

| Delta Dental of Michigan Clinical Criteria for Utilization Management Decisions | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Reference Number: 282.24 | | Title: Clinical Criteria for Extraction of Teeth | | |
| Issue Date (Effective Date): 12/1/2024 | Next Review Date: 8/1/2025 | Last Review Date: N/A (Initial Version) | Last Revised Date: N/A (Initial Version) | UM Committee Approval Date: 8/14/2024 |

Introduction

This Delta Dental of Michigan (Delta Dental) clinical criteria document addresses treatment involving the extraction of teeth. The purpose of this document is to provide written clinical criteria to ensure that Delta Dental consistently applies sound and objective clinical evidence when determining the medical necessity and clinical appropriateness of tooth extraction, as well as taking individual patient circumstances and the local delivery system into account.

Extraction of teeth involves the removal of teeth which cannot be maintained in function due to conditions including but not limited to non-restorable caries or fracture, nontreatable endodontic lesions, advanced attachment loss from periodontal disease, infection, pathologic lesions, dentofacial trauma, ectopic position and the requirements of orthodontic, prosthodontic or medical treatment.

Extraction procedures are selected for individual patients based on the clinical condition of the involved teeth and other patient circumstances. The specific extraction technique employed to remove a particular tooth will vary depending on the condition of the tooth and its position within the jaw:

- Erupted teeth with no complicating circumstances that can be removed with a simple extraction by forceps or tooth elevation
- Erupted teeth that must be removed and are severely broken down, extensively restored, embedded in dense bone or have abnormal root structure or other anomalies where removal using forceps or elevation is not feasible and bone relief and/or tooth sectioning is required for extraction
- Impacted teeth that must be removed and have an occlusal surface covered by soft tissue generally require incision and mucoperiosteal flap elevation for extraction
- Impacted teeth that must be removed and have a crown partially or completely covered by bone generally require mucoperiosteal flap elevation and bone removal for extraction
- Impacted teeth that must be removed and have a crown partially or completely covered by bone may present with unusual surgical complications that require more exacting techniques, such as nerve dissection, sinus closure or accessing a difficult tooth position.

Other extraction-related procedures include removal of residual tooth roots requiring tissue incision and bone relief and coronectomy involving the preplanned removal of the crown of an impacted tooth while intentionally leaving the tooth roots in place to prevent neurovascular damage. Extraction procedures generally require pain control including the administration of a local anesthetic agent. General anesthesia or intravenous sedation may be utilized with more extensive and/or invasive procedures. Postoperative pain control may include the use of prolonged duration local anesthesia formulations and appropriate oral analgesic drugs.

Tooth extraction may be performed by general dentists, oral and maxillofacial surgeons and other dental specialists in a variety of healthcare facilities.

Applicable Dental Procedure Codes

The following dental procedure codes defined in the current version of the American Dental Association's Code on Dental Procedures and Nomenclature (the CDT® Code) are applicable to this document and are the appropriate codes to use when documenting tooth extraction procedures. Inclusion of these codes here is for informational purposes only and does not imply benefit coverage or noncoverage of a procedure by a member's dental plan. A determination that a dental procedure is medically necessary and clinically appropriate does not guarantee that the procedure is a covered benefit of a member's dental plan. To determine if a tooth extraction procedure is a covered benefit of an individual member's dental plan, please refer to the plan documents in effect on the date of service.

| CDT® Procedure Code | Procedure Code Nomenclature |
|---------------------|---|
| D7111 | extraction, coronal remnants – primary tooth |
| D7140 | extraction, erupted tooth or exposed root (elevation and/or forceps removal) |
| D7210 | extraction, erupted tooth requiring removal of bone and/or sectioning of tooth, and including elevation of mucoperiosteal flap if indicated |
| D7220 | removal of impacted tooth - soft tissue |
| D7230 | removal of impacted tooth - partially bony |
| D7240 | removal of impacted tooth - completely bony |
| D7241 | removal of impacted tooth - completely bony, with unusual surgical complications |
| D7250 | removal of residual tooth roots (cutting procedure) |
| D7251 | coronectomy – intentional partial tooth removal, impacted teeth only |

CDT® is a registered trademark of the American Dental Association. The Association is the exclusive copyright owner of CDT, the Code on Dental Procedures and Nomenclature and the ADA Dental Claim Form.

Clinical Criteria¹

When approval of benefit payment for a tooth extraction procedure by a member's dental plan requires a determination by Delta Dental that the procedure is medically necessary and clinically appropriate, the patient's dental record must document a generally accepted indication for performing the procedure. The following conditions are generally considered to be indications for tooth extraction:

Conditions that Preclude Tooth Restoration and Maintenance

- Unrestorable structural deterioration from dental caries or restoration failure
- Untreatable developmental anomaly
- Untreatable coronal or root fracture
- Untreatable internal or external tooth resorption

Conditions that May Require Tooth Extraction for Management

- Pulpal or periapical lesion
- Advanced periodontal disease
- Acute or chronic infection

¹ Government regulations or the provisions of a member's dental plan that define when a dental procedure may be considered medically necessary and clinically appropriate with respect to benefit coverage may take precedence over these clinical criteria.

- Ongoing pain where conservative treatment is documented as ineffective
- Traumatic injury to teeth and/or face
- Associated pathologic lesion
- An ectopic position that may cause damage to other teeth including supraeruption or traumatic occlusion
- Interference with the eruption of an adjacent tooth

Other Conditions Where Tooth Extraction May be Indicated

- An impacted tooth (other than a third molar) that cannot erupt into a functional position and presents with a generally accepted indication for removal
- An impacted third molar with incomplete root development that is not expected to erupt by the middle of the third decade and presents with a generally accepted indication for removal
- A nonbeneficial supernumerary tooth
- Tooth extraction required for orthognathic or rehabilitative surgery, orthodontic treatment, prosthodontic rehabilitation or as a preventive measure for a medical condition or medical treatment

For patients who do not meet the published qualifying criteria for tooth extraction, Delta Dental will consider documentation from relevant clinicians that explains the necessity of covering extraction for conditions not included in the criteria.

Depending on the clinical circumstances, the performance of tooth extraction under the following conditions may be considered not medically necessary, inadvisable or deficient in clinical quality and may result in disapproval of benefits based on a professional determination that treatment is not medically necessary or not clinically appropriate:

- A tooth erupted into a functional position with no generally accepted indication for removal
- Eruption pain and inflammation caused by a tooth that is expected to erupt into a functional position
- An unerupted tooth (other than a third molar) that is expected to erupt into a functional position
- An unerupted third molar that is expected to erupt into a functional position by the middle of the third decade
- An impacted third molar with completed root formation that is totally covered by bone in a patient beyond the third decade with no generally accepted indication for removal (should be monitored for change in position and/or development of disease)
- Conditions where more conservative treatment can manage a patient's condition and render tooth extraction unnecessary
- A patient with a compromised systemic status where tooth extraction would present a serious health risk
- An optional extraction for a patient at risk due to antiresorptive agent therapy or head and neck radiotherapy
- Incomplete extraction where part of the tooth or bone fragment is unintentionally left in the extraction site
- Improper extraction technique resulting in:
 - Incomplete extraction
 - Damage to adjacent teeth, tissues and/or restorations
 - Damage to adjacent neurovascular structures

- Displacement of a tooth or other extraction-related material into the maxillary sinus, throat or other anatomic space
- Fracture of the maxilla or mandible
- Injury to the temporomandibular joint

Depending on an individual patient's condition and circumstances, the following additional criteria for tooth extraction may be applied for coverage determinations:

- An extraction submitted with the D7210 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when supported by documentation that the involved tooth was erupted and presented with a condition that required bone relief and/or tooth sectioning for removal.
- An extraction submitted with the D7220 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when supported by documentation that the involved tooth presented with a soft tissue impaction that required incision and mucoperiosteal flap elevation for tooth removal.
- An extraction submitted with the D7230 or D7240 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when supported by documentation that the involved tooth presented with a partial or complete bony impaction that required mucoperiosteal flap elevation and bone relief for tooth removal.
- An extraction submitted with the D7241 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when supported by documentation that the involved tooth presented with a complete bony impaction with unusual surgical complications, such as a position with difficult access, a requirement for nerve dissection or a need for sinus closure.
- Extraction of primary teeth is not covered if tooth exfoliation is imminent.
- Removal of residual tooth roots submitted with the D7250 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when the treatment is performed separately from a previous incomplete tooth extraction and is supported by documentation that the involved root structure was encased in bone to a degree that soft tissue incision and bone relief was required for removal.
- Coronectomy submitted with the D7251 dental procedure code is considered for coverage only when it is performed intentionally in situations where extraction of an entire impacted tooth carries a risk of a neurovascular complication, such as damage to the inferior alveolar nerve. Coronectomy is not considered for coverage when extraction is attempted but is incomplete leaving root remnants behind.

In situations where decoronation is performed to maintain alveolar bone or allow bone development around an ankylosed or fractured tooth, or because complete extraction of a tooth poses a risk of osteonecrosis due to medication or radiation treatment, D7251 should not be used. In those cases, the D3921 procedure code for decoronation or submergence of an erupted tooth should be utilized to report the treatment.

- Prior to performing extractions on pediatric patients, a thorough preoperative medical and dental evaluation should be performed including age-appropriate clinical and radiographic examination to assess the condition of individual crown and root development and ensure the avoidance of damage to the developing dentition. The relationship of primary tooth roots to developing permanent successors should be considered, as well as the potential impact of tooth extraction on the positioning of adjacent teeth and future occlusion. Any concerns that arise from the evaluation should be communicated with the parent or legal guardian as part of the process of obtaining informed consent.
- Some dental benefit programs have established program-specific criteria that define when tooth extraction is considered medically necessary and eligible for benefit coverage. These proprietary criteria may include an exclusion of coverage for prophylactic removal of asymptomatic impacted teeth or impacted teeth that are not associated with

This document contains confidential and proprietary information of Delta Dental of Michigan and may not be copied, distributed, republished, licensed, uploaded, posted, or transmitted in any way, without our prior written consent.

a defined pathological condition or teeth being removed to facilitate orthodontic treatment. If required, Delta Dental will apply program-specific criteria when there is a need to evaluate an extraction procedure for medical necessity.

Other Considerations

When the payment of benefits for a dental procedure by a member's dental plan depends on the application of clinical criteria to determine whether the procedure is medically necessary or clinically appropriate, the following additional information will be taken into consideration, if applicable:

- Individual patient characteristics including age, comorbidities, complications, progress of treatment, psychosocial situation and home environment
- Available services in the local dental delivery system and their ability to meet the member's specific dental care needs when clinical criteria are applied

Required Documentation

The decision to perform tooth extraction on a patient should be based on a thorough clinical and radiographic examination that facilitates the formulation of an appropriate treatment plan. When the payment of benefits for an extraction procedure by a member's dental plan depends on a review of the procedure's medical necessity and clinical appropriateness, the treating practitioner should submit with the claim the following information as applicable from the patient's dental record. If the practitioner is unable to provide this information, benefit payment may be disapproved.

- Preoperative diagnostic quality radiographs must be submitted of both the teeth to be extracted and the opposing dentition. Submitted radiographs must allow evaluation of the entire tooth from crown to root tip.
- If the submitted radiographs do not clearly support the decision that the extraction of a tooth was medically necessary, documentation consistent with the patient record should be submitted that explains the preoperative rationale for treatment planning an extraction procedure.

Additional Information

The provision of dental advice and clinical treatment of patients is the sole responsibility of treating dentists, and these clinical criteria are not intended to restrict dentists from carrying out that responsibility or recommend treatment to their patients.

Delta Dental's clinical criteria are developed and annually updated by a panel of licensed dental general practitioners and specialists serving on Delta Dental's Utilization Management (UM) Committee, including the Dental Director and Utilization Management Director. The criteria are developed in alignment with evidence-based clinical recommendations, guidelines and parameters of care of leading nationally recognized dental public health organizations, health research agencies and professional organizations, credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical and dental literature, the curriculum of accredited dental schools, the regulatory status of relevant dental technologies, the rules and requirements of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Delta Dental national processing policies and input from practicing dentists. New and revised clinical criteria must be approved by the Dental Director and adopted by the UM Committee prior to release.

Federal or state statutes or regulations, dental plan contract provisions, local or national claim processing policies or other mandated requirements may take precedence over these clinical criteria.

Delta Dental reserves the right to modify or replace this document at any time as appropriate to ensure the soundness, accuracy and objectivity of Delta Dental's clinical criteria.

This document contains confidential and proprietary information of Delta Dental of Michigan and may not be copied, distributed, republished, licensed, uploaded, posted, or transmitted in any way, without our prior written consent.

References

- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. Management considerations for pediatric oral surgery and oral pathology. The Reference Manual of Pediatric Dentistry. Chicago, Ill.: American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry; 2023:527-36.
- American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. Parameters of Care: Clinical Practice Guidelines for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (AAOMS ParCare 2023). J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2023 Nov;81(11):E51-E74.
- American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. (2024). The Management of Impacted Third Molar Teeth. https://www.aaoms.org/docs/practice_resources/clinical_resources/impacted_third_molars.pdf
- American Dental Association, CDT 2025: Current Dental Terminology. American Dental Association, Chicago, IL, 2024.
- Bailey E, et al. Surgical techniques for the removal of mandibular wisdom teeth. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2020 Jul 26;7(7):CD004345.
- de Oliveira Peixoto A, et al. Benefits of Coronectomy in Lower Third Molar Surgery: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2024 Jan;82(1):73-92.
- Ghaemina H, et al. Surgical removal versus retention for the management of asymptomatic disease-free impacted wisdom teeth. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2020 May 4;5(5):CD003879.
- Hupp JR, Tucker MR, Ellis E. Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. 7th ed. Elsevier; 2018.
- Martin A, et al. Coronectomy as a surgical approach to impacted mandibular third molars: a systematic review. Head Face Med. 2015 Apr 10:11:9.
- Steed MB. The indications for third-molar extractions. J Am Dent Assoc. 2014 Jun;145(6):570-3.