

Hearing Aids and Devices Including Wearable and Bone-Anchored

Policy Number: SRST2026T0396JJ
Effective Date: May 1, 2026

[➔ Instructions for Use](#)

Table of Contents	Page
Coverage Rationale	1
Definitions	1
Applicable Codes	2
Description of Services	4
Benefit Considerations	5
Clinical Evidence	6
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	12
References	17
Policy History/Revision Information	19
Instructions for Use	19

Related Policies

- [Cochlear Implants](#)
- [Durable Medical Equipment, Orthotics, Medical Supplies, and Repairs/Replacements](#)

Coverage Rationale

[➔ See Benefit Considerations](#)

Wearable air conduction [Hearing Aids](#) required for the correction of a [Hearing Impairment](#) are proven and medically necessary.

When used according to [U.S. Food and Drug Administration](#) labeled indications, contraindications, warnings, and precautions, the following are proven and medically necessary for hearing loss in an individual who is not a candidate for an air conduction hearing aid:

- Bilateral fully or partially implantable bone-anchored Hearing Aids for [Conductive](#) or [Mixed Hearing Loss](#) in both ears
- Bilateral or unilateral bone conduction Hearing Aids using a headband or adhesive (without osseointegration)
- Unilateral fully or partially implantable bone-anchored Hearing Aids for Conductive or Mixed Hearing Loss in one or both ears
- Unilateral fully or partially implantable bone-anchored Hearing Aids for Sensorineural Hearing Loss in one ear

The following are unproven and not medically necessary for treating hearing loss due to insufficient evidence of efficacy:

- Intraoral bone conduction Hearing Aids
- Laser or light-based Hearing Aids
- Totally implanted middle-ear hearing systems

Note: Equipment Upgrades

- A change in the member's medical condition and equipment needs requires the same criteria as a new request.
- Equipment upgrades are equivalent to a new service.

Definitions

Conductive Hearing Loss: Occurs when sound is not conducted efficiently through the outer ear canal to the eardrum and the small bones (ossicles) of the middle ear. Conductive Hearing Loss usually involves a reduction in sound level or the ability to hear faint sounds. This type of hearing loss can often be corrected medically or surgically. (ASHA).

Degree of Hearing Loss	Range (dB HL = decibels hearing level)
Normal Hearing	-10 to 15 dB HL
Slight Loss	16 to 25 dB HL
Mild Loss	26 to 40 dB HL
Moderate Loss	41 to 55 dB HL
Moderately Severe Loss	56 to 70 dB HL
Severe Loss	71 to 90 dB HL
Profound Loss	91 dB HL or more

(ASHA, Type, Degree and Configuration of Hearing Loss; Clark, 1981).

Hearing Aids: Hearing Aids are sound-amplifying devices that are designed to aid people who have a Hearing Impairment. Most Hearing Aids share several similar electronic components, and technology used for amplification may be analog or digital. Bone-anchored Hearing Aids are classified by the US Food and Drug Administration as Hearing Aids. Some nonwearable hearing devices are described as hearing devices or hearing systems. Because their function is to bring sound more effectively into the ear of a person with hearing loss, for the purposes of this policy, they are Hearing Aids. (COC)

Hearing Impairment: A reduction in the ability to perceive sound, which may range from slight to complete deafness.

Mixed Hearing Loss: Occurs when Conductive Hearing Loss occurs in combination with Sensorineural Hearing Loss. In other words, there may be damage in the outer or middle ear and in the inner ear (cochlea) or auditory nerve. (ASHA)

Sensorineural Hearing Loss: Occurs when there is damage to the inner ear (cochlea) or to the nerve pathways from the inner ear to the brain. Most of the time, Sensorineural Hearing Loss cannot be medically or surgically corrected. This is the most common type of permanent hearing loss. (ASHA)

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

CPT Code	Description
Bone Anchored Hearing Aids (BAHA)	
69710	Implantation or replacement of electromagnetic bone conduction hearing device in temporal bone
69714	Implantation, osseointegrated implant, skull; with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor
69716	Implantation, osseointegrated implant, skull; with magnetic transcutaneous attachment to external speech processor, within the mastoid and/or resulting in removal of less than 100 sq mm surface area of bone deep to the outer cranial cortex
69717	Replacement (including removal of existing device), osseointegrated implant, skull; with percutaneous attachment to external speech processor
Totally Implantable Active Middle Ear Hearing Implant	
0951T	Totally implantable active middle ear hearing implant; initial placement, including mastoidectomy, placement of and attachment to sound processor
0952T	Totally implantable active middle ear hearing implant; revision or replacement, with mastoidectomy and replacement of sound processor
0953T	Totally implantable active middle ear hearing implant; revision or replacement, without mastoidectomy and replacement of sound processor
0954T	Totally implantable active middle ear hearing implant; replacement of sound processor only, with attachment to existing transducers

CPT Code	Description
Totally Implantable Active Middle Ear Hearing Implant	
0955T	Totally implantable active middle ear hearing implant; removal, including removal of sound processor and all implant components

CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association

HCPCS Code	Description
Bone Anchored Hearing Aids (BAHA)	
L8690	Auditory osseointegrated device, includes all internal and external components
L8691	Auditory osseointegrated device, external sound processor, excludes transducer/actuator, replacement only, each
L8693	Auditory osseointegrated device abutment, any length, replacement only
L8694	Auditory osseointegrated device, transducer/actuator, replacement only, each

Wearable Hearing Aids	
L8692	Auditory osseointegrated device, external sound processor, used without osseointegration, body worn, includes headband or other means of external attachment
V5030	Hearing aid, monaural, body worn, air conduction
V5040	Hearing aid, monaural, body worn, bone conduction
V5050	Hearing aid, monaural, in the ear
V5060	Hearing aid, monaural, behind the ear
V5070	Glasses, air conduction
V5080	Glasses, bone conduction
V5100	Hearing aid, bilateral, body worn
V5120	Binaural, body
V5130	Binaural, in the ear
V5140	Binaural, behind the ear
V5150	Binaural, glasses
V5171	Hearing aid, contralateral routing device, monaural, in the ear (ITE)
V5172	Hearing aid, contralateral routing device, monaural, in the canal (ITC)
V5181	Hearing aid, contralateral routing device, monaural, behind the ear (BTE)
V5190	Hearing aid, contralateral routing, monaural, glasses
V5211	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, ITE/ITE
V5212	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, ITE/ITC
V5213	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, ITE/BTE
V5214	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, ITC/ITC
V5215	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, ITC/BTE
V5221	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, BTE/BTE
V5230	Hearing aid, contralateral routing system, binaural, glasses
V5242	Hearing aid, analog, monaural, CIC (completely in the ear canal)
V5243	Hearing aid, analog, monaural, ITC (in the canal)
V5244	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, monaural, CIC
V5245	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, monaural, ITC
V5246	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, monaural, ITE (in the ear)
V5247	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, monaural, BTE (behind the ear)
V5248	Hearing aid, analog, binaural, CIC
V5249	Hearing aid, analog, binaural, ITC
V5250	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, binaural, CIC
V5251	Hearing aid, digitally programmable analog, binaural, ITC

HCPCS Code	Description
Wearable Hearing Aids	
V5252	Hearing aid, digitally programmable, binaural, ITE
V5253	Hearing aid, digitally programmable, binaural, BTE
V5254	Hearing aid, digital, monaural, CIC
V5255	Hearing aid, digital, monaural, ITC
V5256	Hearing aid, digital, monaural, ITE
V5257	Hearing aid, digital, monaural, BTE
V5258	Hearing aid, digital, binaural, CIC
V5259	Hearing aid, digital, binaural, ITC
V5260	Hearing aid, digital, binaural, ITE
V5261	Hearing aid, digital, binaural, BTE
V5262	Hearing aid, disposable, any type, monaural
V5263	Hearing aid, disposable, any type, binaural
V5267	Hearing Aid or assistive listening device/supplies/accessories, not otherwise specified (Note: For plans that cover hearing aids, this code requires manual review to determine what the item is before a coverage determination can be made.)
V5298	Hearing aid, not otherwise classified

Description of Services

Wearable Air Conduction Hearing Aids

Hearing Aids are electronic amplifying devices that are designed to bring sound more effectively into the ear to aid people who have a Hearing Impairment. A Hearing Aid consists of a microphone that picks up the sound, amplifier that makes the sound louder, receiver or loudspeaker that delivers the amplified sound into the ear canal, and batteries that power the electronic part. Wearable Hearing Aids, including air conduction Hearing Aids (ACHAs), are the standard treatment for hearing loss that cannot be medically or surgically corrected.

Nonimplantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids Using a Headband or Adhesive

While Conductive Hearing Loss can often be treated with ACHAs, in some cases (e.g., those resulting from the congenital malformation of the external ear canal, pinna, and middle-ear structures), the use of ACHAs is not possible. In these cases, a standard nonimplantable bone conduction Hearing Aid (BCHA) may be required. These bone conduction or bone-anchored Hearing Aids may be held in place by a headband or adhesive, with the amplified vibrational sound transmitted transcutaneously to the bones of the skull for transmission to the cochlea. In this application, there is no implantation surgery. Children may use a headband or adhesive until their temporal bone is mature enough for implantation of a bone-anchored Hearing Aid. For adults, a headband or adhesive is often used to determine whether they might benefit from bone-anchored implant systems.

Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Bone-anchored Hearing Aids are surgically implantable systems to treat hearing loss through bone conduction. The devices convert sound waves into mechanical vibration that is conducted to the inner ear through direct contact with the skull. An implantable bone-anchored Hearing Aid or implantable BCHA is an alternative to a wearable Hearing Aid. These can be classified into percutaneous and transcutaneous devices based on the presence or absence of a skin-penetrating abutment.

The fully implantable bone-anchored Hearing Aid is a percutaneous BCHA that involves the surgical implantation of a titanium screw into the mastoid process of the skull (osseointegration). In contrast to traditional BCHAs, bone-anchored Hearing Aids transmit sound vibrations directly to the skull instead of through the skin. After a waiting period to allow for complete osseointegration, a sound processor is linked to the skull through an abutment that is attached to the osseointegrated screw.

Partially implantable transcutaneous BCHAs using magnetic coupling or magnetic attraction, such as the Sophono® Otomag Alpha 1 System and Sophono Alpha 2 MPO™ Magnetic Bone Conduction Hearing System (Medtronic, formerly Sophono, Inc.), Baha® Attract System (Cochlear Ltd), BONEBRIDGE™ (MED-EL), and Osia Systems (Cochlear Ltd),

feature completely subdermal magnetic implants and do not require an abutment. Rather, the external sound processor is attracted by the magnetic implant and rests on top of the skin.

Bone-anchored Hearing Aids are classified by the FDA as Hearing Aids.

Intraoral Bone Conduction Hearing Aids

The SoundBite™ Hearing System is a nonsurgical, intraoral BCHA that was developed for individuals with single-sided deafness. It consists of a behind-the-ear (BTE) device (which houses the receiver, wireless transmitter, and microphone) and a removable, custom-fit, oral, retainer-like device. According to the manufacturer, the device allows sound to travel via the teeth, through the bones, to both cochleae, bypassing the middle and outer ear. As of January 1, 2015, Sonitus Medical, Inc. filed for bankruptcy and is no longer manufacturing the SoundBite Hearing System. There is no new information concerning the production of this or a similar device.

Laser or Light-Based Hearing Aids

Laser or light-based Hearing Aids such as the Earlens Contact Hearing Device use light to transmit sound, unlike traditional Hearing Aids that simply amplify air-conducted sound. The Earlens Contact Hearing Device consists of two components: a light-based BTE sound processor and a removable, custom-made tympanic membrane transducer, which is nonsurgically placed deep in the ear canal. The BTE processor uses a microphone and a digital signal processor to pick up sound and convert it to infrared light. Light pulses are transmitted to the transducer and are converted into vibrations that are directly applied to the tympanic membrane and perceived as sound.

Totally Implanted Middle-Ear Hearing Systems

Totally implantable middle-ear hearing systems are also being evaluated in individuals with hearing loss. The Esteem prosthetic hearing restoration device (Envoy Medical Corporation) is totally implanted behind the outer ear and in the middle ear. Unlike other Hearing Aids, the Esteem device does not use a microphone or a speaker. Three implanted components comprise the system: a sound processor, a sensor, and a driver that converts electrical signals transmitted by the sound processor to the inner ear, where they are perceived as sound. The device is powered with a maintenance-free battery that may last up to 9 years and requires no recharging. The Carina® Fully Implantable Hearing Device (Cochlear, Ltd) is another totally implantable, active middle-ear device that was in development in the United States by Otologics LLC but did not receive FDA approval. In September of 2012, Cochlear, Ltd, an Australian-based company, purchased the hearing-related assets of Otologics LLC.

Benefit Considerations

The following Hearing Aids may not be covered for certain benefit plans. Refer to the member-specific benefit plan document to determine if coverage applies.

Wearable Hearing Aids (Including Nonimplantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids Using a Headband or Adhesive)

- Refer to the member-specific benefit plan document to determine if coverage applies.
- Standard plans include coverage for a Hearing Aid that is purchased through a licensed audiologist, Hearing Aid dispenser, otolaryngologist, or other authorized provider.
- Benefits are provided for the Hearing Aid and for charges for the associated fitting and testing.
- The wearable Hearing Aids benefit does not include batteries, accessories, or dispensing fees.

If more than one type of Hearing Aid can meet the member's functional needs, benefits are available only for the Hearing Aid that meets the minimum specifications for the member's needs. If the member purchases a Hearing Aid that exceeds these minimum specifications, UnitedHealthcare will pay only the amount that it would have paid for the Hearing Aid that meets the minimum specifications, and the member will be responsible for paying any difference in cost.

Fully or Partially Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Refer to the member-specific benefit plan document to determine if coverage applies.

Frequency-modulated systems can be used as an extension or accessory of Hearing Aids. Frequency-modulated systems do not meet the definition of Covered Health Care Service and are excluded from coverage. These do not prevent, diagnose, or treat a sickness or injury and are not integral to the Hearing Aid itself.

Wearable Hearing Aids (Including Nonimplantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids Using a Headband)

Air Conduction Hearing Aids

In a Cochrane Review, Ferguson et al. (2017) evaluated the effects of hearing aids for mild to moderate hearing loss in adults. Five randomized controlled trials of hearing aids compared with a control (no hearing aids or placebo hearing aids), involving 825 individuals, were included in the review. The authors concluded that the available evidence concurs that hearing aids are effective at improving hearing-specific health-related quality of life, general health-related quality of life, and listening ability in adults with mild to moderate hearing loss. The authors indicated that the evidence is compatible with the widespread provision of hearing aids as the first-line clinical management in those who seek help for hearing difficulties. According to the authors, greater consistency is needed in the choice of outcome measures that are used to assess benefits from hearing aids.

Nonimplantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids Using a Headband or Adhesive

Liu et al. (2022) study had three primary objectives: to detect the hearing benefits of a bone conduction device (BCD) on speech perception and subjective satisfaction in children with unilateral microtia and atresia (UMA); to compare characteristics of sound localization in children with congenital UMA and children with normal hearing as well as acquired unilateral conductive hearing loss; and to investigate whether the use of a BCD would be detrimental to the original sound localization in children with UMA and reveal predictive factors for the improvement of sound localization accuracy after using a BCD. Hearing benefits were evaluated by the Word Recognition Score (WRS), speech reception threshold (SRT), International Outcome Inventory for Hearing Aids, and Speech, Spatial, and Qualities of Hearing Test for Parent. Sound localization was measured using broadband noise stimuli that were randomly played from seven loudspeakers at different stimulus levels [65-, 70-, and 75-dB sound pressure levels (SPLs)]. The average unaided WRS and speech-to-noise ratio in participants with UMA were 18.27% \pm 14.63% and -5 \pm 1.18 dB SPL, respectively, and the average aided WRS and speech-to-noise ratio conspicuously changed to 85.45% \pm 7.38% and -7.73 \pm 1.42 dB SPL. The mean International Outcome Inventory for Hearing Aids score was 4.57 \pm 0.73. Compared with the unaided condition, the mean Speech, Spatial, and Qualities of Hearing Test for Parent score in each domain improved from 7.08 \pm 2.5, 4.86 \pm 2.27, and 6.59 \pm 1.4 to 8.72 \pm 0.95, 7.61 \pm 1.52, and 8.55 \pm 1.09, respectively. In the sound localization test, some children with UMA were able to detect sound sources quite well, and the sound localization abilities did not deteriorate with the nonsurgical BCD. Although there were limitations in the study, the authors concluded that for children with UMA, the BCD provided a positive benefit regarding speech recognition and high satisfaction, without worsening participants' sound localization abilities. It is an effective and safe answer for early hearing intervention in these individuals.

Skarzynski et al. (2019) conducted a comparative, prospective study to assess whether the ADHEAR system can achieve similar audiological performances in users of passive transcutaneous bone conduction implants. Also, they measured the audiological outcomes compared with those with a BCD on a softband in participants with conductive hearing loss who were not using any hearing device. Ten participants with conductive hearing loss were evaluated with the ADHEAR; five of them were users of a passive bone conduction implant (Baha Attract with Baha4), and five received Baha4 on a softband for test purposes at a tertiary referral center. Results showed that users of the passive bone conduction implant received comparable hearing benefit with the ADHEAR. The mean aided thresholds in sound-field measurements and speech understanding in quiet and noise were similar when participants were evaluated either with the ADHEAR or the passive bone conduction implant. The audiological outcomes in the nonimplanted group were also comparable between the ADHEAR and bone conduction hearing device using the softband. The authors determined that the ADHEAR system seemed to be an appropriate alternative for participants with conductive hearing loss but who could not or did not want to undergo surgery for a passive BCD.

Urík et al. (2019), in a pilot study, reported the first experience with the ADHEAR device, involving 17 individuals aged between 3 months and 10 years: 11 children with conductive hearing loss and six children with unilateral sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL). Individuals were tested at baseline and after 8 weeks of device use. The analysis showed that the average value of the hearing threshold in the sound field in the group of children with conductive hearing loss supported 20.23 (\pm 16.84) dB HL with the device and 33.52 (\pm 27.27) dB HL in those who did not use the ADHEAR device, which is a statistically significant gain ($p = 0.008$). The average value of speech audiometry was 23.45 (\pm 14.45) dB HL with the ADHEAR device and 37.27 (\pm 26.65) dB HL without the device, which is a statistically significant gain ($p = 0.012$). The average value of speech audiometry with bubble noise was 30.55 (\pm 10.03) dB HL with the ADHEAR device and 45.45 (\pm 18.41) dB HL without the device, which is a statistically significant gain ($p = 0.008$). The authors concluded that the new, nonadhesive hearing aid for bone conduction in children is very well tolerated and brings a good benefit for children without any concomitant aesthetic and other complications.

Wang et al. (2018) evaluated, in a retrospective cohort study, the auditory development and hearing improvement in patients with bilateral microtia-atresia who were using a softband and implanted bone-anchored hearing devices. The patients were divided into two groups: the softband group (40 infants, 3 months to 2 years old, Ponto Softband) and the implanted group (6 patients, 6-28 years old, Ponto). The Infant-Toddler Meaningful Auditory Integration Scale was used to evaluate auditory development at baseline and after 3, 6, 12, and 24 months, and visual reinforcement audiometry was used to assess the auditory threshold in the softband group. In the implanted group, bone-anchored hearing devices were implanted, combined with the auricular reconstruction surgery. Auditory threshold and speech discrimination scores in the patients with implants were measured under the unaided softband and implanted conditions. Total Infant-Toddler Meaningful Auditory Integration Scale scores in the softband group were lower than standard scores initially but improved significantly and approached normal levels gradually with time. The authors concluded that the use of softband bone-anchored hearing devices is effective for auditory development and hearing improvement in infants with bilateral microtia-atresia. According to the authors, wearing softband bone-anchored hearing devices before auricle reconstruction and combining bone-anchored hearing device implantation with auricular reconstruction surgery may be the optimal clinical choice for these patients and results in more significant hearing improvement and minimal surgical and anesthetic injury.

Nicholson et al. (2011) determined the benefit of the Baha Softband for infants and children with bilateral conductive hearing loss and verified the audibility of the speech spectrum for octave frequencies 500 through 4,000 Hz in a case series. Overall, 25 children aged 6 months to 18 years with craniofacial disorders and bilateral conductive hearing loss participated in the study. Individuals were consistent, full-time unilateral Baha users with the Baha Compact bone conduction amplifier coupled to the head via the Softband. Results revealed an improvement in sound-field thresholds with Baha amplification for the four octave frequencies. Percentages of thresholds that met the target levels were significant at all frequencies, exceeding the 80% criterion. According to the investigators, this study demonstrated the benefit of the Baha in providing audibility of the speech spectrum for infants and children with bilateral, congenital conductive hearing loss.

Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Fully Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Following a systematic review of the literature, the Ontario Health Technology Assessment (2020) reviewed cochlear and bone-conduction implants for individuals with single-sided deafness and conductive or mixed hearing loss who were not suitable for standard hearing aids. Bone-conduction implants demonstrated meaningful improvements in hearing thresholds, speech perception in noise, and quality of life for individuals with conductive or mixed hearing loss or those unable to receive cochlear implants. Individual interviews supported these findings, with most reporting better hearing and enhanced quality of life after receiving implants. However, limitations such as moderate-quality evidence, small sample sizes, short follow-up periods, and restricted access to implants were noted, indicating a need for ongoing research.

Liu et al. (2017) systematically reviewed the literature on the audiological and/or quality-of-life benefits with a bone conduction hearing aid (BCHA) in children (aged < 18 years) with congenital unilateral conductive or sensorineural deafness. Eight studies were included in the review. Four studies examined the audiological outcomes associated with BCHA implantation. There was a consistent gain in SRTs and speech discrimination, especially in noisy environments. Results that pertained to sound localization were inconsistent. The studies that examined quality-of-life measures reported a high usage rate of BCHA among children. Quality-of-life improvements are reported, with the suggested benefit in the subdomain of learning. The authors concluded that given the potential benefits with a BCHA, along with the fact that it can be safely trialed using a headband, it is reasonable to trial a BCHA in children with congenital unilateral deafness. If the trial offers audiological and/or quality-of-life benefits for the individual child, then BCHA implantation can be considered.

In a systematic review, Kim et al. (2017) analyzed the capabilities of bone-anchored hearing aids (BAHAs) in the context of single-sided deafness (SSD) and evaluated the efficacy of BAHAs in improving speech recognition in noisy conditions, sound localization, and subjective outcomes. A systematic search was undertaken until August 2015 by two independent reviewers, with disagreements resolved by consensus. Among 286 references, 14 studies were analyzed that used both subjective and objective indicators to assess the capabilities of a total of 296 individuals. Study comparators included other interventions, normal control groups, and unaided hearing groups. Although there was no benefit with BAHA implantation for sound localization, BAHAs certainly improved individuals' speech discrimination in noisy circumstances. In the six studies that dealt with sound localization, no significant difference was found after the implantation. Twelve studies showed the benefits with BAHAs for speech discrimination in noise. Regarding subjective outcomes with using the prosthesis in individuals with SSD [e.g., Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit (APHAB), Glasgow Hearing Aid Benefit Profile], an improvement in quality of life was noted. According to the authors, this systematic review has indicated that BAHAs may successfully rehabilitate individuals with SSD by alleviating the hearing handicap to a certain degree, which could improve quality of life. This report has presented additional evidence of effective auditory rehabilitation for SSD and will be helpful to clinicians who are counseling individuals on treatment options for SSD.

Bilateral Fitting of Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Janssen et al. (2012) systematically reviewed the outcomes with bilateral vs unilateral BAHAs for individuals with bilateral permanent conductive hearing loss. Studies were included if individuals of any age had permanent, bilateral conductive hearing loss and bilateral implanted BAHAs. The outcome measures of interest were any subjective or objective audiological measures, quality-of-life indicators, and reports of adverse events. Eleven studies met the criteria for data extraction and analysis. All 11 studies were observational. In most studies, comparisons between unilateral and bilateral BAHAs were intrasubject. Bilateral BAHAs provided audiological benefit compared with unilateral BAHAs [improved thresholds for tones (two studies), speech in quiet (five studies) and in noise (three studies), and improved localization/lateralization (three studies)] and perceived subjective benefit from bilateral BAHAs (three studies). Disadvantages of bilateral BAHAs included listening in noise in some conditions (three studies) and presumed increase in adverse event risk.

Colquitt et al. (2011) performed a systematic review to assess the clinical effectiveness of BAHAs for people with bilateral hearing impairment. Nineteen electronic resources were searched from inception to November 2009. Twelve studies were included. Studies suggested audiological benefits with BAHAs compared with BCHAAs or no aiding. A mixed pattern of results was seen when BAHAs were compared with air conduction hearing aids. Improvements in quality of life with BAHAs were found by a hearing-specific instrument but not generic quality-of-life measures. Issues such as improvement in discharging ears and length of time that the aid can be worn were not adequately addressed by the studies. Studies demonstrated some benefits with bilateral BAHAs. The authors concluded that the available evidence is weak. As such, caution is indicated in the interpretation of presently available data. However, based on the available evidence, BAHAs appear to be a reasonable treatment option for people with bilateral conductive or mixed hearing loss. Further research into the benefits with BAHAs, including quality of life, is required to reduce the uncertainty.

Partially Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids With Magnetic Coupling

A 2024 ECRI Clinical Evidence Assessment on the BONEBRIDGE Bone Conduction Implant System (MED-EL) for treating conductive or mixed hearing loss or SSD concluded that low-quality evidence from studies at a high risk of bias that assessed hearing before and after BONEBRIDGE implantation showed that compared with unaided hearing, the BONEBRIDGE system improves hearing in adults and children (12 years of age or older) with conductive or mixed hearing loss or SSD. The studies provide very-low-quality comparative evidence, and no definitive conclusions are possible as to whether the BONEBRIDGE implant is better or worse than other treatment options. The studies indirectly compared BONEBRIDGE with other devices and reported contradictory results that were most likely related to the type of hearing loss that was being assessed. The evidence base lacks randomized controlled trials, which are needed to determine whether any one device is superior and which population of individuals would benefit most from the different devices that are available.

Magele et al. (2019) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the current literature on the safety, efficacy, and subjective benefit after implantation with an active transcutaneous bone conduction hearing device. The literature was screened and extracted by two reviewers independently. Inclusion criteria included individuals of any age, gender, or ethnicity with unilateral or bilateral mixed or conductive hearing loss or SSD and active transcutaneous BCDs. Overall, 39 citations that reported on pre- and postoperative audiological results, speech performance in quiet and in noise, localization testing, and subjective outcomes were included in this systematic review. Functional gain as well as WRS outcomes could be further investigated via meta-analysis. All outcomes that were reported and summarized reflected beneficial audiological performance and high individual satisfaction, accompanied by a low complication rate (minor event incidence rate, 9.9 person-years; major incidence rate, 148.9 person-years) for the indications of conductive and mixed hearing loss as well as in individuals with SSD for all age groups of individuals who had active transcutaneous bone conduction hearing device implantation. The study was limited to cohort studies and case-control studies. Also, this was limited to one active transcutaneous bone conduction hearing device since this is the only one available at this time. The device's transcutaneous technology resulted in a minor event incidence rate of 1 in 9.9 person-years and a major incidence rate of 1 in 148.9 person-years. Based on the audiological outcomes, high individual satisfaction, and low complication rate, the authors recommended the active transcutaneous bone conduction hearing device as a safe and effective treatment for individuals with hearing loss within the device's indication criteria (conductive and/or mixed hearing loss or SSD).

Cooper and McDonald (2017) systematically reviewed the literature on currently available passive transcutaneous bone conduction hearing implants (pTCBIs) regarding complications, audiological outcomes, and quality-of-life scores. All the identified English-language articles reported on the implantation of currently available pTCBIs and their complications. Both pediatric and adult individuals were included. No limitation was placed on study design or level of evidence. Overall, 26 articles were included in the review. Most of these articles were small, retrospective case series. In total, 482 pTCBIs have been reported in the literature. Major complications, including skin breakdown, wound dehiscence, hematoma,

seroma, and inability to use the device occurred in 5.2% of individuals. Minor complications, including pain and self-resolving erythema at the implant site, occurred in 13.1%. The weighted mean pure-tone average (PTA) gain of the two devices included was 28.4 ± 2.1 dB, and the mean SRT gain was 32.9 ± 3.9 dB. Favorable quality-of-life scores have been shown with pTCBIs. The authors concluded that pTCBIs are a viable alternative to percutaneous devices in a carefully selected group of individuals. According to the authors, these devices have shown good audiological outcomes, low morbidity, and high satisfaction among individuals. The authors stated that the study has several limitations. As a systematic review, it is limited by the methodology of the individual articles included. There is heterogeneity across studies regarding the follow-up period, measured audiological and quality-of-life outcomes, and reporting of complications. Considerable heterogeneity was shown statistically in calculating the mean PTA and SRT gains. This was partially mitigated by using a random-effects model in the analysis. There is no validated scale of soft tissue complications arising from transcutaneous devices. As such, it is difficult to define which minor complications such as erythema or implant site pain are clinically significant. Although there is high-frequency attenuation through soft tissue, lower rates of postoperative complications and the aesthetics of a transcutaneous hearing device may outweigh this limitation, which can also be mitigated through careful selection of individuals.

Dimitriadis et al. (2016) conducted a systematic review of the indications, surgical technique, and audiological, clinical, and functional outcomes of the Baha Attract, which is a transcutaneous BCHA device. Ten studies and 89 reported cases were included in the review. The vast majority of implanted individuals were satisfied with the aesthetics of the device, scoring highly on the APHAB, Glasgow Benefit Inventory, and Client Oriented Scale of Improvement. Overall, hearing outcomes, tested by various means, including speech in noise, free-field hearing testing, and word discrimination scores, showed a significant improvement. Complications included seroma or hematoma formation, numbness around the area of the flap, and swelling and detachment of the sound processor from the external magnet. The authors concluded that the functional and audiological results that have been presented so far in the literature have been satisfactory; additionally, the complication rate is low vs that with the skin-penetrating BCDs. According to the authors, further robust trials are needed to study the long-term outcomes and any adverse effects.

Rigato et al. (2016) conducted an early observational study to compare transcutaneous bone conduction implant and BAHA groups of individuals over several audiometric measurements, including speech audiometry and warble tones thresholds, with and without the device. Additionally, questionnaires were used to assess the general health condition, benefit, and satisfaction level in individuals. Six individuals who were wearing a bone conduction implant and six BAHA users were included in the study, with a matched-pairs design. No statistically significant difference was detected in any of the audiological measurements. The outcome of individual-related measurements was slightly superior for bone conduction implants in all subscales. According to the authors, these results confirm the initial hypothesis of the study: the bone conduction implant seems to provide rehabilitation that is as good as that with percutaneous devices for indicated individuals.

Intraoral Bone Conduction Hearing Aid

There is insufficient quality evidence to support the use of intraoral BCHAs to treat hearing loss. The quality of the studies was low due to small study populations, the short follow-up, and the lack of randomization and appropriate control groups.

In a prospective cases series, Gurgel et al. (2015) assessed the safety and efficacy of an intraoral bone conduction (IOBC) hearing prosthesis (SoundBite) after 12 months of use. At the end of 6 months and 12 months, participants were asked to complete the APHAB questionnaire and SSD questionnaire, in addition to audiometric testing. Overall, 81 participants aged 18 years or older with SSD completed the study. Hearing thresholds remained the same throughout the study. APHAB results showed a significant benefit in the categories of ease of communication, reverberation, background noise, and global score. The SSD questionnaire showed high satisfaction among participants, with 93.8% of participants being likely to recommend the IOBC. Dissatisfaction was highest regarding participants' ability to eat with the device, with only 55.6% being satisfied. No serious adverse events were reported during the study. The authors concluded that the IOBC is a safe and effective alternative to percutaneous osseointegrated hearing implants for individuals with SSD. Participant satisfaction and improved hearing benefit were observed after 1 year of using the device. According to the authors, the IOBC significantly benefited participants in the APHAB categories of ease of communication, reverberation, background noise, and overall global hearing score. The authors stated that the in-the-mouth transducer was the least-liked feature for some participants, particularly with regard to eating; however, the majority of participants were willing to tolerate the size of the device for the hearing benefit that was gained. The lack of a control group limits the validity of the results of this study. Author-reported study limitations include that (1) despite the APHAB being a well-validated way to assess the benefit of hearing prosthesis, the questionnaire responses were subjective and subject to bias, and (2) when comparisons were made between the 6- and 12-month APHAB results, 65 and 80 participants filled out the two questionnaires, respectively; the 6-month visit was not a required follow-up time, which explains the difference in participation, and the study results have some potential to be skewed because of the differential participation at the two

time points, but the 6- and 12-month APHAB results were very similar, with no statistically significant differences. Additionally, selection bias is also possible in participants who were willing to participate in the study as well as providers who had incorporated the IOBC into their practice, and these participants and providers may feel more strongly for or against the device than more objective users. Lastly, more than 90% of participants responded that they preferred the device compared with no device and would likely recommend the device. This percentage may be artificially high because nine participants withdrew from the study, secondary to device-related problems, and did not complete the evaluation.

Moore and Popelka (2013) compared the effectiveness of two types of treatment for unilateral hearing loss: bone-anchored hearing instruments (BAHIs) and a dental device (SoundBite). Nine adult BAHI wearers with unilateral hearing loss were included in the study. Either a BAHI or SoundBite was worn for 30 days, and then the devices were swapped, and the second device was worn for 30 days. Measures included unaided and aided sound-field thresholds, sound localization, and perception of speech in babble. The APHAB questionnaire was administered for each trial period. Both devices gave benefits for localization after 30 days, but there was no difference between devices. Speech perception was better with both devices than with unaided listening when the target speech came from the poorer-hearing side or in front, and the interfering babble came from the better-hearing side. There was no consistent difference between devices. APHAB scores were better with SoundBite than with BAHIs. The authors concluded that speech perception and sound localization were similar with the two types of devices, but SoundBite led to lower aided thresholds and better APHAB scores than the BAHI. The significance of this study is limited by a small sample size, which could have limited the ability to detect clinically significant differences, and short follow-up period.

Laser or Light-Based Hearing Aids

There is insufficient quality evidence to support the use of laser or light-based hearing aids to treat hearing loss. The existing evidence is limited by lack of a concurrent control group.

Arbogast et al. (2019) evaluated the benefit of extended high-frequency amplification in a real-world use scenario, with a device that restores audibility for frequencies of up to 10 kHz. A total of 78 participants (149 ears) with mild to moderately severe SNHL completed one of two studies that were conducted across eight clinical sites. Participants were fitted with a light-driven contact hearing aid (the Earlens system) that directly drives the tympanic membrane, allowing extended high-frequency output and amplification, with minimal acoustic feedback. Participants wore the devices for an extended period. Prescribed vs adjusted output and gain, frequency-specific functional gain, and self-perceived benefit, which was assessed with the APHAB and a custom questionnaire, were documented. APHAB results revealed a significant improvement in communication relative to unaided listening, averaging 28 to 32 percentage points for the background noise, reverberation, and ease of communication subscales. Relative to participants' own hearing aids, the subscales of ease of communication and aversiveness showed small but significant improvements for Earlens, ranging from 6 to 7 percentage points. For the custom satisfaction questionnaire, most participants rated the Earlens system as better than their own hearing aids in most situations. The investigators concluded that the results of the two studies show that the Earlens system can provide the gains and output levels prescribed by the Cambridge Method for Loudness Equalization 2 - High Frequency fitting method over the whole frequency range, up to 10kHz, for individuals with a wide range of hearing losses. The limitation of the current two clinical trials is that they were not blinded, so the satisfaction measures may have been affected by placebo effects or biases. The lack of a concurrent comparison group is another weakness of this study.

In a single-arm, open-label, investigational-device clinical trial, Gantz et al. (2017) evaluated the safety and effectiveness of the light-driven contact hearing aid to support US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) clearance. The trial included 43 participants (86 ears) with mild to severe, bilateral sensorineural hearing impairment. The intervention was the treatment of the hearing impairment using amplification that was provided by the Earlens Contact Hearing Aid for a duration of 120 days. The primary safety end point was a determination of "no change" (PTA4 < 10 dB) in residual unaided hearing at the 120-day measurement interval. The results for the 86 ears in the study determined a mean change of -0.40 dB in PTA4, indicating no change in residual hearing. There were no serious device- or procedure-related adverse events or unanticipated adverse events. Word recognition aided with the Earlens improved significantly over the unaided performance by 35% rationalized arcsine units, on average. The mean functional gain was 31 dB across 2 to 10 kHz. The average speech recognition threshold improvement over the unaided case for the Hearing in Noise Test was 0.75 dB and 3.14 dB for the omnidirectional and directional microphone modes, respectively. The authors concluded that the safety and effectiveness data supported a de novo 510(k) submission that received clearance from the FDA. According to the authors, future studies should perform careful comparisons between other devices and the contact hearing aid to establish whether the broad-spectrum amplification of the contact hearing aid provides additional benefits over those devices regarding sound quality and speech understanding.

Totally Implanted Middle-Ear Hearing Systems

There is insufficient quality evidence that demonstrates the efficacy of totally implanted middle-ear hearing systems for treating hearing loss. The identified evidence described below is limited by the lack of a concurrent comparison group and conflicting findings, including identification of adverse events.

An ECRI clinical evidence assessment concluded that current evidence on the Esteem hearing implant is insufficient in both quantity and quality to support definitive conclusions about its comparative effectiveness versus conventional or other implanted hearing aids. Although some studies suggest Esteem may improve hearing in patients with sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL), serious adverse events including facial paralysis have been reported. One study also raises concerns about potential device-related long-term deterioration in age-related hearing loss. The available research includes fewer than 300 patients and is limited by small sample sizes, lack of independent controls, and retrospective designs. No studies have directly compared Esteem with other implanted devices, and no ongoing trials are currently underway. (ECRI, 2025)

In a 2023 retrospective, single-arm, observational study, Peixoto et al. assessed the outcomes with a fully implantable active middle-ear device, the Cochlear Carina System. Fifteen patients and 16 ears underwent device implantation, and pre- and postoperative air conduction and bone conduction thresholds were evaluated. Functional gain, speech perception in silence and in noise, and localization abilities were also analyzed. The results showed no differences in air conduction and bone conduction thresholds prior to and post operation with the device turned off. This suggests that the surgery and device did not change middle-ear or cochlear functions. The results for device function showed no loss of external communication or device malfunction. Sound feedback was present to different degrees in all patients and required several appointments for fitting adjustments. Auditory outcomes showed a gain of 15 to 20 dB 1 year after implantations, with better gains seen in patients with mixed hearing loss than those with SNHL. Speech discrimination in silence showed a significant improvement of 29 dB in speech recognition threshold in patients with mixed hearing loss 1 year after surgery, with a progressive improvement seen in the first 6 months. This improvement was lower in patients with SNHL. Speech discrimination in noisy environments showed improvement, but this was not statistically significant. The authors concluded that a fully implantable active middle-ear device is a viable treatment option for individuals who cannot or do not wish to use traditional hearing aids. This study is limited by a small number of patients, short follow-up time, and lack of a comparison group.

Shohet et al. (2018) conducted a prospective, multicenter case series to provide long-term hearing outcome measures of a totally implantable hearing system (implant) and compare with the baseline unaided and baseline aided conditions as well as discuss relevant safety measures. Overall, 51 participants with mild to severe SNHL underwent implantation between 2008 and 2009 and were enrolled in this postmarket approval study in the setting of private and hospital-based practices. In total, 49 of these participants completed the 5-year study, which included annual follow-ups. The primary effectiveness end points were SRT and WRSs at 50 dB. The secondary effectiveness end points were WRSs and APHAB scores. Adverse device effects and serious adverse device effects that were reported during the study period and a comparison of bone conduction scores were submitted as safety measures. The results showed that compared with the baseline aided condition, SRT scores were improved at every annual follow-up; WRSs at 50 dB were better in 49% and the same in 41% at the 5-year follow-up. WRSs were improved by 17% at the 5-year follow-up, and APHAB scores were improved in most subscales at every annual follow-up. There were three serious adverse device effects in three participants and 15 adverse device effects in 11 participants. Bone conduction scores increased by 3.7 dB at the 5-year follow-up. The average battery life was 4.9 years. The authors concluded that the implant compared favorably with the participants' hearing aid throughout the 5-year period in all the areas measured and was found to be safe. Further research, with randomized controlled trials, is needed to validate these findings. The findings are limited by the lack of a comparison group.

Barbara et al. (2018) evaluated the long-term benefits of a totally implantable active middle-ear implant that has been used in a single implanting center for over 10 years. Overall, 41 individuals who underwent implantation with an Esteem active middle-ear implant during a 10-year period were evaluated on the auditory benefits, as derived from pure-tone and speech audiometry tests. The analysis included (1) a comparison with a conventional hearing aid but no concurrent comparison group, (2) the problematics related to the battery duration and surgical replacement, and (3) the complication rate. Over 80% of the implanted individuals maintained a satisfactory auditory gain over time, ranging from 10 to over 30 dB in respect to the unaided situation, as mean at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz. In more than 60% of them, an improvement was found at 4 and 8 kHz. Battery duration varied according to the severity of the hearing loss and to the daily use of the device. No major postoperative complications were recorded; explanation was necessary in five individuals, although none for device failure. The authors concluded that Esteem can be considered a reliable device for the rehabilitation of SNHL as an alternative to conventional hearing aids. The findings of this study need to be validated by well-designed, controlled studies that have larger sample sizes.

In a systematic review, Pulcherio et al. (2014) reviewed the outcomes with the fully implantable middle-ear devices, Carina and Esteem, for the treatment of hearing loss. Overall, 22 studies and two literature reviews in English, which directly addressed the results of Carina and Esteem, were included in the review. There was a total of 244 individuals, ranging from age 18 to 88 years. In total, 110 individuals were implanted with Carina and 134 with Esteem. Overall, 92 male individuals and 67 female individuals were registered. Five studies provided no information about the individuals' age or gender. From the data available, the follow-up ranged from 2 to 29.4 months. The comparison of the results about word recognition was difficult, as no standardization of measurement was available. The results were obtained from various sound intensities and different frequencies. The studies that were included in the review showed improvement of sound-field threshold from unaided to aided conditions with a fully implantable middle-ear device. However, there were conflicting results among the different studies regarding functional gain. Some of the studies had no statistical significance, and some studies reported a functional gain but with a limited benefit on frequencies above 3 kHz. According to the authors, the use of fully implantable middle-ear devices is promising for those dissatisfied with their current conventional air conduction hearing aids. The authors concluded that due to the relatively few publications that are available and the small sample sizes, one must be careful in extrapolating these results to a broader population. Additionally, none of these studies represented high levels of evidence (i.e., randomized controlled trials) or controlled studies.

Klein et al. (2012) conducted a systematic review to examine the safety and effectiveness of fully implantable middle-ear devices in the treatment of hearing loss. In total, 30 articles were selected for full review, of which seven on Esteem (n = 105) and 13 on Carina (n = 68) met the study's eligibility criteria. Because of heterogeneity across studies, a meta-analysis was not performed, and comparisons were made by structured review. Complication rates with Esteem were higher than with Carina. The most common adverse effects with Esteem were chorda tympani nerve damage and taste disturbance, occurring in 30% of individuals. Facial weakness was also reported in 8% of the individuals and was permanent in two individuals. Seven explants and five revision surgeries were reported with the Esteem device. Device failure was common with Carina, predominately related to charging difficulties. For both devices, clinically significant improvements in functional gain, speech reception, and speech recognition over the unaided condition were found. According to the authors, most of the studies that were included in the review were quasi-experimental pre-post comparisons of aided and unaided conditions. In addition, the studies had significant limitations, including the lack of a control group and no strict inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Clinical Practice Guidelines

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (AAO-HNS)

The AAO-HNS considers active middle-ear implants as appropriate treatment for adults with moderate to severe hearing loss when performed by a qualified otolaryngologist-head and neck surgeon. Based on available literature demonstrating that clinically selected adults receive substantial benefit, implanting active middle-ear implants is accepted medical practice in those who benefit from amplification but are unable to benefit from the amplification that is provided by conventional hearing aids. Use of active middle-ear implants, which have been FDA-approved for these indications, should adhere to the restrictions and guidelines specified by the appropriate governing agency such as the FDA in the United States and other similar regulatory agencies in countries other than the United States. (AAO-HNS, Active Middle Ear Implants Position Statement 2016, reviewed 2025)

The AAO-HNS considers bone conduction hearing devices as appropriate, and in some cases preferred, for the treatment of conductive and mixed hearing loss. Bone conduction hearing devices may also be indicated in select patients with SSD. Bone conduction hearing devices include semi-implantable BCDs that use either a percutaneous or transcutaneous attachment as well as bone conduction oral appliances and scalp-worn devices. The recommendation for a bone conduction hearing device should be determined by a qualified otolaryngology-head and neck surgeon. These devices are approved by the FDA for these indications, and their use should adhere to the restrictions and guidelines specified by the appropriate governing agency, such as the FDA in the United States and the respective regulatory agencies in countries other than the United States. (AAO-HNS, Bone Conduction Hearing Devices Position Statement 2016; reviewed 2025)

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

Fully Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids

In 1995, the FDA granted clearance to Nobelpharma USA to market the Branemark Bone-Anchored Hearing Aid (BAHA) System. Note: Since 1995, the device was acquired by Entific Medical Systems, and then in 2005, it was acquired by

Cochlear Ltd and is now marketed as the Cochlear Baha System[®]. The device is indicated for adult patients with malformations of the external ear, a chronically draining ear, a pure-tone threshold hearing loss of ≥ 45 dB, and/or an inability or unwillingness to use an air conduction hearing aid. In 1999, this clearance was extended for use in children 5 years of age or older. Refer to the following website for more information:

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf/K984162.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

The indications for the BAHA System have broadened since the initial FDA clearance. In 2001, the BAHA System was cleared for bilateral implantation. For bilateral implantation of bone-anchored hearing aids, patients must have moderate to severe, bilateral, symmetrical conductive hearing loss (defined as a less than 10-dB difference in average or less than 15 dB in bone conduction thresholds at 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 4,000 Hz) or mixed hearing loss, with average bone conduction thresholds better than 45-dB hearing loss.

In 2002, the BAHA System was cleared for single-sided deafness (SSD) or unilateral sensorineural hearing loss. According to the FDA, the use of the BAHA hearing aid for SSD is intended to improve speech recognition. The SSD indication for the BAHA hearing aid is intended for patients with unilateral sensorineural deafness in one ear, while the other ear has normal hearing. Normal hearing is defined as a pure-tone average (PTA) air conduction threshold that is equal to or better than 20 dB, measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz. BAHA for SSD is also indicated for patients who are indicated for an air conduction Contralateral Routing of Signals (CROS) but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an air conduction CROS. Refer to the following website for more information:

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf2/k021837.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

BAHA System models include the following:

- BAHA BP100 (2009); refer to the following website for more information:
 - http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf9/K090720.pdf
- BAHA Cordelle II; refer to the following website for more information:
 - http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf8/K080363.pdf
 - https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf/K992872.pdf
- BAHA Intenso (2008); refer to the following website for more information:
 - http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf8/K081606.pdf
- BAHA Divino (2004); refer to the following website for more information:
 - http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf4/K042017.pdf
- BAHA auditory osseointegrated implant system using model B31300 implant and model BA300 abutment (2010); refer to the following website for more information:
 - http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf10/K100360.pdf

(Accessed September 23, 2024)

In November 2008, the OBC Bone Anchored Hearing Aid System (Oticon Medical) was cleared by the FDA for marketing through the 510(k) process. The FDA determined that this device was substantially equivalent to existing devices. Refer to the following website for more information: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf8/k082108.pdf.

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

In September 2012, the Ponto Bone Anchored Hearing System (Oticon Medical) was cleared by the FDA for marketing through the 510(k) process. Refer to the following website for more information:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf12/K121228.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

In August 2021, the Ponto 5 Mini (Oticon Medical) was cleared by the FDA for marketing through the 510(k) process.

Refer to the following website for more information: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf21/K211640.pdf.

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

Other bone-anchored hearing aid devices have also been cleared by the FDA. Refer to the following website for more information (use product code LXB or MAH): <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm>.

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

Partially Implantable Bone-Anchored Hearing Aids or Devices

The partially implanted Otomag Alpha 1 (M) Bone Conduction Hearing System (Sophono, Inc.) received FDA clearance in May 2011 as a bone conduction hearing aid. The Otomag Alpha 1 Sound Processor is intended for use with the Otomag Headband or Otomag Softband (no age limitations) or with the Otomag Magnetic Implant (patients 5 years of age and up) for the following patients and indications:

- Patients with conductive or mixed hearing loss, who can still benefit from amplification of sound. The PTA bone

- conduction threshold for the indicated ear should be better than 45 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).
- Bilateral fitting is applicable for most patients who have symmetrically conduction or mixed hearing loss. The difference between the left and right sides' bone conduction thresholds should be less than 10 dB on average, measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz or less than 15 dB at individual frequencies.
- Patients who have profound sensorineural hearing loss in one ear and normal hearing in the opposite ear, who, for some reason, will not or cannot use an air conduction CROS. The PTA air conduction threshold of the hearing ear should be better than 20 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).

Refer to the following websites for more information about FDA clearances for Sophono hearing systems:

- http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf10/K102199.pdf
- http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf15/K153391.pdf
- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf13/K132189.pdf
- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf12/K123962.pdf

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

The Cochlear Baha Attract System (Cochlear Ltd) received FDA clearance on November 7, 2013. The Cochlear Baha Attract is intended for the following patients and indications for use:

- Patients aged 5 years or older.
- Patients who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and can still benefit from sound amplification. The PTA bone conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 45 dB HL for use with the BP1 00 sound processor and 55 dB HL for use with the BP1IO0 sound processor.
- Bilateral fitting is intended for patients who meet the above criterion in both ears, with bilaterally symmetric, moderate to severe conductive or mixed hearing loss.
- Symmetrical bone-conductive thresholds are defined as less than a 10-dB average difference between ears (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) or less than a 15-dB difference at individual frequencies.
- Patients who have unilateral sensorineural deafness in one ear with normal hearing in the other ear (i.e., SSD). Normal hearing is defined as a PTA air conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) of better than or equal to 20 dB HL.
- Baha for SSD is also indicated for any patient who is indicated for an air conduction CROS (AC CR08) hearing aid but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an AC CR08.

Refer to the following website for more information: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf13/K131240.pdf.

(Accessed October 16, 2025).

The BONEBRIDGE (MED-EL), a transcutaneous bone conduction hearing device, was cleared by the FDA via the de novo regulatory pathway on July 20, 2018. The FDA subsequently granted 510(k) marketing clearance (K183373) in March 2019. The BONEBRIDGE bone conduction hearing implant system is intended for the following patients and indications:

- Patients 12 years of age or older.
- Patients who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and still can benefit from sound amplification. The PTA bone conduction threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 45 dB HL.
- Bilateral fitting of the BONEBRIDGE is intended for patients who have symmetrically conductive or mixed hearing loss. The difference between the left and right sides' bone conduction thresholds should be less than 10 dB, on average, measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz or less than 15 dB at individual frequencies.
- Patients who have profound sensorineural hearing loss in one ear and normal hearing in the opposite ear (i.e., SSD). The PTA air conduction hearing thresholds of the hearing ear should be better than or equal to 20 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).
- The BONEBRIDGE for SSD is also indicated for any patient who is indicated for an air conduction CROS hearing aid but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an air conduction CROS.
- Before receiving the device, it is recommended that an individual have experience with appropriately fit air conduction or bone conduction hearing aids.

Refer to the following websites for more information:

- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf17/DEN170009.pdf
- <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm?ID=K183373>

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

In 2019, Cochlear's Osia System and Cochlear's Osia 2 System (Cochlear: Ltd) were FDA 510(k)-approved as Class II devices (K190589, K191921) as active implantable bone conduction hearing systems. Both the Osia System and the Osia

2 System are made up of several components. The Osia Implant (OSI100) consists of a receiver/stimulator and an actuator (vibrator), which is surgically implanted on the skull bone. The Osia 2 Implant (OSI200) consists of a receiver/coil and an actuator/stimulator (vibrator), which is also surgically implanted on the skull bone. The external component of the Osia System is a sound processor, which is worn off the ear, that picks up the sound from the environment and sends, after processing, the information to the implant via a transcutaneous inductive link. This link is also referred to as a radiofrequency link. Each Osia System and Osia 2 System is configured to meet an individual's hearing needs, using dedicated fitting software. The Osia System and Osia 2 System use a Piezo Power™ transducer that sits within the OSI100/OSI200 Implant. The transducer is positioned under the skin to send sound to the cochlea. The OSI100/OSI200 Implant is positioned on top of the bone, connected to the BI300 Implant (in the same manner as that used in Baha Connect/Attract), and osseointegrated into the bone; this gives an important single point of transmission for sound. The system has a fitting range of 55 dB. sensorineural hearing loss. Per the FDA, both the Osia System and the Osia 2 System are intended for the following patients and indications:

- Patients 12 years of age or older.
- Patients who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and still can benefit from sound amplification. The PTA bone conduction threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 55 dB HL.
- Bilateral fitting of either the Osia System or the Osia 2 System is intended for patients who have symmetrically conductive or mixed hearing loss. The difference between the left and right sides' bone conduction thresholds should be less than 10 dB, on average, measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz or less than 15 dB at individual frequencies.
- Patients who have profound sensorineural hearing loss in one ear and normal hearing in the opposite ear (i.e., SSD). The PTA air conduction hearing thresholds of the hearing ear should be better than or equal to 20 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).
- The Osia System and the Osia 2 System for SSD are also indicated for any patient who is indicated for an air conduction CROS hearing aid but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an air conduction CROS. Page 9 of 23 Medical Coverage Policy: 0093.
- Prior to receiving the device, it is recommended that an individual has experience with appropriately fitted air conduction or bone conduction hearing aids.

The FDA subsequently granted 510(k) marketing clearance for the Class II devices (K190589, K191921) for the Osia in November 2019. Refer to the following website for more information:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf19/K191921.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

Nonimplantable Bone Conduction Hearing Aids

In 2025, the FDA cleared the Cochlear Baha 7 Sound Processor is intended for the following individuals and indications for use:

- Patients of any age may use the Baha SoundBand, Baha Softband (or headband), or Baha SoundArc.
- Patients aged 5 and older may use the Baha auditory osseointegrated implant system.
- Patients with conductive or mixed hearing loss who can still benefit from sound amplification.
The pure tone average bone-conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 55 dB HL.
- Bilateral fitting is intended for patients who meet the above criterion in both ears, with bilaterally symmetric moderate to severe conductive or mixed hearing loss.
Symmetrical bone-conduction thresholds are defined as less than a 10 dB average difference between ears (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz), or less than a 15 dB difference at individual frequencies.
- Patients with unilateral sensorineural deafness in one ear and normal hearing in the other ear (i.e., single-sided deafness or SSD).
Normal hearing is defined as a pure tone average air-conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) of better than or equal to 20 dB HL.

Refer to the following website for more information: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf25/K250215.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

In 2000, the FDA cleared the BAHA Headband. The BAHA with headband is intended for patients with moderate to severe conductive hearing losses. The BAHA with headband may be particularly useful for conductive losses compounded by congenital or secondary obstruction of auditory air conduction mechanisms. Refer to the following website for more information: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/devicesatfda/index.cfm?db=pmn&id=K002913>. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

In 2009, the FDA cleared the Cochlear Baha BP100 sound processor that is intended for use with the Baha auditory osseointegrated implant (for children aged 5 years or older or adults) or with the Baha Headband or Baha Softband (no age limitations) for the following patients and indications:

- Patients who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and can still benefit from sound amplification. The PTA bone conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 45 dB HL.
- Bilateral fitting of the BP100 is intended for patients who meet the above criterion in both ears, with bilaterally symmetric, moderate to severe conductive or mixed hearing loss. Symmetrical bone conduction thresholds are defined as less than a 10-dB average difference between ears (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) or less than a 15-dB difference at individual frequencies.
- Patients with unilateral sensorineural deafness in one ear, with normal hearing in the other ear (i.e., SSD). Normal hearing is defined as a PTA air conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) of better than or equal to 20 dB HL.
- Baha for SSD is also indicated for any patient who is indicated for an air conduction CROS hearing aid but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an air conduction CROS.

Refer to the following website for more information: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf9/K090720.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

The Baha SoundArc received FDA clearance on June 7, 2017. The Baha SoundArc is intended for patients who cannot or choose not to have an implant for the following indications for use:

- Patients of any age who have conductive or mixed hearing loss and can still benefit from sound amplification. The PTA bone conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 45 dB HL for use with the BP100, Baha 4, and Baha 5 sound processors; 55 dB HL for use with the BP110 Power and Baha 5 Power sound processors; and better than or equal to 65 dB HL for use with the Cordelle II and Baha 5 SuperPower sound processors.
- Bilateral fitting is intended for patients who meet the above criterion in both ears, with bilaterally symmetric, moderate to severe conductive or mixed hearing loss. Symmetrical bone-conductive thresholds are defined as less than a 10-dB average difference between ears (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) or less than a 15-dB difference at individual frequencies.
- Patients with unilateral sensorineural deafness in one ear, with normal hearing in the other ear (i.e., SSD). Normal hearing is defined as a PTA air conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) of better than or equal to 20 dB HL.
- Baha for SSD is also indicated for any patient who is indicated for an air conduction CROS hearing aid but who, for some reason, cannot or will not use an air conduction CROS.

Refer to the following website for more information: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf17/K171088.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

Baha sound processors can be used with the Baha Softband. With this application, there is no implantation surgery. The sound processor is attached to the head using a hard or soft headband. The amplified sound is transmitted transcutaneously to the cochlea via the bones of the skull. In 2002, the Baha Softband was cleared for marketing by the FDA for use in children younger than 5 years.

In May 2010, the FDA cleared the Otomag Alpha 1(S) Sound Processor for use with the Otomag Headband or Otomag Softband (no age limitations) for the following patients and indications:

- Patients with conductive or mixed hearing losses, who can still benefit from amplification of sound. The PTA bone conduction threshold for the indicated ear should be better than 45 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).
- Bilateral fitting is applicable for most patients who have symmetrically conductive or mixed hearing loss. The difference between the left and right sides' bone conduction thresholds should be less than 10 dB, on average, measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz or less than 15 dB at individual frequencies.
- Patients who have profound sensorineural hearing loss in one ear and normal hearing in the opposite ear, who, for some reason, will not or cannot use an air conduction CROS. The PTA air conduction threshold of the hearing ear should be better than 20 dB HL (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz).

Refer to the following website for more information: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf10/K100193.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

In April 2018, the ADHEAR system was cleared by the FDA for marketing through the 510K process.

The ADHEAR system is intended to treat patients of all ages with conductive hearing loss or SSD via bone conduction. The ADHEAR system is a noninvasive bone conduction hearing device that is retained on the patient's head with an elastic headband or an adhesive adapter that is placed behind the auricle.

Indications:

- Unilateral or bilateral conductive hearing loss, either chronic or temporary
- The PTA bone conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) should be better than or equal to 25 dB HL
- SSD (i.e., unilateral profound sensorineural deafness), with normal hearing on the contralateral side
- Normal hearing is defined as a PTA air conduction hearing threshold (measured at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 kHz) of better than or equal to 20 dB HL

Refer to the following website for more information: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf17/K172460.pdf. (Accessed October 16, 2025)

Other nonimplantable bone-anchored hearing aid devices have also been cleared by the FDA. Refer to the following website for more information (use product code LXB): <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm>. (Accessed October 15, 2025)

Totally Implanted Middle-Ear Hearing System

The Esteem prosthetic hearing restoration device has been approved by the FDA. Refer to the following websites for more information:

- <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMA/pma.cfm?id=P090018>
- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf9/p090018c.pdf
- https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf9/p090018b.pdf

(Accessed October 2, 2024)

Intraoral Bone Conduction Hearing Aid

Currently, there are no FDA approved intraoral bone conduction hearing aids. The SoundBite Hearing System received FDA clearance in 2011. In 2015, Sonitus Medical filed for bankruptcy, and manufacturing of this device ceased.

Laser or Light-Based Contact Hearing Aid

In April 2016, the FDA cleared the Earlens Contact Hearing Device via the 501(k) regulatory pathway. It is indicated for individuals aged 18 years or older with a mild to severe sensorineural hearing impairment who can benefit from amplification. The device can provide the full spectrum of amplification that includes 125 Hz to 10,000 Hz. Refer to the following website for more information: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf15/K153634.pdf.

(Accessed October 16, 2025)

References

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (AAO-HNS). Active Middle Ear Implants Position Statement. 2016. Available at: <https://www.entnet.org/resource/position-statement-active-middle-ear-implants/>. Accessed September 24, 2024.

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (AAO-HNS) Bone Conduction Hearing Devices Position Statement. 2016, revised 2025. Available at: <http://www.entnet.org/content/position-statement-bone-conduction-hearing-devices>. Accessed October 16, 2025.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA). Public information. Hearing & balance. Available at: <https://www.asha.org/public/hearing/>. Accessed October 15, 2025.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA). Public information. Hearing loss in adults. Available at: https://www.asha.org/practice-portal/clinical-topics/hearing-loss/#collapse_7. Accessed October 14, 2025.

Arbogast TL, Moore BCJ, Puria S, et al. Achieved gain and subjective outcomes for a wide-bandwidth contact hearing aid fitted using CAM2. *Ear Hear*. 2019 May/June;40(3):741-756.

Barbara M, Filippi C, Covelli E, et al. Ten years of active middle ear implantation for sensorineural hearing loss. *Acta Otolaryngol*. 2018 May 31:1-8.

Bruchhage KL, Leichte A, Schönweiler R, et al. Systematic review to evaluate the safety, efficacy and economical outcomes of the Vibrant Soundbridge for the treatment of sensorineural hearing loss. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. 2017 Apr;274(4):1797-1806.

Butler CL, Thavaneswaran P, Lee IH. Efficacy of the active middle-ear implant in patients with sensorineural hearing loss. *J Laryngol Otol*. 2013 Jul;127 Suppl 2:S8-16.

Clark JG. Uses and abuses of hearing loss classification. *ASHA*. 1981 Jul;23(7):493-500.

Colquitt JL, Loveman E, Baguley DM, et al. Bone-anchored hearing aids for people with bilateral hearing impairment: a systematic review. *Clin Otolaryngol*. 2011 Oct;36(5):419-41.

Cooper T, McDonald B, Ho A. Passive transcutaneous bone conduction hearing implants: a systematic review. *Otol Neurotol*. 2017 Jul 17.

Dimitriadis PA, Farr MR, Allam A, et al. Three-year experience with the cochlear BAHA attract implant: a systematic review of the literature. *BMC Ear Nose Throat Disord*. 2016 Oct 1;16:12.

ECRI. Bonebridge Bone Conduction Implant System (Med-El Corp.) for treating conductive or mixed hearing loss or single-sided deafness. *Clinical Evidence Assessment*. 2024 Apr.

ECRI. Esteem active middle ear implant (Envoy Medical Corp.) for treating moderate to severe hearing loss. Plymouth Meeting (PA): ECRI; 2025 May. (Clinical Evidence Assessment).

ECRI Institute. Product Brief. Osia 2 System (Cochlear Ltd.) for Treating Single-sided Hearing Loss. March 2021.

Ferguson MA, Kitterick PT, Chong LY, et al. Hearing aids for mild to moderate hearing loss in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2017 Sep 25;9:CD012023.

Gantz BJ, Perkins R, Murray M, et al. Light-driven contact hearing aid for broad-spectrum amplification: safety and effectiveness pivotal study. *Otol Neurotol*. 2017 Mar;38(3):352-359.

Gurgel RK, Curtis SH, Shelton C. A novel intraoral bone conduction hearing prosthesis: one-year safety and efficacy study. *Otol Neurotol*. 2015 Jan;36(1):106-10.

Hayes, Inc. Health Technology Assessment. Percutaneous bone-anchored hearing aids. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc.; October 2019, updated 2021.

Hayes, Inc. Health Technology Assessment. Transcutaneous bone-anchored hearing aids. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc.; November 2019, updated 2021.

Janssen RM, Hong P, Chadha NK. Bilateral bone-anchored hearing aids for bilateral permanent conductive hearing loss: a systematic review. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2012 Sep;147(3):412-22.

Kim G, Ju HM, Lee SH, et al. Efficacy of bone-anchored hearing aids in single-sided deafness: a systematic review. *Otol Neurotol*. 2017 Apr;38(4):473-483.

Klein K, Nardelli A, Stafinski T. A systematic review of the safety and effectiveness of fully implantable middle ear hearing devices: the carina and esteem systems. *Otol Neurotol*. 2012 Aug;33(6):916-21.

Liu CC, Livingstone D, Yunker WK. The role of bone conduction hearing aids in congenital unilateral hearing loss: a systematic review. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. 2017 Mar;94:45-51.

Liu Y, Zhao C, Yang L, Chen P, et al. Characteristics of sound localization in children with unilateral microtia and atresia and predictors of localization improvement when using a bone conduction device. *Front Neurosci*. 2022 Aug 25;16:973735.

Magele A, Schoerg P, Stanek B, et al. Active transcutaneous bone conduction hearing implants: systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2019 Sep 16;14(9): e0221484.

Moore BC, Popelka GR. Preliminary comparison of bone-anchored hearing instruments and a dental device as treatments for unilateral hearing loss. *Int J Audiol*. 2013 Jul 17.

Nicholson N, Christensen L, Dornhoffer J, et al. Verification of speech spectrum audibility for pediatric baha softband users with craniofacial anomalies. *Cleft Palate Craniofac J*. 2011 Jan;48(1):56-65.

Ontario Health (Quality). Implantable devices for single-sided deafness and conductive or mixed hearing loss: a health technology assessment. *Ont Health Technol Assess Ser*. 2020 Mar 6;20(1):1-165.

Peixoto MDC, Miranda C, Bento M, et al. The first results of a totally implanted active middle ear device. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. 2019 Oct;276(10):2775-2781.

Pulcherio JO, Bittencourt AG, Burke PR, et al. Carina® and Esteem®: a systematic review of fully implantable hearing devices. *PLoS One*. 2014 Oct 17;9(10):e110636.

Rigato C, Reinfeldt S, Håkansson B, et al. Audiometric comparison between the first patients with the transcutaneous bone conduction implant and matched percutaneous bone anchored hearing device users. *Otol Neurotol*. 2016 Oct;37(9):1381-7.

Shohet JA, Kraus EM, Catalano PJ, et al. Totally implantable hearing system: five-year hearing results. *Laryngoscope*. 2018 Jan;128(1):210-216.

Skarzynski PH, Ratuszniak A, Osinska K, et al. A comparative study of a novel adhesive bone conduction device and conventional treatment options for conductive hearing loss. *Otol Neurotol*. 2019 Aug;40(7):858-864.

UnitedHealthcare Insurance Company Generic Certificate of Coverage 2018.

Urík M, Hošnová D, Šlapák I, et al. First experiences with a new adhesive bone conduction hearing device in children. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. 2019 Nov;126:109614.

Wang Y, Fan X, Wang P, et al. Hearing improvement with softband and implanted bone-anchored hearing devices and modified implantation surgery in patients with bilateral microtia-atresia. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. 2018 Jan;104:120-125.

Policy History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
05/01/2026	<p>Title Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously titled <i>Hearing Aids and Devices Including Wearable, Bone-Anchored, and Semi-Implantable</i> <p>Coverage Rationale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised list of devices that are proven and medically necessary for hearing loss in an individual who is not a candidate for an air conduction hearing aid; removed “semi-implantable electromagnetic Hearing Aid for Sensorineural Hearing Loss” <p>Definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated definition of “Hearing Aids” <p>Applicable Codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed CPT/HCPCS codes 69719, 69729, 69730, 69799, S2230, and V5095 <p>Supporting Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated <i>Description of Services, Benefit Considerations, Clinical Evidence, and FDA</i> sections to reflect the most current information Removed <i>Medical Records Documentation Used for Reviews</i> section Archived previous policy version 2026T0396I

Instructions for Use

This Medical Policy provides assistance in interpreting benefit plans. Before using this policy, check the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable federal or state mandates. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the InterQual® criteria, to assist us in administering health benefits. UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.