

DRAFT Medical Coverage Policy | Interventions for Progressive Scoliosis



EFFECTIVE DATE: 01|01|2024

POLICY LAST REVIEWED: 12|20|2023

OVERVIEW

Vertebral body stapling and vertebral body tethering, both fusionless surgical procedures, have been evaluated to determine whether the procedures could be used as alternatives to traditional orthotic bracing. This review does not address patients who are not at high-risk of progression or conventional fusion surgery for scoliosis, such as patients with Cobb angles measuring 45° or more.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

Medicare Advantage Plans

Vertebral body stapling and vertebral body tethering for the treatment of scoliosis are not covered for Medicare Advantage Plans as the evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcomes.

Commercial Products

Vertebral body stapling and vertebral body tethering for the treatment of scoliosis are not medically necessary for Commercial Products as the evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcomes.

BACKGROUND

Scoliosis is an abnormal lateral and rotational curvature of the vertebral column. Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is the most common form of idiopathic scoliosis, defined by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force as “a lateral curvature of the spine with onset at ≥ 10 years of age, no underlying etiology, and risk for progression during puberty.” Progression of the curvature during periods of rapid growth can result in deformity, accompanied by cardiopulmonary complications. Diagnosis is made clinically and radiographically. The curve is measured by the Cobb angle, which is the angle formed between intersecting lines drawn perpendicular to the top of the vertebrae of the curve and the bottom vertebrae of the curve. Patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis are also assessed for skeletal maturity, using the Risser sign, which describes the level of ossification of the iliac apophysis.

The Risser sign measures remaining spinal growth by progressive anterolateral to posteromedial ossification. Risser sign ranges from 0 (no ossification) to 5 (full bony fusion of the apophysis). Immature patients will have 0% to 25% ossification (Risser grade 0 or 1), while 100% ossification (Risser grade 5) indicates maturity with no spinal growth remaining. Children may progress from a Risser grade 1 to grade 5 over a brief (eg, 2-year), period.

Males and females are equally affected by scoliosis, but curve progression is up to 10 times more common in females than males. Patients who are overweight or obese have a greater risk of presenting with larger Cobb angles and more advanced skeletal maturity, possibly due to delayed detection. A retrospective review of 341 patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis who underwent surgery at a single tertiary pediatric hospital

between 2013 and 2018 found that the major curve magnitude at presentation was significantly higher in patients with public compared to private insurance (50.0° versus 45.1°; p=.0040 and in Black compared to White patients (51.8° versus 47.0°; p=.042). Additionally, the odds of having an initial major curve magnitude <40° within the range of nonoperative treatment were 67% lower among Black patients with public insurance compared to Black patients with private insurance (odds ratio [OR], 0.33; 95% CI, 0.13 to 0.83; p=.019).

Actigraphy refers to the assessment of activity patterns (body movement) using devices, typically placed on the wrist or ankle, which are interpreted by computer algorithms as periods of sleep (absence of activity) and wake (activity). Actigraphy devices are usually placed on the nondominant wrist with a wristband and are worn continuously for at least 24 hours. Activity is usually recorded for a period of 3 days to 2 weeks but can be collected continuously over extended periods with regular downloading of data onto a computer. The activity monitors may also be placed on the ankle to assess restless legs syndrome or on the trunk to record movement in infants.

For individuals who have juvenile or adolescent idiopathic scoliosis at high-risk of progression who receive vertebral body stapling, the evidence includes a comparative cohort study, a case-control study, and case series. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status, morbid events, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. There is a small body of published evidence on surgical interventions for preventing curve progression in juvenile and adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. Vertebral body stapling with memory shape staples may control some thoracic curves between 20° and 35°, but it is less effective than bracing for larger curves. The evidence is composed primarily from a center that developed the technique, along with a few case series from other institutions. Additional studies with larger sample sizes and longer follow-up are needed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of this procedure. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have juvenile or adolescent idiopathic scoliosis at high-risk of progression who receive vertebral body tethering, the evidence includes case series and a systematic review and meta-analysis of case series. Relevant outcomes are change in disease status, morbid events, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Vertebral body tethering has been evaluated for thoracic curves at high-risk of progression. Currently, there is very limited evidence on this technique, with published case series on The Tether and on off-label use of the Dynesys system. Available evidence for The Tether is limited to a small, single-center, uncontrolled, unpublished retrospective cohort study of 57 pediatric patients. A meta-analysis of vertebral body tethering studies with more than 36 months follow-up reported a 74% clinical success rate, a 52% complication rate, and a 16% unplanned reoperation rate. Most commonly reported complications were tether breakages, pulmonary complications, and overcorrections. Although reported Cobb angle corrections are promising, serious adverse events occurred, data is lacking on other important health outcomes, and there are important study design limitations including lack of a control group. Additional studies, with a larger number of total subjects and longer follow-up, are needed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of this surgical procedure. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups/contracts. Please refer to the Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for applicable not medically necessary/not covered benefits/coverage.

CODING

Medicare Advantage Plans and Commercial Products

The following code(s) are not covered for Medicare Advantage Plans and not medically necessary for Commercial Products:

- 22836** Anterior thoracic vertebral body tethering, including thoracoscopy, when performed; up to 7 vertebral segments (New code effective 1/01/2024)
- 22837** Anterior thoracic vertebral body tethering, including thoracoscopy, when performed; 8 or more vertebral segments (New code effective 1/01/2024)

- 22838** Revision (eg, augmentation, division of tether), replacement, or removal of thoracic vertebral body tethering, including thoracoscopy, when performed (New code effective 1/01/2024)
- 0790T** Revision (eg, augmentation, division of tether), replacement, or removal of thoracolumbar or lumbar vertebral body tethering, including thoracoscopy, when performed (New code effective 1/01/2024)

RELATED POLICIES

None

PUBLISHED

Provider Update, January 2024

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