4.6	Use of Sinus X-ray	CMICB Clin044 – Sinus X-Ray		
4.7	Rhinoplasty - Surgery to Reshape the Nose	CMICB Clin102 - Reshaping the nose (Rhinoplasty / Septoplasty): surgical management to address cosmetic appearance or associated respiratory impairment		
4.8	Septorhinoplasty			
4.9	Surgery of Laser Treatment of Rhinophyma	CMICB Clin041 - Rhinophyma, surgical management		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
4.10	Ear Wax removal including microsuction (excluding primary care)	CMICB Clin057 – Ear wax removal - secondary care referral		
5. Equipment				
5.1	Use of Lycra Suits	CMICB Clin071 – Lycra™ Suits and Orthotics (Dynamic Elastomeric Fabric Orthoses)		
6. Fertility				
6.1	Infertility Treatment for Subfertility e.g. medicines, surgical procedures and assisted conception. This also includes reversal of vasectomy or female sterilisation.	See separate Place based policies.	CG156 Fertility: Assessment and treatment for people with fertility problems – NICE 2013. Contraception – sterilization – NICE Clinical Knowledge Summaries 2012 http://cks.nice.org.uk/contraception-sterilization#!scenario	Individual CCG addendums apply.
7. General Surgery				
7.1	Haemorrhoidectomy - Rectal Surgery Removal of Haemorrhoidal Skin Tags	CMICB Clin024 – Haemorrhoids, surgical management		
7.2	Surgery for Treatment of Asymptomatic Incisional and Ventral Hernias	CMICB Clin083 – Minimally symptomatic inguinal hernia repair		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	Surgical correction of Diastasis of the Recti	CMICB Clin014 – Diastasis (divarication) of the Recti Repair		
7.3	Surgery for Asymptomatic Gallstones	CMICB Clin021 – Gallstones (Asymptomatic), Surgical Management		
7.4	Lithotripsy for Gallstones	Lithotripsy not routinely commissioned.		Lithotripsy rarely performed as rate of recurrence is high.
7.5	Rectopexy and STARR (Stapled Transanal Resection of the Rectum)	CMICB Clin108 – Rectal Prolapse (Internal or External), Surgical Management Policy		
8. Gynaecology				
8.1	Surgical Procedures – for the Treatment of Heavy Menstrual Bleeding Hysterectomy with or without Oophrectomy	CMICB Clin026 – Heavy Menstrual Bleeding, Hysterectomy		
8.2	D&C (dilatation and curettage)	CMICB Clin025 - Heavy Menstrual Bleeding, Dilatation and Curettage		
8.3	Hysteroscopy	CMICB Clin076 – Heavy menstrual bleeding – hysteroscopy policy		
8.4	Fibroid Embolisation / uterine artery embolisation	CMICB Clin075 – Fibroids (myoma, leiomyoma), uterine artery embolisation (UAE)		
8.5	Surgical correction of vaginal/	CMICB Clin095 - Vaginal / Uterovaginal Prolapse - Surgical management		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	uterovaginal prolapse			
8.6	Secondary Care follow up of mirena coil insertion	CMICB Clin078 – Intrauterine devices: secondary care checking following insertion		
9. Mental Health				
9.1	Inpatient Care for Treatment of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)	CMICB Clin066 – Chronic fatigue syndrome/Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (CFS/ME): Inpatient Management		
9.2	Gender Dysphoria	CMICB Clin069 – Gender incongruence services		
9.3	Non-NHS Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation (non-NHS commissioned services)	CMICB Clin072 – Private Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation		
9.4	Private Mental Health (MH) Care - Non-NHS Commissioned Services: including Psychotherapy, adult eating disorders, general in-patient care, post-traumatic stress adolescent mental health	CMICB Clin073 – Mental health disorders, specialist, general and non-NHS services		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
10. Neurology				
10.1	Bobath Therapy	CMICB Clin063 – Bobath Therapy		
10.2	Trophic Electrical Stimulation for Facial/Bells Palsy	CMICB Clin062 – Idiopathic Facial Paralysis (Bell’s Palsy) -Trophic Electrical Stimulation		
10.3	Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES)	CMICB Clin064 – Foot Drop, Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES)		
11. Ophthalmology				
11.1	Upper Lid Blepharoplasty - Surgery on the Upper Eyelid	CMICB Clin096 - Blepharoplasty and Ptosis Surgery		
11.2	Lower Lid Blepharoplasty - Surgery on the Lower Eyelid.			
11.3	Surgical Treatments for Xanthelasma Palpebrum (fatty deposits on the eyelids)	CMICB Clin005 – Benign skin lesions		
11.4	Surgery or Laser Treatment for Short Sightedness (myopia) or Long Sightedness	CMICB Clin034 - Myopia, Hyperopia and Astigmatism, Laser Treatment		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	(hypermetropia)			
11.5	Cataract Surgery	CMICB Clin097 – Cataract Surgery		
11.6	Coloured (Irlens) Filters for Treatment of Dyslexia	CMICB Clin017 - Visual stress and reading difficulties treatment using coloured filters or lenses		
11.7	Intra Ocular Telescope for Advanced Age-Related Macular Degeneration	CMICB Clin003 - Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD), implantable miniature telescope (IMT)		
11.8	Surgical Removal of Chalazion or Meibomian Cysts	CMICB Clin011 - Chalazia (meibomian cysts), removal		
11.9	Surgical treatment for Proptosis/ Dysthyroid eye disease	Only commissioned if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• condition caused by thyroid disease• artificial tears have been tried for at least 6 months and failed	http://patient.info/doctor/thyroid-eye-disease-pro	
11.10	Photodynamic Therapy for ARMD	CMICB Clin079 – Age Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)- Photodynamic Therapy		
11.11	Multifocal (non-accommodative) intraocular lenses	CMICB Clin003 – Age Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) – implantable miniature telescope (IMT)		
12. Oral Surgery				
12.1	Surgical Replacement of the Temporo-Mandibular Joint	CMICB Clin093 – Temporomandibular joint, surgical replacement		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	Temporo-Mandibular Joint Dysfunction Syndrome & Joint Replacement			
13. Paediatrics				
13.1	Cranial Banding for Positional Plagiocephaly	CMICB Clin039 - Positional Plagiocephaly/brachycephaly in children, helmet therapy		
14. Plastic & Cosmetic Surgery				
14.1	Reduction Mammoplasty - Female Breast Reduction	<p>This policy for breast reduction when used to treat asymmetry has been superseded by NHS Cheshire & Merseyside ICB Policy: CMICB Clin081 - Breast symmetrisation surgery for breast asymmetry</p> <p>This policy for standalone breast reduction has been superseded by NHS Cheshire & Merseyside ICB Policy: CMICB Clin007 – Breast Reduction</p>		
14.2	Augmentation Mammoplasty - Breast Enlargement	<p>This policy for breast augmentation has been superseded by NHS Cheshire & Merseyside ICB Policy: CMICB Clin081 - Breast symmetrisation surgery for breast asymmetry</p>		
14.3	Unharmonised Cheshire East and West / Wirral policy – Removal and/or Replacement of Silicone Implants - Revision of Breast	<p>Revisional surgery will ONLY be considered if the NHS commissioned the original surgery and complications arise which necessitates surgical intervention.</p> <p>If revisional surgery is being carried out for implant failure, the decision to replace the implant(s) rather than simply remove them</p>	<p><u>Procedures of Limited Clinical Effectiveness Phase 1 - Consolidation and repository of the existing evidence-base - London Health Observatory 2010.</u></p> <p><u>Health Commission Wales. 2008 Commissioning Criteria – Plastic Surgery. Procedures of Low Clinical Priority/ Procedures not usually available on the</u></p>	<p>1 in 5 implants need replacing within 10 years regardless of make.</p> <p>Prior to implant insertion all patients explicitly be made aware of the possibilities of complications, implant life span, the need for possible</p>

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	Augmentation	<p>will be based upon the clinical need for replacement and whether the patient meets the policy for augmentation at the time of revision.</p> <p>Non-core procedure Interim Gender Dysphoria Protocol & Service Guidelines 2013/14.</p> <p>Where the provision of “non-core” surgeries is appropriate, the GIC should apply for treatment funding through the CCG; the GIC should endeavour to work in partnership with the CCG.</p>	<p><u>National Health Service</u></p> <p><u>Poly Implant Prothèse (PIP) breast implants: final report of the Expert Group</u></p> <p>Department of Health (June 2012).</p> <p>Interim Gender Dysphoria Protocol & Service Guidelines 2013/14.</p> <p><u>NHS England interim protocol</u> NHS England (2013).</p> <p>Pages 13 & 14 describe non-core NHS England & CCG commissioning responsibilities.</p>	<p>removal of the implant at a future date and that future policy may differ from current policy.</p> <p>Patients should be made aware that implant removal in the future might not be automatically followed by replacement of the implant.</p>
14.3	<p>Unharmonised Mersey policy – Removal and/or Replacement of Silicone Implants - Revision of Breast Augmentation</p> <p>(This policy covers Liverpool Place, Sefton Place, St Helens Place, Knowsley Place, Warrington Place, Halton Place)</p>	<p>Removal and/or replacement of silicone implants is not routinely commissioned.</p> <p>The removal of ruptured silicone implants will only be commissioned in the following circumstances: Where a patient has implants that have ruptured or failed, the patient should be referred back to the provider of the implants.</p> <p>If the clinic no longer exists or refuses to remove the implants, the NHS will remove ruptured implants or implants that have failed only but will not replace them.</p>	<p><u>Poly Implant Prothèse (PIP) breast implants: final report of the Expert Group</u></p> <p>Department of Health (June 2012).</p> <p>NHS Choices: PIP breast implants http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/PIP-implants/Pages/Introduction.aspx</p> <p>NHS Choices: Breast Enlargement http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/cosmetic-treatments-guide/Pages/breast-enlargement.aspx</p> <p><u>Health Commission Wales. 2008 Commissioning Criteria – Plastic Surgery. Procedures of Low Clinical Priority/</u></p>	<p>COSMETIC SURGERY</p> <p>Cosmetic surgery is often carried out to change a person’s appearance in order to achieve what they perceive to be a more desirable look. Cosmetic surgery/treatments are regarded as procedures of low clinical priority and therefore not routinely funded by the CCG Commissioner.</p> <p>1. CCG Commissioners require clear evidence of clinical effectiveness before NHS resources are invested</p>

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
			<u>Procedures not usually available on the National Health Service</u>	<p>in the treatment.</p> <p>2. CCG Commissioner require clear evidence of cost effectiveness before NHS resources are invested in the treatment</p> <p>3. The cost of the treatment for this patient and others within any anticipated cohort is a relevant factor.</p> <p>4. CCG Commissioners will consider the extent to which the individual or patient group will gain a benefit from the treatment</p> <p>5. CCG Commissioners will balance the needs of each individual against the benefit which could be gained by alternative investment possibilities to meet the needs of the community</p> <p>6. CCG Commissioners will consider all relevant national standards and take into account all proper and authoritative guidance</p> <p>7. Where a treatment is approved CCG Commissioners will respect patient choice as to where a</p>

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
				<p>treatment is delivered.</p> <p>A good summary of Cosmetic Surgery is provided by NHS Choices. Weblink: http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Cosmetic-surgery/Pages/Introduction.aspx and http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Cosmetic-surgery/Pages/Procedures.aspx</p>
14.4	Mastopexy - Breast Lift	CMICB Clin030 – Mastopexy (breast lift)		
14.5	Surgical Correction of Nipple Inversion	CMICB Clin035 – Nipple inversion, surgical correction		
14.6	Male Breast Reduction Surgery for Gynaecomastia	CMICB Clin113 – Gynaecomastia surgery		
14.7	Hair Removal Treatments including Depilation Laser Treatment or Electrolysis – for Hirsutism	CMICB Clin053 – Hirsutism, hair removal treatment (photo-epilation, laser or electrolysis)		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
14.8	Surgical Treatment for Pigeon Chest	CMICB Clin038 – Pectus Deformity, surgical treatment		
14.9	Surgical Revision of Scars	CMICB Clin103– Scars, surgical revision		
14.10	Laser Tattoo Removal	CMICB Clin056 – Tattoo - laser removal		
14.11	Apronectomy or Abdominoplasty (Tummy Tuck)	CMICB Clin099 – Abdominoplasty or Apronectomy (tummy tuck)		
14.12	Other Skin Excisions/ Body Contouring Surgery e.g. Buttock Lift, Thigh Lift, Arm Lift (Brachioplasty)	CMICB Clin006 – Body Contouring and other excisions - Buttock lift, thigh lift (thighplasty) and arm lift (brachioplasty)		
14.13	Treatments to Correct Hair Loss for Alopecia	CMICB Clin052– Correction of hair loss: Alopecia areata and Alopecia androgenetica		
14.14	Hair Transplantation			
14.15	Treatments to Correct Male Pattern Baldness			
14.16	Labiaplasty, Vaginoplasty and Hymenorrhaphy	CMICB Clin077 – Labiaplasty, vaginoplasty and hymenorrhaphy		
14.17	Liposuction	CMICB Clin100 – Liposuction		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
14.18	Rhytidectomy - Face or Brow Lift	CMICB Clin042 – Rhytidectomy		
14.19	All procedures undertaken on cosmetic grounds	CMICB Clin013 – Cosmetic Procedures		
15. Respiratory				
15.1	Treatments for Snoring Soft Palate Implants and Radiofrequency Ablation of the Soft Palate Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate (STS) Injection or ‘snoreplasty’ Uvulopalatoplasty and Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty	CMICB Clin043 – Simple snoring, surgical management		
15.2	Investigations and treatment for Sleep Apnoea	CMICB Clin074 – Sleep Apnoea or Narcolepsy referral and management		
15.3	Sleep studies/ Hypersomnia	CMICB Clin074 – Sleep Apnoea or Narcolepsy referral and management		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16. Trauma & Orthopaedics				
16.1	Low back pain and sciatica in over 16's Diagnostic, Interventions and Treatments for acute and chronic low back pain.	<p>See the sections below and new policy for Spinal Injections.</p> <p>CMICB Clin060 – Spinal Injections for Low Back Pain</p> <p>CMICB Clin086 – Low Back Pain - Imaging</p>		
16.2	Radiofrequency Facet Joint Denervation	CMICB Clin089 – Chronic Low Back Pain, Radiofrequency Denervation		
16.3	Fusion	CMICB Clin087 – Spinal fusion surgery for non-specific, mechanical back pain		
16.4	Epidural Injection	CMICB Clin060 – Spinal Injections for Low Back Pain		
16.5	Spinal Decompression	CMICB Clin088 – Spinal decompression for low back pain and sciatica policy (adults aged 16 years or older)		
16.6	Endoscopic Laser Foraminoplasty	CMICB Clin018 – Endoscopic Laser Foraminoplasty		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16.7	Peripheral Nerve-field Stimulation (PNFS) for Chronic Low Back Pain	CMICB Clin012 – Chronic Low Back Pain, Peripheral Nerve Field Stimulation		
16.8	Endoscopic Lumbar Decompression	CMICB Clin088 – Spinal decompression for low back pain and sciatica policy (adults aged 16 years or older)		
16.9	Percutaneous Disc Decompression using Coblation for Lower Back Pain			
16.10	Non-Rigid Stabilisation Techniques	CMICB Clin090 – Non-rigid stabilisation techniques for degenerative disease of the lumbar spine		
16.11	Lateral (including extreme, extra and direct lateral) Interbody Fusion in the Lumbar Spine	CMICB Clin087 – Spinal fusion surgery for non-specific, mechanical back pain		
16.12	Percutaneous Intradiscal Laser Ablation in the Lumbar Spine	CMICB Clin088 – Spinal decompression for low back pain and sciatica policy (adults aged 16 years or older)		
16.13	Transaxial Interbody Lumbosacral Fusion	CMICB Clin087 – Spinal fusion surgery for non-specific, mechanical back pain		
16.14	Therapeutic Endoscopic Division of Epidural Adhesions	CMICB Clin019 – Epidural Adhesions, Therapeutic Endoscopic Division		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16.15	Automated Percutaneous Mechanical Lumbar Discectomy	CMICB Clin088 – Spinal decompression for low back pain and sciatica policy (adults aged 16 years or older)		
16.16	Prosthetic Intervertebral Disc Replacement in the Lumbar Spine	CMICB Clin029 – Low back pain, disc replacement		
16.17	Bone Morphogenetic Proteins - Dibotermine Alfa; Eptotermine Alfa	<p>Dibotermine alfa is commissioned in the following situation:</p> <p>The treatment of acute tibia fractures in adults, as an adjunct to standard care using open fracture reduction and intramedullary unreamed nail fixation.</p> <p>Eptotermine alfa is commissioned in line with its licensed indication:</p> <p>Treatment of non-union of tibia of at least 9 month duration, secondary to trauma, in skeletally mature patients, in cases where previous treatment with autograft has failed or use of autograft is unfeasible.</p>	<p>Clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of bone morphogenetic proteins in the non-healing of fractures and spinal fusion: a systematic review Health Technology Assessment NHS R&D HTA Programme, 2007.</p> <p>Clinical effectiveness and cost-effect... [Health Technol Assess. 2007] - PubMed - NCBJ</p> <p>Annals of Internal Medicine Safety and Effectiveness of Recombinant Human Bone Morphogenetic Protein-2 for Spinal Fusion: A Meta-analysis of Individual-Participant Data June 2013</p> <p>BMPs: Options, indications, and effectiveness – Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma. 2010 Mar;24 Suppl 1:S9-16.</p>	

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16.18	Surgery for Trigger Finger	CMICB Clin048 – Trigger Finger release in adults		
16.19	Hyaluronic Acid and Derivatives Injections for Peripheral Joint Pain	CMICB Clin036 – Osteoarthritic induced changes in peripheral joints (knee, hips, ankle & thumb), intra-articular hyaluronan (hyaluronic acid)		
16.20	Secondary Care Administered Steroid Joint Injections	CMICB Clin037 – Osteoarthritis-induced joint pain, secondary care administration of intra-articular corticosteroids		
16.21	Dupuytren's Disease Palmar Fasciectomy/Needle Faciotomy Radiotherapy Collagenase Injections for Dupuytren's Disease Dupuytren's Disease Surgical treatment Dupuytren's Contracture – conservative treatment	CMICB Clin016 – Dupuytren's Contracture release in adults		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16.24	Hip and Knee Replacement Surgery & Hip Resurfacing	CMICB Clin084 – Hip and knee replacement surgery		
16.25	Diagnostic Arthroscopy for Arthritis of the Knee	CMICB Clin004 – Arthroscopic Surgery of the Knee for Meniscal Tears		
16.26	Arthroscopic Lavage and Debridement for Osteoarthritis of the Knee	CMICB Clin028 – Knee Osteoarthritis, Arthroscopic Lavage and Debridement		
16.27	Patient Specific Unicompartmental Knee Replacement	ICB Policy CMICB Clin094 – Patient-specific unicompartmental knee replacement		
16.28	Patient Specific Total Knee Replacement	CMICB Clin047 – Total Knee Arthroplasty, patient specific instrumentation/implants		
16.29	Surgical Treatment for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	CMICB Clin010 – Carpal Tunnel interventions and surgery		
16.30	Nerve Conduction Studies for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	CMICB Clin112 – Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Nerve Conduction Testing		
16.31	Surgical Removal of Mucoid Cysts at Distal Inter Phalangeal Joint (DIP)	CMICB Clin033 – Mucoid Cysts of the Fingers at the Distal Interphalangeal (DIP) Joint, surgical removal		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
16.32	Surgical Removal of Ganglions	CMICB Clin022 – Ganglia, surgical removal and general management		
16.33	Hip Arthroscopy for Femoro–Acetabular Impingement	CMICB Clin085 – Femoroacetabular impingement syndrome, arthroscopic correction		
16.34	Surgical Removal of Bunions/Surgery for Lesser Toe Deformity	CMICB Clin008 – Bunions, surgical removal		
16.35	Surgical Treatment of Morton’s Neuroma	CMICB Clin032 – Morton’s Neuroma, surgical treatment		
16.36	Surgical Treatment of Plantar Fasciitis	CMICB Clin091 – Plantar fasciitis - surgical treatment		
16.37	Treatment of Tendinopathies Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy Autologous Blood or Platelet Injection	CMICB Clin001 - Achilles Tendinopathy, Refractory Tennis Elbow and Plantar Fasciitis: treatment with extracorporeal shockwave therapy, autologous blood or platelet rich plasma injections		
16.38	Injections for Tendonitis (Jumpers Knee)	CMICB Clin061 – Patellar tendinopathy (jumper's knee) injection into the patellar tendon		
16.39	Shoulder Arthroscopy (including arthroscopic	CMICB Clin092 – Subacromial shoulder pain, arthroscopic shoulder decompression surgery		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	shoulder decompression for subacromial shoulder pain)			
16.40	Hip Injections	CMICB Clin059 – Hip pain, intra-articular injections of corticosteroids		
17. Urology				
17.1	Circumcision	CMICB Clin104 – Penile circumcision in children and young people under 16 years		
17.2	Penile Implant: A Surgical Procedure to Implant a Device into the Penis	CMICB Clin020 – Erectile dysfunction, penile prosthesis surgery		
17.3	Erectile Dysfunction – secondary care	CMICB Clin110 – Erectile Dysfunction – secondary care referral		
17.4	Male sterilisation under Local Anaesthetic	CMICB Clin106 - Male Sterilisation - secondary care management		
	Male sterilisation under General Anaesthetic			
17.5	Reversal of Male Sterilisation	ICB Policy CMICB Clin040 – Reversal of Male Sterilisation		
17.6	ESWT (extracorporeal	CMICB Clin111 – Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome in Men, Hyperthermia, Extracorporeal Shockwave Therapy and Sacral		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
	shockwave therapy) for Prostadynia or Pelvic Floor Syndrome	Neuromodulation		
17.7	Hyperthermia Treatment for Prostadynia or Pelvic Floor Syndrome	CMICB Clin111 – Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome in Men, Hyperthermia, Extracorporeal Shockwave Therapy and Sacral Neuromodulation		
17.8	Surgery for Prostatism	CMICB Clin107 – Benign prostatic hyperplasia - related bladder outlet obstruction, surgical referral		
17.9	Surgical treatment for Hydroceles – adults and children	CMICB Clin105 – Hydrocele - Surgical management (adults and children)		
17.10	Surgical removal of benign epididymal cysts	CMICB Clin109 - Benign epididymal cyst (spermatocele) Surgical management		
18. Vascular				
18.1	Surgery for Extreme Sweating Hyperhydrosis – all areas Surgical Resection Endoscopic Thoracic Sympathectomy	CMICB Clin027 – Hyperhidrosis (excessive sweating), Surgical Management		
18.2	Chelation Therapy for Vascular Occlusions	CMICB Clin015 – Disodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA) in prevention of Cardiovascular Events in patients with a previous Myocardial Infarction		

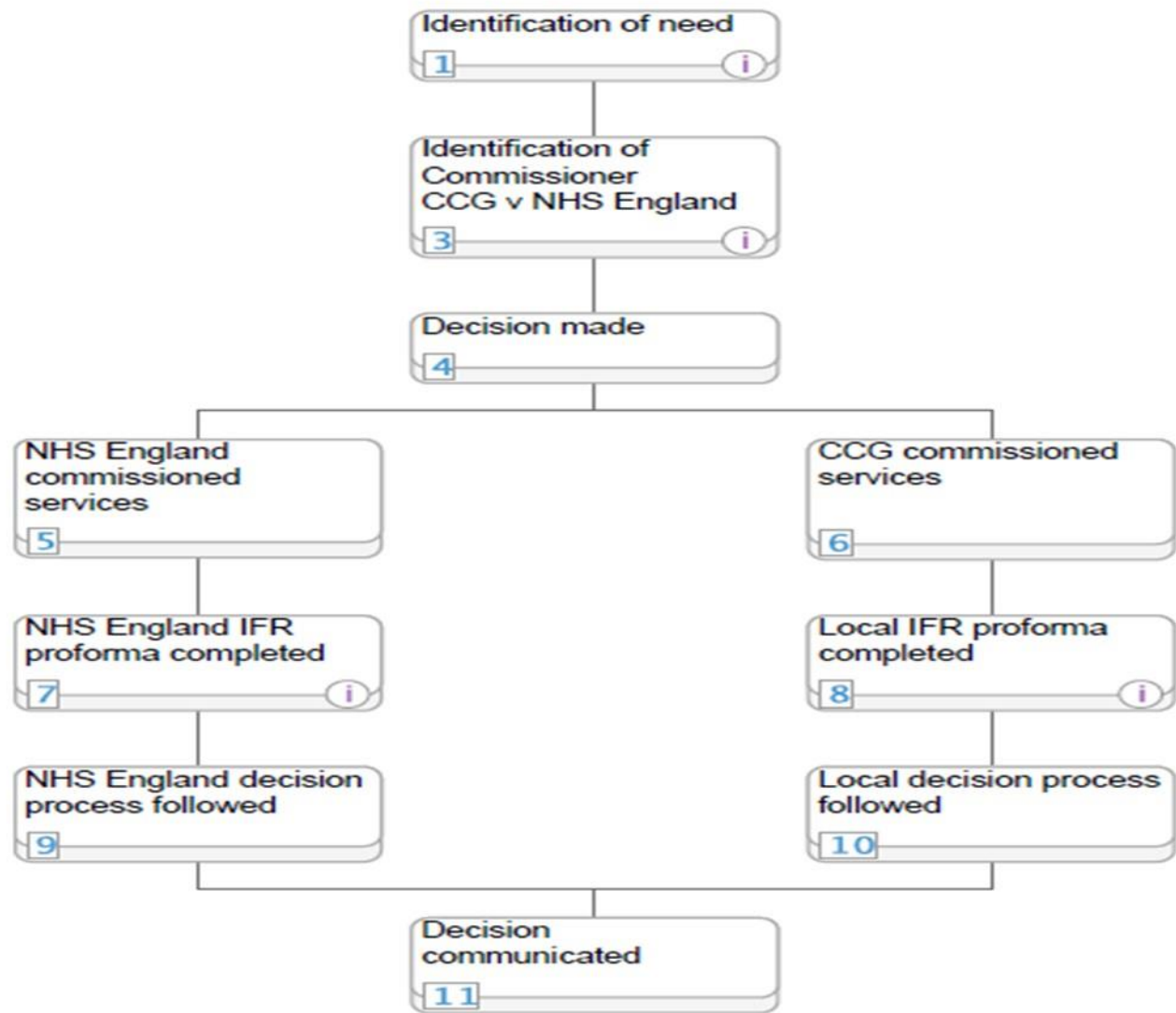
	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
18.3	Interim Policy Varicose Veins Interventional Treatments	CMICB Clin049 – Interim Varicose Veins		
19. Other				
19.1	Botulinum Toxin A & B Used in several types of procedures e.g. to treat muscle disorders, excessive sweating hyperhidrosis) and migraine.	<p>The use of botulinum toxin type A is commissioned in the following indications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anal fissures only following a minimum of two months with standard treatment (lifestyle and topical pharmaceutical products) for chronic anal fissures that have not resulted in fissure healing; and only a maximum of 2 courses of injections.• Blepharospasm and hemifacial spasm.• Probable contracture of joint in multiple sclerosis, in conjunction with prolonged stretching modalities (i.e. in line with NICE Clinical Guideline 8). http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG8• Focal dystonia, where other measures are inappropriate or ineffective.• Focal spasticity in patients with upper motor neurone syndrome, caused by cerebral palsy, stroke, acquired brain injury, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injuries and neurodegenerative disease,	<p>NICE TA260 June 2012 – Migraine (chronic) botulinum toxin type A http://guidance.nice.org.uk/TA260</p> <p>Idiopathic detrusor instability - only commissioned in accordance with NICE CG171 Sept 2013 - Urinary incontinence in women http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG171</p> <p>Diagnosis and management of hyperhidrosis British Medical Journal.</p>	

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
		<p>where other measures are inappropriate or ineffective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idiopathic cervical dystonia (spasmodic torticollis). • Prophylaxis of headaches in adults with chronic migraine (defined as headaches on at least 15 days per month of which at least 8 days are with migraine) that has not responded to at least three prior pharmacological prophylaxis therapies, and whose condition is appropriately managed for medication overuse (i.e. in line with NICE Technology Appraisal 260). http://guidance.nice.org.uk/TA260 • Refractory detrusor overactivity, only line with NICE Clinical Guideline 171 (women) http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG171 and Clinical Guideline 97 (men) http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG97 where conservative therapy and conventional drug treatment has failed to control symptoms. • Sialorrhoea (excessive salivary drooling), when all other treatments have failed. <p>Botulinum toxin type A is not routinely commissioned in the following indications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canthal lines (crow's feet) and glabellar (frown) lines. • Hyperhidrosis. 		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other indication that is not listed above <p>The use of Botulinum Type B is not routinely commissioned.</p> <p>Where the use of botulinum toxin is used to treat an indication outside of the manufacturer's marketing authorisation, clinicians and patients should be aware of the particular governance requirements, including consent (which must be documented) for using drugs outside of their licensed indications.</p> <p>For patients with conditions which are not routinely commissioned, as indicated above, requests will continue to be considered by Cheshire & Wirral Clinical Commissioning Groups processes for individual funding requests, if there is evidence that the patient is considered to have clinically exceptional circumstances to any other patient experiencing the same condition within Cheshire & Wirral.</p> <p>Requests to commission the use of botulinum toxin as an option to treat other indications, where a known cohort of patients can be identified, should be processed in accordance with the relevant</p>		

	Treatment / Procedure	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence	Comments
		CCG's defined processes. If a subsequent CCG approved policy supersedes the information above, this section will be reviewed and updated.		
19.2	Correction of privately funded treatment	CMICB_Clin068 - NHS management of patient-funded treatment carried out privately		
19.3	Planned routine monitoring following Privately Funded Bariatric Surgery	CMICB_Clin119 - Planned routine monitoring following Privately Funded Bariatric Surgery		
19.4	Open MRI	CMICB_Clin080 – Open MRI		
19.5	Gluten Free Prescribing	NHS Cheshire and Merseyside does not routinely commission prescribing of gluten free products (including bread and bread mixes)		

J. Appendix 2 – IEFR Process



K. Appendix 3 – IEFR Panel Contact Details

IFR contact information follows, however please refer to the ICB IFR policy for more information:

CONFIDENTIAL
1829 Building – Mail Account
Individual Funding Request Team (MLCSU)
Countess of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Liverpool Road, CHESTER, Cheshire CH2 1UL
Telephone: 01782 916876

Email address - lfr.manager@nhs.net

L. Appendix 4 – Fusion Surgery – Clinical exceptions permitted

This policy has been superseded by NHS Cheshire & Merseyside ICB Policy:

[CMICB Clin087 – Spinal fusion surgery for non-specific, mechanical back pain](#)