

Medical Coverage Policy | Minimally Invasive
Intradiscal and Annular Procedures for Back Pain



EFFECTIVE DATE: 10|01|2004
POLICY LAST UPDATED: 11|06|2018

OVERVIEW

This policy addresses a variety of minimally invasive techniques that have been investigated over the years as treatment of low back pain related to disc disease. Techniques can be broadly divided into techniques that are designed to remove or ablate disc material, and thus decompress the disc, and those designed to alter the biomechanics of the disc annulus.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable

POLICY STATEMENT

BlueCHiP for Medicare

Percutaneous annuloplasty (e.g., intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty, intradiscal radiofrequency annuloplasty, or intradiscal biacuplasty), Laser discectomy and radiofrequency coblation (disc nucleoplasty) automated percutaneous discectomy and percutaneous endoscopic discectomy are not covered as the evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Commercial Products

Percutaneous annuloplasty (e.g., intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty, intradiscal radiofrequency annuloplasty, or intradiscal biacuplasty), Laser discectomy and radiofrequency coblation (disc nucleoplasty) automated percutaneous discectomy and percutaneous endoscopic discectomy are 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

Percutaneous thermal intradiscal procedures (TIPs) involve the insertion of a catheter(s)/probe(s) in the spinal disc under fluoroscopic guidance for the purpose of producing or applying heat and/or disruption within the disc to relieve low back pain.

The scope of this national coverage determination on TIPs includes percutaneous intradiscal techniques that employ the use of a radiofrequency energy source or electrothermal energy to apply or create heat and/or disruption within the disc for coagulation and/or decompression of disc material to treat symptomatic patients with annular disruption of a contained herniated disc, to seal annular tears or fissures, or destroy nociceptors for the purpose of relieving pain. This includes techniques that use single or multiple probe(s)/catheter(s), which utilize a resistance coil or other delivery system technology, are flexible or rigid, and are placed within the nucleus, the nuclear-annular junction, or the annulus.

Although not intended to be an all-inclusive list, TIPs are commonly identified as intradiscal electrothermal therapy (IDET), intradiscal thermal annuloplasty (IDTA), percutaneous intradiscal radiofrequency thermocoagulation (PIRFI), radiofrequency annuloplasty (RA), intradiscal biacuplasty (IDB), percutaneous (or plasma) disc decompression (PDD) or coblation, or targeted disc decompression (TDD). At times, TIPs are identified or labeled based on the name of the catheter/probe that is used (e.g., SpineCath, discTRODE, SpineWand, Accutherm, or TransDiscal electrodes). Each technique or device has its own protocol for application of the therapy.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has determined that TIPs are not reasonable and necessary for the treatment of low back pain. Therefore, TIPs, which include procedures that employ the use of a radiofrequency energy source or electrothermal energy to apply or create heat and/or disruption within the disc for the treatment of low back pain, are noncovered. Therefore, these services are not covered for BlueCHIP for Medicare.

Percutaneous Intradiscal Electrothermal Annuloplasty, Radiofrequency Annuloplasty, and Biacuplasty

For individuals who have discogenic back pain who receive intradiscal thermal annuloplasty, radiofrequency annuloplasty, or biacuplasty, the evidence includes a small number of randomized controlled trials. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Two RCTs on intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty have reported conflicting results, with one reporting benefit for intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty and the other reporting no benefit. There is a lack of evidence to support a role for radiofrequency annuloplasty with either a single or a double (biacuplasty) probe. One sham-controlled randomized controlled trials assessing biacuplasty has suggested that this procedure may provide modest benefit to highly select patients; confirmation of these results in a broader population is needed. Further study in a sham-controlled trial with a representative population of patients is needed. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes. Therefore, this service is not medically necessary for Commercial products.

Decompression of the Intervertebral Disc Using Laser Energy (Laser Discectomy) or Radiofrequency Coblation (Nucleoplasty)

The available evidence is insufficient to permit conclusions concerning the effect of these procedures on health outcomes due to multiple confounding factors that may bias results. High-quality randomized trials with adequate follow-up (at least 1 year), which control for selection bias, the placebo effect, and variability in the natural history of low back pain, are needed. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effect of the technology on health outcomes. Therefore, these services are considered not medically necessary for Commercial products.

Automated Percutaneous and Percutaneous Endoscopic Discectomy

For individuals who have herniated intervertebral disc(s) who receive percutaneous endoscopic discectomy, the evidence includes a number of RCTs and systematic reviews of RCTs. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Many of the RCTs were conducted at a single center in Europe. Some trials have reported outcomes at least as good as traditional approaches with an open incision, while 1 RCT from a different center in Europe reported a trend toward increased complications and reherniations using an endoscopic approach. There are few reports from the United States. Results from a number of moderately large ongoing RCTs are anticipated in the next 2 to 3 years. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes. Therefore, this service is considered not medically necessary for Commercial products.

CODING

The following codes are not covered for BlueCHiP for Medicare when identified as Percutaneous thermal intradiscal procedures (TIPs) and not medically necessary for Commercial products:

- 22526** Percutaneous intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty, unilateral or bilateral including fluoroscopic guidance; single level
- 22527** Percutaneous intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty, unilateral or bilateral including fluoroscopic guidance; one or more additional levels List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
- S2348** Decompression procedure, percutaneous, of nucleus pulposus of intervertebral disc, using radiofrequency energy, single or multiple levels, lumbar
- 62287** Decompression procedure, percutaneous, of nucleus pulposus of intervertebral disc, any method utilizing needle based technique to remove disc material under fluoroscopic imaging or other form of indirect visualization, with discography and/or epidural injection(s) at the treated level(s), when performed, single or multiple levels, lumbar
- 62380** Endoscopic decompression of spinal cord, nerve root(s), including laminotomy, partial facetectomy, foraminotomy, discectomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, 1 interspace, lumbar

RELATED POLICIES:

None

PUBLISHED:

Provider Update, January 2019
Provider Update, September 2017
Provider Update, January 2017
Provider Update, April 2015
Provider Update, January 2014
Provider Update, September 2012

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