

## Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board Priorities Committee

<b>Policy title</b>	<b>Policy 72: Cosmetic interventions for adults and children</b>
<b>Policy position</b>	<b>NOT NORMALLY FUNDED</b>
<b>Date of issue</b>	April 2023
<b>Update</b>	This policy will be updated in light of a substantial body of new evidence or new national guidance.

Cosmetic treatments and surgery, solely intended to change aspects of a person's appearance are considered to be interventions **not normally funded** and are subject to an individual funding request. Adults and children will not normally be offered purely cosmetic treatments in either specialist, primary or secondary care.

A list of examples of purely cosmetic interventions that are not normally commissioned is provided below. Some of the listed interventions can be undertaken for reasons other than cosmesis, the commissioning criteria for which is detailed in separate policies, highlighted below and located via the Clinical Policy Implementation website.

The following list is illustrative, not exhaustive.

### Examples of purely cosmetic interventions not normally funded:

#### **Skin and hair**

- Aesthetic operations on umbilicus
- Tattoo removal
- Dermabrasion
- Hair transplantation / hair graft / intralace for hair loss
- Laser hair removal
- Treatments for facial hirsutism
- Destructive interventions to treat benign skin lesions – Also see *Policy 57 Removal of benign skin lesions*
- Laser / Pulse Dye Laser Treatment of 'Port Wine Stains' and other skin lesions - Also see *Policy 57 Removal of benign skin lesions*

#### **Surgery to the head and face**

- Surgery for prominent ears (pinnaplasty / otoplasty)
- Liposuction of neck and jowls (submental lipectomy)
- Face lift (rhytidectomy)
- Brow lift
- Nose reshaping (rhinoplasty/septorhinoplasty) Also see *Policy 23: Nasal surgery for nasal blockage and/or deformity (Septoplasty / Septorhinoplasty/ Rhinoplasty)*
- Non-urgent repair of lobe of external ear
- Surgery to correct a bulbous/ruddy nose (rhinophyma)
- Tooth whitening and dental veneers
- Botox for anti-aging appearance
- Laser eye surgery for the avoidance of wearing glasses

- Treatments for facial hirsutism
- For correction of ectropion and entropion, see *Policy 53 Ectropion and Entropion*
- For Ptosis and Dermatochalasis see *Policy 52 Eyelid Surgery for Ptosis and Dermatochalasis*

**Surgery to the Body (excluding breast surgery)**

- Buttock lift
  - Thigh lift
  - Upper arm lift (brachioplasty)
  - Abdominoplasty
  - Liposuction of subcutaneous tissue
  - Vaginal tightening and vaginoplasty<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Refashioning of the vaginal labia<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Surgery for divarication/diastasis of the abdominal recti
  - Varicose veins -Also see *Policy 1 Interventional procedures for varicose veins*
- } Also see *HSIP Policy 56 Excision of skin following massive weight loss*

**Appliances and devices**

Appliances and devices for cosmetic purposes (high-grade silicon cosmesis and/or prosthesis) are not normally funded.

**Dental implants**

Contact NHS England area team or NHS England website for Primary Dental Services.

**Breast surgery**

See *Policy 15 Cosmetic Breast Surgery*. Previous NHS-funded breast surgery does not guarantee further NHS surgery.

**Individual funding requests**

Referring patients for treatments that can only be funded in exceptional circumstances may raise false expectations. If clinicians consider that their patient’s case for a cosmetic intervention provides grounds for funding as an exception to policy, then an application for individual funding should be submitted.

Clinicians and patients making individual funding requests should be aware that aesthetic surgery procedures where weight is a relevant factor will normally only be considered in patients with a BMI in the range 18.5-27.

Local policies relating to smoking cessation and surgical procedures will apply.

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason for change</b>
Version 1	Agreed July 2022 (Unpublished). (Ratified by the Board – January 2023).	Amalgamation of all policies relating to cosmetic treatments.
Version 1.1	Agreed February 2023	Additional transfer of policy statement relating to appliances and devices to this policy.

<sup>[1]</sup> Please note: Clinicians must be assured that there is a clear clinical rationale for any potential intervention as all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons are defined as Female Genital Mutilation and as such are against the law. (The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003). Clinicians must be alert to the possibility that some patients who seek revision surgery may do so as a result of previous interventions which are classed as unlawful under the Act.