

Medical Coverage Policy | Digital Health Therapies for Substance Use Disorders



EFFECTIVE DATE: 01|06|2021

POLICY LAST UPDATED: 08|02|2023

OVERVIEW

The World Health Organization defines substance use disorder as “the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances”, which include alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, stimulants, benzodiazepines and opiates. Treatments for drug addiction include behavioral counseling and skills training, which can be given as part of a cognitive-behavioral approach. The first prescription mobile app, developed to supplement or replace individual or group therapy, delivers a cognitive-behavioral approach developed specifically for substance use disorder in a series of interactive lessons.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

Medicare Advantage Plans

Prescription digital therapeutics, ie. reSET[®], for individuals with substance use disorder is not covered as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Commercial Products

Prescription digital therapeutics, ie. reSET[®], for individuals with substance use disorder is considered not medically necessary as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

COVERAGE

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

BACKGROUND

Substance Use Disorder

The World Health Organization defines substance use disorder as “the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs”, which include alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, stimulants, benzodiazepines and opiates. The American Psychiatric Association, in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, details 11 problematic patterns of use that lead to clinically significant impairment or distress. Mild substance use disorder (SUD) is defined as meeting 2 to 3 criteria, moderate as 4 to 5 criteria, and severe as 6 or more criteria.

1. Often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended.
2. A persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control use.
3. A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain, use, or recover from the substance’s effects.
4. Craving or a strong desire or urge to use the substance.
5. Recurrent use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home.

6. Continued use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by its effects.
7. Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of use.
8. Recurrent use in situations in which it is physically hazardous.
9. Continued use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.
10. Tolerance.
11. Withdrawal.

Treatment

Treatments for substance use disorder include behavioral counseling, skills training, medication, treatment for withdrawal symptoms, treatment for co-occurring mental health issues, and long-term follow-up to prevent relapse. For patients with primary opioid use disorder (OUD), medication assisted treatment is the most common approach. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved drugs for opioid use treatment include a full opioid agonist (methadone), a partial opioid agonist (buprenorphine), and an opioid antagonist (naltrexone). These are used to suppress withdrawal symptoms and reduce cravings and may be used in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies.

One common psychosocial intervention is cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). CBT is an established therapy based on social learning theory that addresses a patient's thinking and behavior. CBT has proven positive effects for the treatment of SUD. There are 2 main goals of CBT: first, recognize thoughts and behaviors that are associated with substance use disorder, and second, expand the repertoire of effective coping responses. Specific goals for SUD and OUD include a better understanding of risk factors for use, more accurate attributions of cause and effect, increased belief in the ability to address problems, and coping skills. Specific skills may include motivation, drink/drug refusal skills, communication, coping with anger and depression, dealing with interpersonal problems, and managing stress.

The community reinforcement approach (CRA) is a form of CBT that has a goal of making abstinence more rewarding than continued use. CRA increases non-drug reinforcement by teaching skills and encouraging behaviors that help improve employment status, family/social relations and recreational activities. CRA was originally developed for alcohol dependence and cocaine use and has been shown to be more effective than usual care in reducing the number of substance use days.

Contingency management may also be a component of addiction treatment. Contingency management, also known as motivational incentives, provides immediate positive reinforcement to encourage abstinence and attendance. Positive reinforcement may range from a verbal/text acknowledgement of completion of a task to monetary payment for drug-negative urine specimens. Contingency management is based on the principles of operant conditioning as formulated by B.F. Skinner, which posits that rewarding a behavior will increase the frequency of that behavior. Contingency management is typically used to augment a psychosocial treatment such as CRA.

The combination of CRA plus contingency management was shown in a 2018 network meta-analysis of 50 RCTs to be the most efficacious and accepted intervention among 12 structured psychosocial interventions, including contingency management alone, in individuals with cocaine or amphetamine addiction. Positive reinforcement with voucher draws (e.g., from a fishbowl) of variable worth that range from a congratulatory message to an occasional high dollar value are as effective as constant monetary vouchers. Studies conducted by the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network have shown that intermittent reinforcement with incentives totaling \$250 to \$300 over 8 to 12 weeks both increases retention in a treatment program and reduces stimulant drug use during treatment.

Software as a Medical Device

The International Medical Device Regulators Forum, a consortium of medical device regulators from around the world, which is led by the FDA, distinguishes between 1) software in a medical device and 2) software as a medical device (SaMD). The Forum defines SaMD as "software that is intended to be used for one or more medical purposes that perform those purposes without being part of a hardware medical device".

FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health is taking a risk-based approach to regulating SaMD. Medical software that "supports administrative functions, encourages a healthy lifestyle, serves as electronic patient records, assists in displaying or storing data, or provides limited clinical decision support, is no longer considered to be and regulated as a medical device".

Regulatory review will focus on mobile medical apps that present a higher risk to patients.

- Notably, FDA will not enforce compliance for lower risk mobile apps such as those that address general wellness.
- FDA will also not address technologies that receive, transmit, store, or display data from medical devices.

The agency has launched a software precertification pilot program for SaMD that entered its test phase in 2019. Key features of the regulatory model include the approval of manufacturers prior to evaluation of a product, which is based on a standardized "Excellence Appraisal" of an organization, and its commitment to monitor product performance after introduction to the U.S. market. Criteria include excelling in software design, development, and validation. Companies that obtain pre-certification participate in a streamlined pre-market review of the SaMD. Pre-certified organizations might also be able to market lower-risk devices without additional review. In 2017, FDA selected 9 companies to participate in the pilot program, including Pear Therapeutics.

Regulatory Status

In 2017, reSET® (Pear Therapeutics), received de novo marketing clearance from the FDA to provide CBT as an adjunct to contingency management, for patients with substance use disorder who are enrolled in outpatient treatment under the supervision of a clinician (DEN160018). This is the first prescription digital therapeutic to be approved by the FDA. FDA product code: PWE

In 2018, reSET-O® (Pear Therapeutics) was cleared for marketing by the FDA through the 510(k) pathway as a prescription-only digital therapeutic to "increase retention of patients with opioid use disorder (OUD) in outpatient treatment by providing cognitive behavioral therapy, as an adjunct to outpatient treatment that includes transmucosal buprenorphine and contingency management" (K173681). FDA determined that this device was substantially equivalent to existing devices. The predicate device was reSET®.

Vorvida® and Modia® (Orexo) provide support for individuals with problematic drinking and OUD. These digital technologies have not received marketing clearance by U.S. Food and Drug Administration and are not reviewed here.

For individuals with substance use disorder who receive a prescription digital therapeutic, the evidence includes 2 pivotal randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, change in disease status, quality of life, and medication use. Mobile digital technology is proposed to increase access to evidence based cognitive-behavioral treatments, particularly in rural areas or where there are other limitations to specialist care. Although it is theoretically appealing to replace in-person counseling with computer-based therapy, there are a number of limitations in the current evidence base that limit any conclusions regarding efficacy. Specifically, one of the trials assessed the combined intervention of computer-based learning and a reward for abstinence. Since reward for abstinence alone has been shown to increase

both abstinence and retention, the contribution of the web-based program to the overall treatment effect cannot be determined. The treatment effect on abstinence was not observed at follow-up, raising further questions about the relative effects of the rewards and the web program. The second trial, conducted in patients with primary opioid use disorder, did not meet a primary objective of longest days of abstinence. While both RCTs reported a positive effect on the intermediate outcome of retention, the relationship between retention and relevant health outcomes in these trials is uncertain. In addition, both trials were conducted with an earlier technology (a desktop in a clinic) and were unblinded, so there are issues of possible performance bias and questions about generalizability of these results. Given all these limitations, further study in well-designed trials is needed to determine the effects of prescription digital therapeutics on relevant outcomes in patients with substance use disorder and opioid use disorder. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

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:

98978 Remote therapeutic monitoring (eg, therapy adherence, therapy response); device(s) supply with scheduled (eg, daily) recording(s) and/or programmed alert(s) transmission to monitor cognitive behavioral therapy, each 30 days (New code 1/01/2023)

This code can be used for reSET[®] and/or reSET-O:

A9291 Prescription digital behavioral therapy, fda cleared, per course of treatment

RELATED POLICIES

Digital Health Technologies - Diagnostic Applications

Digital Health Technologies - Therapeutic Applications

Digital Health Therapies for Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder

PUBLISHED

Provider Update, October 2023

Provider Update, June 2022

Provider Update, March 2021

REFERENCES:

1. McHugh RK, Hearon BA, Otto MW. Cognitive behavioral therapy for substance use disorders. *Psychiatr Clin North Am.* Sep 2010; 33(3): 511-25. PMID 20599130
2. De Crescenzo F, Ciabattini M, D'Alò GL, et al. Comparative efficacy and acceptability of psychosocial interventions for individuals with cocaine and amphetamine addiction: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. *PLoS Med.* Dec 2018; 15(12): e1002715. PMID 30586362
3. Stitzer ML, Petry NM, Peirce J. Motivational incentives research in the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network. *J Subst Abuse Treat.* Jun 2010; 38 Suppl 1(Suppl 1): S61-9. PMID 20307797
4. International Medical Device Regulators Forum. Software as a Medical Device (SaMD): Key Definitions. 2013. <http://www.imdrf.org/docs/imdrf/final/technical/imdrf-tech-131209-samd-key-definitions-140901.pdf>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
5. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Digital health innovation action plan. <https://www.fda.gov/media/106331/download>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
6. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Evidence standards framework for digital health technologies. 2021. [nice.org.uk/corporate/ecdf/chapter/section-a-evidence-for-effectiveness-standards](https://www.nice.org.uk/corporate/ecdf/chapter/section-a-evidence-for-effectiveness-standards). Accessed May 30, 2023.

7. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Enforcement policy for digital health devices for treating psychiatric disorders during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency. Guidance for industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff. April 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/media/136939/download>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
8. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Data and Dissemination. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
9. Kiluk BD, Nich C, Buck MB, et al. Randomized Clinical Trial of Computerized and Clinician-Delivered CBT in Comparison With Standard Outpatient Treatment for Substance Use Disorders: Primary Within-Treatment and Follow-Up Outcomes. *Am J Psychiatry*. Sep 01 2018; 175(9): 853-863. PMID 29792052
10. Bickel WK, Marsch LA, Buchhalter AR, et al. Computerized behavior therapy for opioid-dependent outpatients: a randomized controlled trial. *Exp Clin Psychopharmacol*. Apr 2008; 16(2): 132-43. PMID 18489017
11. Dennis BB, Sanger N, Bawor M, et al. A call for consensus in defining efficacy in clinical trials for opioid addiction: combined results from a systematic review and qualitative study in patients receiving pharmacological assisted therapy for opioid use disorder. *Trials*. Jan 06 2020; 21(1): 30. PMID 31907000
12. Denis CM, Cacciola JS, Alterman AI. Addiction Severity Index (ASI) summary scores: comparison of the Recent Status Scores of the ASI-6 and the Composite Scores of the ASI-5. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. 2013; 45(5): 444-50. PMID 23886822
13. Marsden J, Gossop M, Stewart D, et al. The Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP): a brief instrument for assessing treatment outcome. *Addiction*. Dec 1998; 93(12): 1857-67. PMID 9926574
14. Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies (DATOS) Treatment retention findings. 2008 <http://www.datos.org/adults/adults-retention.html>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
15. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Principles of drug addiction treatment: A research-based guide. 2018. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-addiction-treatment/evidence-based-approaches-to-drug-addiction-treatment/behavioral-therapies>.
16. Campbell AN, Nunes EV, Matthews AG, et al. Internet-delivered treatment for substance abuse: a multisite randomized controlled trial. *Am J Psychiatry*. Jun 2014; 171(6): 683-90. PMID 24700332
17. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. De Novo Classification Request for reSET. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/reviews/DEN160018.pdf. May 16, 2016. Accessed May 30, 2023.
18. Marino LA, Campbell ANC, Pavlicova M, et al. Social functioning outcomes among individuals with substance use disorders receiving internet-delivered community reinforcement approach. *Subst Use Misuse*. 2019; 54(7): 1067-1074. PMID 30849925
19. Maricich YA, Nunes EV, Campbell ANC, et al. Safety and efficacy of a digital therapeutic for substance use disorder: Secondary analysis of data from a NIDA clinical trials network study. *Subst Abuse*. 2022; 43(1): 937-942. PMID 35420979
20. Luderer HF, Campbell ANC, Nunes EV, et al. Engagement patterns with a digital therapeutic for substance use disorders: Correlations with abstinence outcomes. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. Jan 2022; 132: 108585. PMID 34366201
21. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide (Third Edition). 2018. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-addiction-treatment-research-based-guide-third-edition/principles-effective-treatment>. Accessed May 30, 2023.
22. Velez FF, Ruetsch C, Maricich Y. Evidence of long-term real-world reduction in healthcare resource utilization following treatment of opioid use disorder with reSET-O, a novel prescription digital therapeutic. *Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res*. Aug 2021; 21(4): 519-520. PMID 34148473
23. Velez FF, Malone DC. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of a Prescription Digital Therapeutic for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder. *J Mark Access Health Policy*. 2021; 9(1): 1966187. PMID 34434535
24. Velez FF, Colman S, Kauffman L, et al. Comparison of Healthcare Resource Utilization Between Patients Who Engaged or Did Not Engage With a Prescription Digital Therapeutic for Opioid Use Disorder. *Clinicoecon Outcomes Res*. 2021; 13:909-916. PMID 34754205
25. Velez FF, Huang D, Mody L, et al. Five-year budget impact of a prescription digital therapeutic for patients with opioid use disorder. *Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res*. Jun 2022; 22(4): 599-607. PMID 34894988

26. Velez FF, Colman S, Kauffman L, et al. Real-world changes in US health system hospital-based services following treatment with a prescription digital therapeutic for opioid use disorder. *Hosp Pract (1995)*. Dec 2021; 49(5): 341-347. PMID 34275401
27. Christensen DR, Landes RD, Jackson L, et al. Adding an Internet-delivered treatment to an efficacious treatment package for opioid dependence. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. Dec 2014; 82(6): 964-72. PMID 25090043
28. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 510K Summary. 2019. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf17/K173681.pdf Accessed May 30, 2023.
29. Maricich YA, Xiong X, Gerwien R, et al. Real-world evidence for a prescription digital therapeutic to treat opioid use disorder. *Curr Med Res Opin*. Feb 2021; 37(2): 175-183. PMID 33140981
30. Maricich YA, Gerwien R, Kuo A, et al. Real-world use and clinical outcomes after 24 weeks of treatment with a prescription digital therapeutic for opioid use disorder. *Hosp Pract (1995)*. Dec 2021; 49(5): 348-355. PMID 34461801
31. The ASAM National Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder: 2020 Focused Update. *J Addict Med*. 2020; 14(2S Suppl 1): 1-91. PMID 32511106

CLICK THE ENVELOPE ICON BELOW TO SUBMIT COMMENTS

This medical policy is made available to you for informational purposes only. It is not a guarantee of payment or a substitute for your medical judgment in the treatment of your patients. Benefits and eligibility are determined by the member's subscriber agreement or member certificate and/or the employer agreement, and those documents will supersede the provisions of this medical policy. For information on member-specific benefits, call the provider call center. If you provide services to a member which are determined to not be medically necessary (or in some cases medically necessary services which are non-covered benefits), you may not charge the member for the services unless you have informed the member and they have agreed in writing in advance to continue with the treatment at their own expense. Please refer to your participation agreement(s) for the applicable provisions. This policy is current at the time of publication; however, medical practices, technology, and knowledge are constantly changing. BCBSRI reserves the right to review and revise this policy for any reason and at any time, with or without notice. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Rhode Island is an independent licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.

