

Lancashire and South Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)

Policies for the Commissioning of Healthcare

Policy for the Removal of Benign Skin Lesions

	Introduction
	This document is part of a suite of policies that the CCG 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.
1	Policy
1.1	The CCG will commission the removal of benign skin lesions when one or more of the following criteria are satisfied:
1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion is unavoidably and significantly traumatised on a regular basis with evidence this causes regular bleeding OR
1.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion is unavoidably and significantly traumatised on a regular basis with evidence this results in infections that require 2 or more courses of antibiotics (oral or intravenous) per year OR
1.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is repeated infection requiring 2 or more antibiotics per year OR
1.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion bleeds in the course of normal everyday activity OR
1.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion causes regular pain OR
1.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion is obstructing an orifice OR
1.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion is impairing field vision OR
1.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion significantly impacts on function e.g restricts joint movement OR
1.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion causes pressure symptoms e.g on nerve or tissue OR
1.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesion is a facial viral wart.
2	Scope and definitions
2.1	This policy is based on the CCGs Statement of Principles for Commissioning of Healthcare (version in force on the date on which this policy is adopted).
2.2	The removal of benign skin lesions encompasses a number of minor surgery procedures used to treat skin lesions, such as skin tags, that are not suspected to be cancerous.
2.3	<p>The scope of this policy includes requests for the removal of the following benign skin lesions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> benign moles (excluding large congenital naevi) solar comedones corn/callous dermatofibroma lipomas milia

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • molluscum contagiosum (non-genital) • epidermoid & pilar cysts (sometimes incorrectly called sebaceous cysts) • seborrhoeic keratoses (basal cell papillomata) • skin tags (fibroepithelial polyps) including anal tags • spider naevi (telangiectasia) • non-genital viral warts in immunocompetent patients • xanthelasmata • neurofibromata <p>Removal methods within the scope of this policy include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surgical excision - Cauterisation - Cryosurgery - Cryotherapy - Electrodesiccation and curettage - Keratolysis - Chemical peeling - Laser destruction - Dermabrasion
2.4	<p>The scope of this policy does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treatment of malignant lesions or those suspected of malignancy, • The treatment of any lesions where there is diagnostic uncertainty, • The treatment of pre-malignant lesions (actinic keratoses, Bowen disease) or lesions with pre-malignant potential. • The removal of lesions other than those listed in section 2.3 above.
2.5	<p>The CCG recognises that a patient may have certain features, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having a benign skin lesion, • wishing to have a service provided for their benign skin lesion, • being advised that they are clinically suitable for benign skin lesion removal, and • be distressed by their benign skin lesion, and by the fact that that they may not meet the criteria specified in this commissioning policy. <p>Such features place the patient within the group to whom this policy applies and do not make them exceptions to it.</p>
2.6	<p>For the purpose of this policy the CCG defines benign skin lesions as non-cancerous skin growths.</p>
3	Appropriate Healthcare
3.1	<p>The purpose of the removal of benign skin lesions is normally to either improve the patient's cosmetic appearance or to resolve symptoms, such as pain or recurrent infections, associated with the presence of the skin lesion.</p>
3.2	<p>This policy relies on the Principle of Appropriateness as the CCG recognises that in many cases benign skin lesions cause no functional problems.</p>

	<p>The CCG considers that in circumstances where skin lesions are asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic the removal of benign skin lesions does not accord with the criteria of appropriateness in the Statement of Principles, as other services competing for the same CCG resource more clearly have a purpose of preserving life or of preventing grave health consequences.</p>
4	Effective Healthcare
4.1	<p>The removal of benign skin lesions carries risks including bleeding, pain, infection and scarring.</p> <p>This policy therefore relies on the Principles of Effectiveness as the CCG considers that, in the absence of the symptoms outlined in section 1.1 of the policy, the potential risks associated with benign skin lesion removal outweighs the potential benefits.</p>
5	Cost Effectiveness
5.1	<p>The CCG does not call into question the cost-effectiveness of benign skin lesion removal and therefore this policy does not rely on the Principle of Cost-Effectiveness. Nevertheless, if a patient is considered exceptional in relation to the principles on which the policy does rely, the CCG may consider whether the treatment is likely to be Cost Effective in this patient when considering an application to provide funding.</p>
6	Ethics
6.1	<p>The CCG does not call into question the ethics of benign skin lesion removal and therefore this policy does not rely on the Principle of Ethics. Nevertheless, if a patient is considered exceptional in relation to the principles on which the policy does rely, the CCG may consider whether the treatment is likely to raise ethical concerns in this patient when considering an application to provide funding.</p>
7	Affordability
7.1	<p>The CCG does not call into question the affordability of benign skin lesion removal and therefore this policy does not rely on the Principle of Affordability. Nevertheless, if a patient is considered exceptional in relation to the principles on which the policy does rely, the CCG may consider whether the treatment is likely to be affordable in this patient when considering an application to provide funding.</p>
8	Exceptions
8.1	<p>The CCG will consider exceptions to this policy in accordance with the Policy for Considering Applications for Exceptionality to Commissioning Policies.</p>
8.2	<p>In the event of inconsistency, this policy will take precedence over any non-</p>

	mandatory NICE guidance in driving decisions of this CCG. A circumstance in which a patient satisfies NICE guidance but does not satisfy the criteria in this policy does not amount to exceptionality.
9	Force
9.1	This policy remains in force until it is superseded by a revised policy or by mandatory NICE guidance relating to this intervention, or to alternative treatments for the same condition.
9.2	<p>In the event of NICE guidance referenced in this policy being superseded by new NICE guidance, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the new NICE guidance has mandatory status, then that NICE guidance will supersede this policy with effect from the date on which it becomes mandatory. • If the new NICE guidance does not have mandatory status, then the CCG will aspire to review and update this policy accordingly. However, until the CCG adopts a revised policy, this policy will remain in force and any references in it to NICE guidance will remain valid as far as the decisions of this CCG are concerned.
10	References
	<p>1. NHS England (2018). Evidence-Based Interventions: Guidance for CCGs https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ebi-statutory-guidance-v2.pdf</p>

Date of adoption
Date for review