



# Medical Coverage Policy

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## High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU)

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### Related Coverage Resources

- [Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia \(BPH\) Treatments](#)
- [Deep Brain, Motor Cortex and Responsive Cortical Stimulation](#)
- [Emerging Surgical Procedures for Glaucoma EviCore](#)

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## Overview

This Coverage Policy addresses high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)/magnetic resonance (MR)-guided, focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) for various conditions, such as fibroids, and prostate, bone, and renal cancers.

## Coverage Policy

**High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) is considered medically necessary as a treatment for recurrent localized prostate cancer following the failure of radiation therapy when BOTH of the following criteria are met:**

- positive, recent (i.e., repeat), transrectal ultrasound guided (TRUS) biopsy completed due to suspicion of local recurrence of prostate cancer
- candidate for local therapy alone as evidenced by the absence of distant metastases

**Magnetic resonance (MR)-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) is considered medically necessary for pain palliation in an individual with metastatic bone cancer who has failed or is not a candidate for radiotherapy.**

**High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), including magnetic resonance (MR)-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) is not medically necessary for ANY other indication including as an initial treatment for localized prostate cancer.**

**Magnetic resonance (MR)-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA) is considered experimental, investigational or unproven for the treatment of prostate cancer.**

## Coding Information

### Notes:

1. This list of codes may not be all-inclusive since the American Medical Association (AMA) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) code updates may occur more frequently than policy updates.
2. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

CPT®* Codes	Description
55880	Ablation of malignant prostate tissue, transrectal, with high intensity-focused ultrasound (HIFU), including ultrasound guidance

**Considered Medically Necessary when criteria in the applicable policy statements listed above are met:**

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
C9734	Focused ultrasound ablation/therapeutic intervention, other than uterine leiomyomata, with magnetic resonance (MR) guidance

**Experimental/Investigational/Unproven when used to report magnetic resonance (MR)-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA) for the treatment of prostate cancer:**

<b>CPT®* Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
51721	Insertion of transurethral ablation transducer for delivery of thermal ultrasound for prostate tissue ablation, including suprapubic tube placement during the same session and placement of an endorectal cooling device, when performed
55881	Ablation of prostate tissue, transurethral, using thermal ultrasound, including magnetic resonance imaging guidance for, and monitoring of, tissue ablation
55882	Ablation of prostate tissue, transurethral, using thermal ultrasound, including magnetic resonance imaging guidance for, and monitoring of, tissue ablation; with insertion of transurethral ultrasound transducer for delivery of thermal ultrasound, including suprapubic tube placement and placement of an endorectal cooling device, when performed

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

## **General Background**

### **High Intensity focused Ultrasound (HIFU)**

High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) is a minimally invasive surgical technique for the thermal ablation of both malignant and benign tumors and cessation of internal bleeding in injured vessels and organs with little damage to the surrounding tissue. HIFU has been proposed as an alternative to surgery for treatment of cancer and other tumor types, including but not limited to prostate, breast, brain, and renal cancer. It is also being used for palliation of pain (e.g., tumors metastasis to bone).

### **Prostate Cancer**

HIFU has been proposed as treatment for localized prostate cancer and as salvage therapy for recurrent prostate cancer. Methods to manage localized prostate cancer include watchful waiting and active surveillance. Treatment options for localized prostate cancer include radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy, brachytherapy, cryotherapy, and intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT). Treatment of recurrent cancer depends on factors such as the primary treatment method, extent of the cancer, and site of recurrence and includes options similar to those for localized prostate cancer. Transrectal HIFU involves the use of a probe to image the prostate and deliver timed bursts of heat to create coagulation necrosis in a targeted area. HIFU remains unique compared with other modalities for localized prostate cancer in that it has been proposed to result in much less adjacent tissue damage. This makes it a repeatable technology and thus potentially more salvageable by other techniques when it fails. A cooling balloon surrounding the probe protects the rectal mucosa from the high temperature. HIFU treatment can be repeated if necessary. This procedure is typically carried out in an outpatient setting and is performed under spinal or general anesthesia. Prolonged urinary retention secondary to edema and urethral

sloughing have been the most common reported complications following primary HIFU treatment. Therefore, many of the current HIFU techniques include a pre-procedural TURP. Reported long-term complications following salvage HIFU include rectourethral fistulas, incontinence, rectal or perineal pain, erectile dysfunction and bladder neck contractures or urethral strictures (Ahmed and Emberton, 2016; Koch, 2011; Chaussy, et al., 2011; Rebillard, et al., 2008; Zelefsy, et al., 2008).

**U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA):**

High intensity ultrasound systems for prostate tissue ablation are considered Class II medical devices and are regulated by the FDA via the 510(k) pathway. These devices are indicated for the ablation of prostate tissue (FDA, 2024).

Device or Product	Identifier	Manufacturer
Ablatherm Integrated Imaging	K153023	EDAP Technomed, Inc.
Sonoblate®	K160942	SonaCare Medical, LLC
Ablatherm Fusion	K172285	EDAP Technomed, Inc.
Focal One®	K172721	EDAP Technomed, Inc.

\*FDA product codes: PLP

Note: Coverage decisions are not based solely on FDA approval. Device or product names are provided for example purposes only. Their inclusion does not indicate endorsement or preference for any specific brand or model. This list is not intended to reflect all available products or technologies.

**Literature Review - Recurrent Prostate Cancer Following Radiation Therapy:** The peer-reviewed published literature consists of non-randomized controlled trials and case series (Ingrosso, et al., 2020; Khoo, et al., 2020; Jones, et al., 2018; Crouzet, et al., 2017; Ahmed, et al., 2012; Wu, et al., 2011; Boutier, et al., 2011; Chaussy, et al., 2011; Ganzer, et al., 2011; Koch, et al., 2011).

Maestroni et al. (2021) conducted a systematic review that evaluated the safety and cancer control rates of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) following failure of External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT) for localized prostate cancer. The analysis included predominantly retrospective studies (n=13) with a cohort of 1241 patients. All patients underwent EBRT prior to HIFU for localized prostate cancer. The mean age was 68.6 years, ranging from 53–83 years with a prostate specific antigen (PSA) value of 5.87 ng/mL before treatment. At the time of salvage HIFU, 38.3% patients were on androgen-deprivation therapy and 24.71% continued the therapy after the treatment. Follow-up ranged from 3–168 months with a mean follow-up of 24.3 months after salvage HIFU. The percentage of patients who had recurrence was 51.6% which was independent of the length of follow-up. The overall survival (OS) was 85.2% at five years and one study reported an OS of 72% at seven years. The authors concluded that salvage HIFU is effective in the treatment of radiorecurrent clinically localized prostate cancer.

Ingrosso et al. (2020) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis that evaluated the role of nonsurgical salvage modalities in radiorecurrent prostate cancer and the associated clinical outcomes with toxicity profiles. The meta-analysis included 64 case-series studies with a cohort of 5585 patients. All patients underwent primary radiation therapy (RT) for localized prostate cancer. Clinical outcomes were measured using the Phoenix definition to determine biochemical control rates while toxicity was measured using the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) and Clavien-Dindo scales. Brachytherapy (BT) and cryotherapy (CRYO) were investigated in 22 studies, HIFU in 13 studies, and EBRT in seven studies. The median follow-up after salvage therapy was 31 months. Patients underwent different imaging modalities to assess local relapse

including MRI and choline PET. Prostate biopsies were performed in 5546 patients, for which the median Gleason score was 7. Biochemical control rates were lowest for patients treated with HIFU and highest for patients treated with BT and EBRT. The lowest prevalence of incontinence was for patients treated with BT and the highest was among patients treated with HIFU. The authors concluded that nonsurgical therapeutic options, especially BT, showed good outcomes in terms of biochemical control and tolerability in the local recurrence setting.

Rebillard et al. (2008) conducted a systematic review of the literature. The authors reported that published clinical studies on HIFU are limited to case series; neither randomized studies comparing HIFU with another technique or active surveillance, nor studies with matched controls were found. Most papers originated in a few centers and it appears that several articles related to the same study with different numbers of patients and/or different times of follow-up. Most reports were of single-center studies. The authors reported that long-term follow-up studies are needed to further evaluate cancer-specific and overall survival rates. In addition, the efficacy and safety of HIFU as a primary therapy should be further evaluated in randomized controlled trials comparing it with other (minimally invasive) therapies. These are the same conclusions reported in a systematic review of the literature by Warmuth et al. (2010).

Although not robust, evidence in the form of prospective and retrospective non-comparative studies suggests that HIFU is safe and effective for a subset of individuals for localized recurrent prostate cancer after treatment with radiation therapy.

**Literature Review - Primary Prostate Cancer Therapy:** There is currently a paucity of evidence in the published peer-reviewed medical literature evaluating the safety and effectiveness of HIFU as primary therapy for localized prostate cancer. The evidence is primarily in the form of prospective, retrospective and systematic reviews (Peretsman, et al., 2024; Bakavicius, et al., 2022; Marra, et al., 2022; Bates, et al., 2021; Abreu, et al., 2020). There is a lack of well-designed, long-term studies available that compare the clinical outcomes of HIFU to the standard of care (e.g., radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy, brachytherapy, intensity-modulated radiation therapy). Therefore, using HIFU as primary therapy for prostate cancer is unproven at this time.

Peretsman et al. (2024) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate cancer control and complication outcomes following visually directed high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) for focal treatment of localized prostate cancer. The study included eight observational studies comprising 1,819 patients treated between 2003 and 2021 across five countries. The intervention was visually directed focal HIFU, with no comparator arm; studies using algorithm-directed HIFU, whole-gland HIFU, salvage therapy, or combination treatments were excluded. The inclusion criteria required studies to report outcomes specific to visually directed focal HIFU in localized prostate cancer, with a minimum sample size of 10 patients and publication in English. Primary outcomes included prostate-specific antigen (PSA) nadir, clinically significant positive biopsy rate, and salvage treatment rates; secondary outcomes included adverse events such as erectile dysfunction (ED), urinary retention, urinary tract infection (UTI), urinary incontinence, and bowel injury. Follow-up durations ranged from 6 to 36 months, with a median of 24 months. Attrition data were not consistently reported across studies. The weighted mean PSA nadir was 2.2 ng/mL (95% CI: 0.9–3.5;  $p < 0.05$ ), achieved at a median of 6 months post-treatment. Clinically significant positive biopsy occurred in 19.8% of cases (95% CI: 12.4–28.3;  $p < 0.05$ ), and salvage treatment rates were 16.2% for focal or whole-gland therapy and 8.6% for whole-gland therapy alone. Adverse events included de novo ED (16.7%), urinary retention (6.2%), UTI (3.0%), urinary incontinence (1.9%), and bowel injury (0.1%). Limitations include high heterogeneity across studies, lack of randomized controlled trials, short-to-medium follow-up durations, and absence of direct comparisons with other treatment modalities such as surgery or radiotherapy. The authors concluded that visually directed focal HIFU is associated with relatively

low complication rates and acceptable cancer control over medium-term follow-up, but long-term comparative studies are needed to further evaluate its safety and effectiveness.

Enikeev et al. (2020) conducted a prospective non-randomized study that evaluated the outcomes of whole-gland ablation (high-intensity focused ultrasound [HIFU], cryotherapy and brachytherapy) and active surveillance (AS) in patients with low-risk prostate cancer (PCa). Eligible patients had low-risk prostate cancer according to the D'Amico classification (Gleason score 3 + 3 = 6; PSA < 10 ng/ml; T1-T2a), two or less positive cores in one lobe and a prostate volume of ≤ 50 cc. The patients (n=155) were placed into four groups: HIFU (n=45), cryoablation (n=45), brachytherapy (n=35) or active surveillance (n=30). The primary outcome measured was cancer progression. The secondary outcome measured was the impact of each treatment on the quality of life. The patients underwent prostate-specific antigen (PSA) tests every three months after surgery or start of AS. Prostate multiparametric-magnetic resonance imaging (MpMRI) was repeated at 12 and 24 months. All patients, regardless of disease progression, underwent repeat prostate biopsy at 12 and 24 months. Functional parameters (IPSS, IIEF-5) and PSA levels were evaluated at three, six, 12, 18 and 24 months after surgery or start of AS. The urinary incontinence rate was assessed with the pad-test. At 12 and 24 months, all patients were assessed by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). There was not a statistically significant differences in survival rates between the groups. Biochemical relapse-free survival rates at 24 months were not statistically significant between groups: 81.8% for HIFU, 85% for cryoablation, 93.9% for brachytherapy and 93.3% for AS. Increased anxiety was found in 6.7% of patients after treatment and in 36.7% of patients undergoing AS. There was no statistical differences between the techniques. Author noted limitations included the non-randomized design, short term follow-up and small patient population.

Schmid et al. (2019) conducted a multicenter prospective cohort study that analyzed the safety and complications of high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) for the treatment of localized prostate cancer (CaP). Eligible patients (n=98) suffered from low to intermediate risk localized CaP with no prior treatment. After tumor identification on multiparametric MRI and by prostate biopsy, the lesions were treated with HIFU observing a safety margin of 8 to 10 mm. Adverse events (AE) and the required interventions were assessed and stratified after 30 and 90 days for treatment localizations. The primary endpoint was any AE stratified for localization of the HIFU ablation zone. The secondary endpoints were the size and location of the treated tumor within the prostate, stratified for complications and subsequent interventions. Follow-up visits occurred in the outpatient clinic after four to six weeks and after three months with assessment of PSA values and questionnaires. During this systematic follow-up regimen, the 30 and 90-day complication rate and the interventions for adverse events (AE) were documented. In the first 30 days after HIFU, 35 (35.7%) experienced AEs. Fifteen patients had a postoperative urinary tract infection, 26 patients had urinary retention and four patients underwent subsequent intervention. The number of late postoperative complications occurring between 30 and 90 days after intervention was low, with the highest complication rate associated with tumors located at the anterior base of the prostate (50.0%). The inclusion of the urethra in the ablation zone led to AEs in 20 out of 41 cases (48.8%) and represented a significant risk factor for complications within 30 days (p=0.033). Author noted limitations included the small sample size and possible selection bias. In addition, larger cohorts with long-term follow-up data are needed to better answer questions on specific complications according to treatment areas combined with the results on oncologic efficacy.

Guillaumier et al. (2018) reported the medium-term cancer control outcomes in a large prospective multicenter patient cohort with clinically significant nonmetastatic prostate cancer treated with primary focal high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU). Patients (n=625) underwent primary focal HIFU using a Sonablate 500 device. The study included patients diagnosed with nonmetastatic prostate cancer with a Gleason score 6–9, stage T1c–3bN0M0 and a prostate-

specific antigen (PSA) of  $\leq 30$  ng/ml. The primary outcome measured the failure-free survival (FFS) at five years which was defined as avoidance of local salvage therapy (surgery or radiotherapy), systemic therapy, metastases, and prostate cancer-specific death. Secondary outcomes included metastasis-free survival and prostate cancer-specific mortality and overall mortality. The study also reported biopsy outcomes when carried out, as well as adverse events and side effects. Urinary continence was defined as being completely pad-free and socially continent (0–1 pads/day). Additionally, complete pad-free and leak-free urinary continence were reported. Physicians assessed postoperative adverse events during follow-up visits. Functional outcomes were assessed using validated questionnaires collected at 1–2 and 2–3 years after focal HIFU treatment. The median follow-up was 56 months. The FFS at one, three and five years was 99%, 92% and 88%, respectively. For the whole patient cohort, metastasis-free, cancer-specific and overall survival at five years was 98% 100% and 99%, respectively. Among patients who returned validated questionnaires, 241/247 (98%) achieved complete pad-free urinary continence and none required more than one pad day. Author noted limitations included the lack of long-term follow-up, not all patients were biopsied after treatment and validated questionnaire data was not available for all patients.

### **Professional Societies/Organizations**

#### **American Urological Association (AUA)/American Society for Radiation Oncology**

**(ASTRO)/Society of Urologic Oncology (SUO):** In a 2024 joint recommendation statement (Morgan, et al., 2024), the AUA, ASTRO, and SUO provided the following recommendation regarding the use of HIFU for suspected non-metastatic recurrence after radiotherapy and focal therapy for prostate cancer:

- “In patients with a biopsy-documented prostate cancer recurrence after primary RT who are candidates for salvage local therapy, clinicians should offer RP, cryoablation, high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), or re-irradiation as part of a shared decision-making (SDM) approach (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade C).”

**National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®):** The NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology Prostate Cancer stated that local therapies have been investigated for the treatment of primary and recurrent localized prostate cancer, with the goals of decreasing side effects and achieving the cancer control of other therapies. Local therapies lack long-term data when comparing these treatments to radiation or radical prostatectomy and are not recommended for routine primary therapy for localized prostate cancer. The NCCN panel recommends only cryosurgery and HIFU as local therapy for the recurrence of prostate cancer without metastasis after radiation therapy (NCCN, 2025b).

**American Cancer Society (ACS):** HIFU is mentioned as a newer treatment for early-stage prostate cancer. HIFU treatment has been used in some countries for a while and is now available in the United States. Studies are under way to determine its safety and effectiveness. At this time, most doctors in the US don't consider HIFU to be a proven first-line treatment for prostate cancer (ACS, 2023).

#### **American Urological Association (AUA)/American Society for Radiation Oncology**

**(ASTRO):** A joint guideline on clinically localized prostate cancer issued by AUA, ASTRO and endorsed by Society of Urologic Oncology (SUO) stated the following:

- Clinicians should inform intermediate-risk prostate cancer patients who are considering whole gland or focal ablation that these interventions lack high-quality data comparing ablation outcomes to radiation therapy, surgery, and active surveillance. (Expert Opinion)
- Clinicians should not recommend whole gland or focal ablation for patients with high-risk prostate cancer outside of a clinical trial. (Expert Opinion)

Additionally, the guideline stated that ablation can be considered in select, appropriately informed patients (with clinical trial enrollment prioritized). Patients with intermediate-risk prostate cancer can be considered for ablation while those with high-risk disease should not be considered for ablation due to lack of supporting data. Lastly, patients with low-risk cancers should be managed with active surveillance (Eastham, et al., 2022).

**American College of Radiology (ACR) Appropriateness Criteria®:** The ACR's guideline on locally advanced, high-risk prostate cancer stated that HIFU is an option available for men with high-risk prostate cancer, however data is limited for this treatment modality (ACR 1996; Reviewed 2016).

### **Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy (BPH)**

BPH is a noncancerous enlargement of the prostate gland. Symptoms of BPH include frequent urination, urgency, and excessive urination at night. Drug therapy may benefit patients with mild symptoms. Transurethral resection of the prostate has been established as the standard treatment for moderate to severe BPH. The procedure is done through a resectoscope and involves use of an electrocautery loop to remove a substantial portion of the prostate. HIFU is one of several less invasive alternatives to surgical resection of the prostate that are currently under clinical study. HIFU delivers targeted high-intensity ultrasound that rapidly elevates the temperature in a precise focal zone, thereby ablating excess prostate tissue.

**Literature Review - BPH:** Evidence in the published peer-reviewed medical literature evaluating HIFU for BPH consists primarily of few case series, systematic reviews, and a single-arm meta-analysis. Ohigashi et al. (2007) evaluated the efficacy and durability of three different minimally invasive therapies for BPH in a five-year prospective cohort study (n=103). Interventions were transurethral microwave thermotherapy (n=34); transurethral needle ablation (n=29); and transrectal HIFU (n=40). There were no statistical differences found in efficacy or in the durability among the three interventions.

A case series (n=150) by Lü et al. (2007) was conducted on the safety and efficacy of transrectal HIFU for BPH. Outcomes included international prostate symptom score (IPSS), quality of life (QOL), uroflowmetric findings and transrectal ultrasound and incidence of complications. At the 12-month follow-up after the operation, maximum urine flow rate ( $p<0.01$ ), post void residual ( $p<0.01$ ) and prostatic volume ( $p<0.05$ ) were significantly improved. However, limitations of this study include its nonrandomized, uncontrolled design and short follow-up period.

Sciacqua et al. (2023) conducted a systematic review evaluating the efficacy and safety of minimally invasive treatments for lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) secondary to benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), including high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU). HIFU was one of several minimally invasive interventions assessed, with transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) serving as the comparator. The inclusion criteria focused on studies evaluating minimally invasive treatments for LUTS due to BPH, and the exclusion criteria were not explicitly stated but were implied through study selection protocols. Primary outcomes measured included symptom improvement via International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), quality of life (QoL), urinary flow rate, and prostate volume reduction; secondary outcomes included adverse events and cost-effectiveness. Follow-up durations for HIFU studies varied, with short-term data available but lacking long-term follow-up. Attrition data were not consistently reported. HIFU demonstrated promising short-term improvements in IPSS and QoL, but long-term efficacy remains uncertain due to limited data and technical constraints. Adverse events associated with HIFU were generally low, consistent with other minimally invasive modalities. Limitations of the review include heterogeneity in study designs, absence of long-term data for HIFU, and lack of randomized controlled trials for newer techniques. The authors concluded that while TURP remains the gold

standard, HIFU and other minimally invasive treatments may offer viable alternatives tailored to individual patient needs, particularly in the context of precision medicine.

Garcia-Becerra et al. (2024) conducted a systematic review and single-arm meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy and safety of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). The study included 12 peer-reviewed clinical trials and observational studies published between 1994 and 2023, encompassing a total sample population of 522 patients. All studies utilized transrectal ultrasound image-guided HIFU, with no control or comparator groups. Inclusion criteria required studies to have >10 patients, pre- and post-treatment follow-up data, and use of ultrasound-guided HIFU; exclusion criteria included abstracts, editorials, reviews, case reports/series with <10 patients, and studies lacking follow-up data. Primary outcomes measured were peak urinary flow rate (Q<sub>max</sub>), International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), and postvoid residual volume (PVR); secondary outcomes included treatment time and follow-up duration. Follow-up periods ranged from 3 to 24 months across studies. Attrition data were variably reported, with some studies noting <5% loss to follow-up. Pooled results showed statistically significant improvements in Q<sub>max</sub> (e.g., +6.22 ml/s at 12 months, p<0.0001), IPSS (e.g., -11.60 points at 12 months, p<0.0001), and PVR (e.g., -54.18 ml at 12 months, p<0.0001). Reported adverse events included transient hematuria (27.14%), hematospermia (45.8%), urinary retention (49.75%), infections (4.78%), enterovesical fistulas (9.45%), and stenosis (7.69%). Limitations included lack of randomized controlled trials, absence of control groups, and high heterogeneity across studies, which may bias effect estimates. The authors concluded that HIFU offers clinically meaningful improvements in BPH symptoms with a manageable safety profile but emphasized the need for better-designed trials to validate its efficacy.

### **Glaucoma**

Glaucoma is a chronic disorder involving increased pressure in the eye due to fluid build-up. There are several forms of glaucoma with open angle glaucoma (OAG) being the most common. The increased pressure associated with OAG can lead to optic neuropathies characterized by visual field loss and structural damage to the optic nerve fiber. If left untreated, glaucoma can result in partial or complete visual impairment. Currently, intraocular pressure (IOP) is the only treatable risk factor for glaucoma, and lowering IOP has proven beneficial in reducing the progression of loss of vision. In most cases, topical or oral medication is the first treatment of choice. For patients who are unwilling or unable to use medications or are unresponsive to medications, laser therapy or trabeculectomy, may be an option. Trabeculectomy is the current standard surgical technique for reduction of IOP, but it can result in extremely low IOP, causing ocular damage. Over time, the surgery may fail due to scar formation at the drainage site. HIFU has been proposed for treatment-refractory glaucoma.

**Literature Review - Glaucoma:** There is currently a paucity of evidence in the published peer-reviewed medical literature evaluating the safety and effectiveness of HIFU for treatment-refractory glaucoma. The evidence evaluating HIFU for treatment-refractory glaucoma is primarily in the form of retrospective reviews, prospective case series, observational studies, and review articles (Figus, et al., 2021; Giannaccare, et al., 2021; Giannaccare, et al., 2019; Dastiridou, et al., 2018; Deb-Joardar, et al., 2018; Graber, et al., 2018; Aptel, et al., 2016; Denis, et al., 2015). Clinical trials evaluating glaucoma treatment by cyclo-coagulation using HIFU are now underway.

**Professional Societies/Organizations:** The American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) does not mention HIFU as a treatment option for glaucoma (AAO, 2024).

### **Liver Cancer**

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is relatively uncommon in the United States, but it is the most common primary malignancy of the liver. The only potentially curative treatments are surgical

resection and liver transplantation. The majority of patients with primary or metastatic liver cancers are not suitable candidates for surgical resection at the time of diagnosis. In addition, chemotherapy and radiotherapy rarely produce a complete or sustained response in patients with advanced disease. HIFU is under investigation for the ablation of unresectable HCC.

**Literature Review - Liver Cancer:** HIFU for liver cancer has been evaluated primarily in case series with small patient populations. Sun et al. (2021) conducted a study that investigated the clinical efficacy of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) combined with transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) in the treatment of primary liver cancer (PLC) and its effect on the prognosis of patients. Patients (n=132) were divided into an observation group (n=68) and control group (n=54). The observation group was treated TACE and HIFU and the control group was treated with TACE alone. Included patients had a diagnoses of primary liver cancer by pathology, without any prior treatment before admission. All the 132 patients were followed up by telephone or interview every three months for three years. The outcomes measured treatment efficacy by measuring the tumor volume reduction rate, adverse events and total survival. The total effective rate of the OG was 83.82%, which was significantly higher than 55.56% of the CG ( $p < 0.05$ ). No significant difference was found in incidence of skin burns, liver function injury, nausea, and loss of appetite between the groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). After treatment, increases of CD3+, CD4+, CD4+/CD8+, and NK cells in the OG were more significant than those in the CG ( $p < 0.05$ ). At three years the survival rate of patients in the OG was 61.76%, which was significantly higher than the 40.74% in the CG ( $p < 0.05$ ). All the patients were successfully followed up and no patient was lost to follow-up. Limitations included the small sample size and the insufficient time span for survival analysis. Additionally, the correlation between other relevant clinical indicators and primary liver cancer has not been discussed in depth and should be explored further. No health disparities were identified by the investigators.

Luo and Jiang (2019) conducted a study that compared the therapeutic efficacy of transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) plus high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) to TACE alone on patients with primary liver cancer. Patients (n=90) were randomly divided into a control group (n=45) and an observation group (n=45). The control group was treated with TACE alone and the observation group was treated with HIFU plus TACE. Included patients had a diagnosis of liver cancer by pathology, impossibility in radical resection, no combined distant metastasis; stable vital signs, normal coagulation mechanism, normal liver and kidney functions, complete clinical data, and completing one year's postoperative follow-up. The measured outcomes were the recurrence rate of liver cancer and the frequency of complications. Follow-up occurred after six months of treatment and at one year. After six months of treatment, fasting peripheral venous blood was collected from the two groups to measure and compare changes in alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate amino transferase (AST), and total bilirubin (TBIL). Both groups completed a one-year follow-up survey to record recurrence and metastasis of the tumor in the form of telephone and outpatient review. The total remission rate of observation group (HIFU plus TACE) was significantly higher than that of control group (TACE alone) ( $p = 0.017$ ). At six months after treatment, AFP level in observation group (HIFU plus TACE) was significantly lower than that in control group (TACE alone) ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was no statistical difference in liver function indicators of ALT, AST, and TBIL between two groups ( $p = 0.968, 0.944$  and  $0.973$ , respectively). The incidence of digestive tract hemorrhage was lower in the observation group than that in control group ( $p = 0.049$ ). After one year of follow-up, the tumor recurrence rate and tumor metastasis rate in observation group were lower than that of control group ( $p = 0.036$  and  $0.044$ , respectively). Limitations of the study include small patient population and short-term follow-up.

Luo et al. (2017) published a meta-analysis evaluating the evidence (n=30 studies) for the therapeutic effects of radiofrequency ablation compared to other ablative techniques including HIFU microwave ablation, percutaneous ethanol injection, and cryoablation on HCCs. The review

consisted of cohort studies (n=14), and RCTs (n=16), with a single cohort study (n=103 patients) only referring to HIFU versus RFA. Outcomes measured were complete tumor ablation, overall survival, local tumor recurrence, and rate of complications. No obvious difference in therapeutic effects was found between HIFU and RFA. Overall survival rates were > 60% and complete tumor ablation were > 80% in both groups (p>0.05). Procedure-related complications were also comparable in both groups (p=0.06). The paucity of evidence on HIFU for HCC did not allow for meta-analysis. The authors noted that in general, additional well-designed RCTs are needed to support study results.

Li et al. (2007) compared HIFU plus supportive care (n=151) to supportive treatment alone (n=30). Tumor imaging parameters, serum AFP levels and symptom scores improved significantly in the HIFU group compared with the control group (all p<0.05). The one- and two-year survival rates were 50.0% and 30.9%, respectively, in the HIFU group, which were significantly greater than those (3.4% and 0%, respectively) in the control group (both p<0.01). No severe complications occurred during and after HIFU. Although study results suggest improved outcomes with HIFU, there are limitations which include lack of randomization and short-term follow-up.

Additional well-designed studies with larger patient populations are needed to support the safety and effectiveness of HIFU for the treatment of unresectable liver cancer.

**Professional Societies/Organizations:** The NCCN guideline on hepatocellular carcinoma does not mention HIFU as a treatment option for liver cancer (NCCN,2025c).

### **Renal Cancer**

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC), also referred to as kidney cancer, is a disease in which cancer cells are found in the lining of tubules in the kidney. Approximately 90% of renal tumors are RCCs. Symptoms of RCC may include: blood in the urine, loss of appetite, pain in the side that doesn't subside, weight loss, and anemia. Standard treatment available for patients with RCC includes surgery, chemotherapy, external or internal radiation therapy, and immunotherapy. Surgical excision in the form of a partial or radical nephrectomy is the accepted, often curative, treatment for stages I, II and III of RCC (NCCN, 2025a). HIFU has been proposed as an intervention for small renal masses as well as advanced stage renal malignancy.

**Literature Review - Renal Cancer:** There is a paucity of studies in the published peer-reviewed scientific literature evaluating the safety and effectiveness of HIFU for renal cancer. Case series with small patient populations (n=13–17) provide preliminary, but insufficient data from which to draw conclusions (Ritchie, et al., 2011; Ritchie, et al., 2010; Wu, et al., 2003). The role of HIFU has not been established for this indication.

**Professional Societies/Organizations:** The NCCN guideline on kidney cancer does not mention HIFU as a treatment option for renal cancer (NCCN, 2025a).

### **Thyroid Nodules**

Nodular thyroid tissue is common, however most thyroid nodules are benign. Causes of benign thyroid nodules include goiter and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. The incidence of malignancy, or thyroid cancer, depends on factors such as age, gender, radiation exposure, and family history. Treatment of thyroid cancer depends on the type of cancer, but may include radioiodine, thyroid hormone suppression and surgical removal of the thyroid gland. Minimally invasive treatments, such as percutaneous ethanol injection sclerotherapy, laser photocoagulation, and HIFU ablation, have been proposed as an alternative to surgery (Bandeira-Echtler, et al., 2014).

**Literature Review - Thyroid Nodules:** Few preliminary case series with small patient populations (n=10–65) evaluating HIFU for thyroid nodules and a systematic review and meta-

analysis (n= 297) evaluating the efficacy and safety of HIFU for the treatment of benign thyroid nodules have been reported in the medical peer-reviewed literature (Benaim, et al., 2023; Monpeyssen, et al., 2020; Lang and Wu, 2017; Korkusuz, et al., 2014; Kovatcheva, et al., 2014).

Benaim et al. (2023) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis evaluating the efficacy and safety of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) for the treatment of benign thyroid nodules. The study included eight observational studies published between 2000 and 2021, encompassing 297 patients and 300 nodules treated with the EchoPulse® HIFU device. The intervention assessed was single-session HIFU therapy, with baseline measurements serving as the comparator. The inclusion criteria were adults aged  $\geq 18$  years with cytologically confirmed benign solid or predominantly solid thyroid nodules; studies with fewer than five patients, animal studies, and reviews were excluded. Primary outcomes measured were volume reduction rate (VRR) and success rate (defined as VRR  $>50\%$ ); secondary outcomes included adverse events and complications. Follow-up durations ranged from 1 to 36 months across studies. Attrition was reported in five studies, with others lacking detailed follow-up data. Meta-analysis showed statistically significant reductions in nodule volume at all time points up to 2 years, with a peak VRR of 60.3% at 1 year. Success rates were favorable at 3 months (RR 1.90; 95% CI: 1.50–2.40;  $p < 0.001$ ), 6 months (RR 1.26; 95% CI: 1.03–1.54;  $p = 0.03$ ), and 1 year (RR 1.62; 95% CI: 1.30–2.01;  $p < 0.0001$ ), but not statistically significant at 2 years (RR 1.18; 95% CI: 0.92–1.52;  $p = 0.19$ ). Adverse events included mild-to-moderate pain, transient vocal cord paresis (2%), Horner syndrome (0.67%), and subcutaneous edema; no cases of bleeding or abscess formation were reported. Limitations included lack of randomized controlled trials, small sample sizes, heterogeneity in treatment parameters, and absence of standardized protocols. The authors concluded that HIFU is a feasible, safe, and effective non-invasive treatment for select patients with symptomatic benign thyroid nodules, though further research is needed to optimize therapy and validate long-term outcomes.

These preliminary study results suggest that HIFU may be a promising non-invasive tool for nodular thyroid disease, but the available evidence is insufficient to draw conclusions regarding HIFU for this indication.

### **Magnetic Resonance (MR)-Guided Focused Ultrasound (MRgFUS)**

MRgFUS technology combines a high intensity focused ultrasound beam that heats and destroys targeted tissue non-invasively and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) which visualizes anatomy, and continuously monitors the tissue effect. HIFU therapy using MR-guidance has been proposed for the treatment of uterine fibroids (leiomyomata), essential tremor, metastatic bone cancer, and other tumor types, however, to date the most studied clinical application of MRgFUS has been treatment of leiomyomata.

### **Bone Cancer**

Metastatic bone pain is a common complication of cancer. Bone metastases can cause pain, fractures, compression of the spinal cord or nerve roots, and life-threatening hypercalcemia. Surgery, radiotherapy, or medical treatment may be required to treat bone metastases. Existing treatments include supportive measures, pharmacologic agents and radiation therapy. For treating pain associated with bone metastases, magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) combines high-intensity focused ultrasound, for the thermal ablation of bone metastases and subsequent pain reduction, with real-time magnetic resonance (MR) thermometry (Tsukamoto, et al., 2021; Wang, et al., 2021).

### **U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA):**

ExAblate® System, Model 2000/2100/2100 VI is considered Class III medical devices and is regulated by the FDA via the PMA pathway. The device is indicated for pain palliation of metastatic

bone cancer in patients 18 years of age or older who are suffering from bone pain due to metastatic disease and who are failures of standard radiation therapy, or not candidates for, or refused radiation therapy. The bone tumor to be treated must be visible on non-contrast MR and device accessible. (FDA, 2024b2025).

Device or Product	Identifier	Manufacturer
ExAblate® System	P110039	InSightec North America

\*FDA product codes: NRZ

Note: Coverage decisions are not based solely on FDA approval. Device or product names are provided for example purposes only. Their inclusion does not indicate endorsement or preference for any specific brand or model. This list is not intended to reflect all available products or technologies.

**Literature Review - Bone Cancer:** Lee et al (2017) published the results of a matched-pair study (n=63) to compare the therapeutic effects of MRgFUS (n=21) with those of conventional RT (n=42) as a first-line treatment for patients with painful bone metastasis. Patient selection criteria based on a retrospective electronic record review included the following:

- a solitary distinguishable painful bone metastasis
- no previous local therapy to the targeted bone lesion
- an unchanged schedule of systemic therapy, including chemotherapy, targeted therapy, hormonal therapy, and bone-targeted agents two weeks before and three months after the intervention with MRgFUS or RT
- survival and regular follow-up of ±3 months after the MRgFUS or RT intervention

Patients with a Mirels score > 7, indicating impending pathological fracture, or with substantial comorbidities were excluded. The primary outcome was the clinical treatment response rate in terms of successful pain palliation at each evaluation point after either MRgFUS or RT. The secondary end points were a change in the pain score and morphine-equivalent daily dose, and treatment-related adverse events up to three months after treatment. The overall complete-response rates at three months were 43% and 29% in the MRgFUS and RT-treated patients (p=0.2729), respectively. The mean NRS pain score of the MRgFUS-treated patients was significantly lower at one week (p<0.0001), two weeks (p=0.0188), and three months (p=0.0269) after treatment than those of the RT-treated patients. Pain scores did not differ significantly at one- and two-month follow-up periods. The mean morphine-equivalent daily dose change from baseline at each evaluation point did not differ significantly between the two treatment groups. No adverse events above grade two were documented for either the MRgFUS or the RT patients. The median overall survival time was 12.7 and 9.8 months after treatment with MRgFUS and RT, respectively (p=0.6184). Acknowledged study limitations are the small sample size, retrospective design, and short follow-up time frame.

Hurwitz et al. in (2014) published results of a randomized, placebo-controlled, single-blind, multicenter trial (n=147) of MRgFUS in the palliation of pain from bone metastases. Patients were randomly assigned 3:1 to MRgFUS (n=112) or placebo treatment (n=35), which was identical to MRgFUS but with power off. The 3:1 imbalance in randomization was chosen to minimize ethical concerns with placebo treatment in this patient population. Patients included were at least 18 years old with a life expectancy ≥ three months. Treatment was performed on bone metastases that were painful despite previous RT, otherwise unsuitable for RT or if RT was declined. Patients with ≤ five painful lesions were eligible. Patients requiring surgical stabilization or with clinically significant comorbidities were excluded. The primary outcome was pain reduction after MRgFUS. Secondary outcomes included assessment of the treatment’s impact on pain-related interference

with patient functioning and treatment-related toxicity. Follow-up after the intervention was not completed by 26 patients in the MRgFUS arm and 23 patients in the placebo group. Response rate for the primary endpoint was 64.3% in the MRgFUS arm and 20.0% in the placebo group ( $p < 0.001$ ). MRgFUS was also found to perform better than placebo on the secondary endpoints assessing worst pain score ( $p < 0.001$ ) and the functional interference of pain on quality of life ( $p < 0.001$ ) at three months of follow-up. The most common treatment-related adverse event was pain related to the procedure, which occurred in 32.1% of MRgFUS patients. Overall 60.3% of all AEs resolved on the day of treatment. The authors acknowledged and explained study limitations which included double enrollment of five patients, difference in prior RT between study groups, imbalanced randomization, and the loss at follow-up. Study results indicate that MRgFUS may be a safe and effective noninvasive treatment option for pain from bone metastases in patients that have failed standard treatments. However additional randomized controlled trials are needed to confirm these findings.

Systematic reviews with meta-analysis and case series with small patient populations ( $n = 7-82$ ) with follow-up from three months to five years have also evaluated the safety and effectiveness of imaging-guided HIFU for primary and metastatic bone tumors (Yin, et al., 2022; Baal, et al., 2021; Chen, et al., 2010; Li, et al., 2010). Survival rates of 89.8%, 72.3%, 60.5%, 50.5%, and 50.5%, at one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively have been reported (Chen, et al., 2010). Additional well-designed clinical trials with larger sample sizes are needed to further determine the role of HIFU for bone cancer. However, there is some evidence in the published peer reviewed medical literature to suggest that MRgFUS is safe and effective for a subset of patients with metastatic bone cancer.

**Professional Societies/Organizations: National Comprehensive Cancer Network®**

**(NCCN®):** According to NCCN guidelines for adult cancer pain, ablative strategies such as image-guided ablation may also be performed to decrease both pain and the occurrence of skeletal related events (SREs). The NCCN notes that “several small studies have also demonstrated the palliative effects of HIFU treatment of bone lesions” (NCCN, 2025).

**Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA)**

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA) ablates the prostate tissue using in-bore real-time MRI treatment planning, monitoring, visualization, and active temperature feedback control. The system used for the procedure is the TULSA-PRO which combines real-time Magnetic Resonance (MR) imaging and MR thermometry with transurethral directional ultrasound and closed-loop process control software to deliver thermal ablation of a customized volume of physician prescribed prostate tissue. The system consists of both hardware and software components (FDA, 2019).

**U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA):**

High intensity ultrasound systems for prostate tissue ablation are considered Class II medical devices and are regulated by the FDA via the 510(k) pathway. These devices are indicated for transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA) of prostate tissue (FDA, 2024).

Device or Product	Identifier	Manufacturer
TULSA-Pro System	K191200 K202286 K211858 K230692 K240296	Profound Medical, Inc.

\*FDA product codes: PLP

Note: Coverage decisions are not based solely on FDA approval. Device or product names are provided for example purposes only. Their inclusion does not indicate endorsement or preference for any specific brand or model. This list is not intended to reflect all available products or technologies.

**Literature Review:** Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (TULSA) has been proposed for the treatment of prostate cancer. Currently, there is a lack of evidence supporting the effectiveness of the MRI-Tulsa/TULSA-PRO. The safety and efficacy have not been proven through well-designed clinical trials and the data lacks comparison to other well-established forms of therapy (Dora et al., 2022).

Klotz et al. (2020) conducted a prospective, multi-center, single-arm study (TACT) that evaluated the safety and efficacy of a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided transurethral ultrasound therapy system (TULSA-PRO) for patients with localized, organ-confined prostate cancer. Men (n=115) with favorable to intermediate risk prostate cancer across 13 centers were treated with whole-gland ablation, sparing the urethra and apical sphincter. The measured outcomes at 12-months were safety and efficacy. The study reported a median treatment delivery time of 51 minutes with 98% thermal coverage of target volume and spatial ablation precision of  $\pm 1.4$  mm on MRI thermometry. Nine men (8%) had Grade 3 adverse events. The primary endpoint (FDA mandated) of PSA reduction  $\geq 75\%$  was achieved in 110 of 115 (96%) with median PSA reduction of 95% and nadir of 0.34 ng/ml. Median prostate volume decreased from 37 to 3 cc. Of the 68 men with pre-treatment Grade Group 2 (GG2) disease, 52 (79%) were free of GG2 disease on 12-month biopsy. Among 111 men with 12-month biopsy data, 72 (65%) had no evidence of cancer. Erections (IIEF Q2  $\geq 2$ ) were maintained/regained in 69 of 92 (75%) men. The authors concluded that MRI-guided transurethral ultrasound whole-gland ablation in men with localized prostate cancer demonstrated effective tissue ablation and PSA reduction with low rates of toxicity and residual disease. However, further long-term studies with large patient populations are needed to validate the findings in this study.

Anttinen et al. (2020) conducted a prospective, single-center phase I study that evaluated the safety and early functional and oncological outcomes of salvage magnetic resonance imaging-guided transurethral ultrasound ablation (sTULSA) in men with localized radiorecurrent PCa. Men (n=11) presenting with localized, histopathologically verified, radiorecurrent PCa were eligible for the study. All patients underwent pelvic 3-T mpMRI and F-labeled PSMA ligand 1007 (F-PSMA-1007) PET-computed tomography (CT) within three months before sTULSA to confirm disease was organ-confined. After imaging, each patient also underwent pre-TULSA biopsy and a cystoscopy. Treatment was delivered using TULSA (TULSA-PRO, Profound Medical Inc., Mississauga, Canada). Three patients received whole gland (WG) ablation and eight patients underwent partial ablation. Follow-up visits were scheduled at 1–2 weeks following treatment and then every three months until 12 months. At every follow-up visit the following were assessed: adverse events, PSA, uroflowmetry, functional questionnaires, International Prostate Symptom Score [IPSS], IPSS quality of life and International Index of Erectile Function [IIEF]-5). Disease control was assessed at one year using mpMRI and 18F-PSMA-1007 PET-CT, followed by prostate biopsies. Biochemical recurrence (BCR) was assessed using the Phoenix criteria. Patients underwent cystoscopy at 12 months to assess the effect of treatment. One grade 3 and three grade 2 AEs were reported, related to urinary retention and infection. Patients experienced minor impacts on functional outcomes, the most significant was a 20% worsening of irritative/obstructive symptom scores. Compared to baseline, the declines in average flow rate and maximum flow rate at 12 months were 27% and 24%, respectively. The median decrease in voided volume from baseline to 12 months was 54%. At 1 year, 10/11 patients were free of any PCa in the targeted ablation zone, with two out-of-field recurrences. Author noted limitations include the nonrandomized design, limited sample size, and short-term oncological outcomes. The authors concluded that sTULSA

appears to be safe and feasible for ablation of radiorecurrent PCa. However, additional studies with larger populations and longer follow-up are needed to validate the efficacy of this treatment.

Chin et al. (2016) conducted a prospective phase I clinical trial that evaluated the clinical safety and feasibility of MRI-TULSA for whole-gland prostate ablation for primary treatment of localized prostate cancer (PCa). Patients (n=30) aged 65 years or older were enrolled in the study if they met the following criteria: biopsy-proven organ confined PCa (clinical stage T1c-T2a, N0, M0), PSA  $\leq$  10 ng/ml, and Gleason score (GS) 3 + 3 or 3 + 4. All patients received MRI-TULSA using the TULSA-PRO investigational device (Profound Medical Inc., Toronto, Canada). Safety outcomes were assessed independently by either a study nurse or urologist, using Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v.4. Feasibility was evaluated quantitatively because the accuracy and precision of generating a thermal volume of acute ablation conformed to the planned target prostate volume. Exploratory measured outcomes were PSA, quality-of-life questionnaires, MRI at 12 months, and 12-core (minimum) transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) prostate biopsy at 12 months. Follow-up visits occurred at two weeks, one, three, six, and 12 months after treatment. Suprapubic catheter (SPC) was removed at the two week follow-up after a successful voiding trial. Maximum temperature distribution measured during treatment depicted a continuous region of thermal ablation shaped to the target prostate volume with spatial accuracy and precision of  $0.1 \pm 1.3$  mm. Adverse events included hematuria (43% grade (G) 1; 6.7% G2), urinary tract infections (33% G2), acute urinary retention (10% G1; 17% G2), and epididymitis (3.3% G3). There were no rectal injuries. Median pretreatment quality of life score was eight and decreased to six at three months. Median pretreatment erectile function was 13 and remained 13 at 12 months. Median PSA decreased by 87% at one month and 12 months at 0.8 ng/ml. Positive biopsies showed a 61% reduction in total cancer length, clinically significant disease in nine of 29 patients and any disease in 16 of 29 patients. Author noted limitations of the study included the small sample size and short-term follow-up, although the phase one safety, feasibility, and exploratory clinical end points were achieved. Additionally, oncologic outcomes were not the primary or secondary end point of this phase I study, and thus no meaningful conclusion can be made. The authors concluded that further study of MRI-TULSA with a wider PCa patient population and reduced safety margins is warranted.

Nair et al. (2020) reported the 3-year results for the prospective phase I clinical trial that was previously reported on by Chin et al. (2016). By three years, 22 of the 30 patients remained on protocol mandated follow-up including all 13 patients who had negative 12-month biopsies. One patient withdrew from the study after refusing the 12-month biopsy with an undetectable PSA level, and seven had received subsequent treatment without complications. Of the seven patients' positive for insignificant disease at the 12-month biopsy, four underwent salvage radical prostatectomy (RP). Patients who had clinically significant disease at 12-months (n=9), five received salvage treatment. Urinary and bowel function along with erectile functioning remained stable at 3 years. Serial biopsies identified clinically significant disease in 10/29 men (34%) and any cancer in 17/29 (59%). Biochemical recurrence (BCR) was observed in eight patients, with an estimated three-year BCR-free survival of 74% with an estimated salvage-free survival rate of 76% at three years. Author noted limitations included that the treatment plan was not defined with oncological intent, leading to higher rates of biochemical and histological failure than would be expected in the routine use of TULSA. As a result, the present study was neither designed nor powered to accurately assess long-term oncological endpoints such as biochemical, salvage free, overall, or disease-specific survival. The authors concluded that the three-year follow-up demonstrated that MRI-guided TULSA has low morbidity and stable medium-term outcomes, without affecting QoL or limiting salvage therapeutic options. However, larger well designed clinical trials with increased ablation coverage are needed to assess the efficacy of MRI-guided TULSA. No health disparities were identified by the investigators.

Insufficient evidence exists in the published peer reviewed medical literature to permit conclusions on the role of this therapy in the treatment of prostate cancer.

## Health Equity Considerations

Health equity is the highest level of health for all people; health inequity is the avoidable difference in health status or distribution of health resources due to the social conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.

Social determinants of health are the conditions in the environment that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks. Examples include safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods; racism, discrimination and violence; education, job opportunities and income; access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities; access to clean air and water; and language and literacy skills.

Deaths from prostate cancer have dropped substantially in recent decades among all men, but inequities still exist. The largest US cancer health disparity exists in prostate cancer, with Black men having more than a two-fold increased risk of dying from prostate cancer compared to all other races. This disparity is a result of a complex network of factors including socioeconomic status (SES), environmental exposures, and genetics/biology (Lowder, et al., 2022). Black/African American men continue to have the highest prostate cancer mortality rates among all US racial/ethnic groups (National Cancer Institute, 2025).

## Medicare Coverage Determinations

	Contractor	Determination Name/Number	Revision Effective Date
NCD	National	No National Coverage Determination found	
LCD		No Local Coverage Determination found	

Note: Please review the current Medicare Policy for the most up-to-date information. (NCD = National Coverage Determination; LCD = Local Coverage Determination)

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## Revision Details

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Date
Annual Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clinical policy statement changes.</li> </ul>	12/15/2025
Focused Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clinical policy statement changes.</li> </ul>	9/15/2025
Annual Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed policy statement for MRgFUS unilateral thalamotomy for the treatment of essential tremor.</li> </ul>	12/15/2024
Annual Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised policy statement for high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) and magnetic resonance (MR)-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) for other indications.</li> </ul>	1/15/2024

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