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OVERVIEW

Spinal cord stimulation delivers low-voltage electrical stimulation to the dorsal columns of the spinal cord to block the sensation of pain; this is achieved through a surgically implanted spinal cord stimulation device, which comes equipped with a radiofrequency receiver. The neurostimulator device is also issued with a standard power source (battery) that can be implanted or worn externally. Traditional (standard) spinal cord stimulation devices use electrical stimulation with a frequency of 100 to 1000 Hz. High-frequency spinal cord stimulation uses a higher frequency (10,000 Hz). High-frequency stimulation is proposed to be associated with fewer paresthesias, which are a recognized effect of spinal cord stimulation. "Burst" neurostimulation is an alternate programming of a standard spinal cord stimulation device. A clinician programmer application is used to configure a standard spinal cord stimulation device to provide stimulation in "bursts" rather than at a constant ("tonic") rate, and is thought to relieve pain with fewer paresthesias.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

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Spinal cord stimulation with standard, high-frequency or "Burst" neurostimulation may be considered medically necessary for the treatment of severe and chronic pain of the trunk or limbs that is refractory to all other pain therapies when all of the following criteria are met:

- Patient selection focuses on determining whether the patient is refractory to other types of treatment; and,
- Other treatment modalities (pharmacologic, surgical, psychological, physical, if applicable) have failed or are judged to be unsuitable or contraindicated; and,
- Pain is neuropathic in nature (ie, resulting from actual damage to the peripheral nerves). Common indications include, but are not limited to, failed back surgery syndrome, complex regional pain syndrome (ie, reflex sympathetic dystrophy), arachnoiditis, radiculopathies, phantom limb/stump pain, peripheral neuropathy, and painful diabetic neuropathy. Spinal cord stimulation is generally not effective in treating nociceptive pain (resulting from irritation, not damage to the nerves) and central deafferentation pain (related to central nervous system damage from a stroke or spinal cord injury).
- No serious untreated drug habituation exists; and,
- All the facilities, equipment, and professional and support personnel required for the proper diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of the patient are available; and,
- For permanent implantation only: Demonstration of at least 50% pain relief with a temporarily implanted electrode precedes permanent implantation.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

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Prior authorization is recommended for Commercial Products and is obtained via the online tool for participating providers. See the Related Policies section.

POLICY STATEMENT

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Spinal cord stimulation with standard, high-frequency or "Burst" neurostimulation may be considered medically necessary when the criteria above are met.

Spinal cord stimulation is considered investigational in all other situations including, but not limited to, treatment of critical limb ischemia to forestall amputation and treatment of refractory angina pectoris, heart failure, and cancer-related pain.

COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups/contracts. Please refer to the appropriate section of the Benefit Booklet, Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for services not medically necessary.

BACKGROUND

Chronic Pain

Spinal cord stimulation has been used in a wide variety of chronic refractory pain conditions, including pain associated with cancer, failed back pain syndromes, arachnoiditis, and complex regional pain syndrome (CPRS; ie, chronic reflex sympathetic dystrophy), arachnoiditis, radiculopathies, phantom limb/stump pain, peripheral neuropathy, and painful diabetic neuropathy. There has also been interest in spinal cord stimulation as a treatment of critical limb ischemia, primarily in patients who are poor candidates for revascularization and in patients with refractory chest pain.

Spinal Cord Stimulation

Spinal cord stimulation (also called dorsal column stimulation) involves the use of low-level epidural electrical stimulation of the spinal cord dorsal columns. The neurophysiology of pain relief after spinal cord stimulation is uncertain, but may be related to either activation of an inhibitory system or blockage of facilitative circuits. Spinal cord stimulation devices consist of several components: (1) the lead that delivers the electrical stimulation to the spinal cord; (2) an extension wire that conducts the electrical stimulation from the power source to the lead; and (3) a power source that generates the electricity. The lead may incorporate from 4 to 8 electrodes, with 8 electrodes more commonly used for complex pain patterns. There are 2 basic types of power source: 1 type, the power source (battery), can be surgically implanted or worn externally with an antenna over the receiver; the other, a radiofrequency receiver, is implanted. Totally implantable systems are most commonly used.

The patient's pain distribution pattern dictates at what level of the spinal cord the stimulation lead is placed. The pain pattern may influence the type of device used. For example, a lead with 8 electrodes may be selected for those with complex pain patterns or bilateral pain. Implantation of the spinal cord stimulator is typically a 2-step process. Initially, the electrode is temporarily implanted in the epidural space, allowing a trial period of stimulation. Once treatment effectiveness is confirmed (defined as at least 50% reduction in pain), the electrodes and radio-receiver/transducer are permanently implanted. Successful spinal cord stimulation may require extensive programming of the neurostimulators to identify the optimal electrode combinations and stimulation channels.

Traditional spinal cord stimulation devices use electrical stimulation with a frequency of 100 to 1000 Hz. In 2015, a spinal cord stimulation device, using a higher frequency (10,000 Hz) than predicate devices, was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the premarket approval process. High-frequency stimulation is proposed to be associated with fewer paresthesias, which are a recognized effect of spinal cord stimulation. In 2016, the FDA approved a clinician programmer application that allows a spinal cord stimulation device to provide stimulation in bursts rather than at a constant rate. Burst stimulation is proposed to relieve pain with fewer paresthesias. The burst stimulation device works in conjunction with standard spinal cord stimulation devices. With the newly approved app, stimulation is provided in five,500-Hz burst spikes at a rate of 40 Hz, with a pulse width of 1 ms.

The incidence of adverse events related to spinal cord stimulation has been reported to occur in 30% to 40% of cases. Adverse events can either be hardware-related or biological. Hardware-related complications include lead migration or failure or fracture. Biological complications include infection and pain. More severe biological complications are rare, including dural puncture headache (estimated incidence, up to 0.3%) and neurological damage (estimated incidence, 0.25%).

In September 2020, the FDA released a letter to healthcare providers reminding them to conduct a trial stimulation period before implanting a spinal cord stimulator as the agency continues to receive reports of serious adverse effects associated with these devices. Between July 27, 2016 and July 27, 2020, the FDA received 107,728 medical device reports related to spinal cord stimulators intended for pain including 497 associated with patient death, 77,937 with patient injury, and 29,924 with device malfunction. The most frequently reported patient problem codes were inadequate pain relief (28.1%), pain (15.2%), unexpected therapeutic effects (10.9%), infection (7.5%), and discomfort (5.9%). Additionally, the most frequently reported device problem codes were charging problems (11.2%), impedance (10.6%), migration (7.2%), battery problem (6.4%), and premature discharge of battery (4.2%). The FDA made the following recommendations for clinicians to consider:

- Conduct a trial stimulation as described in the device labeling to identify and confirm satisfactory pain relief before permanent implantation.
- Permanent spinal cord stimulation should only be implanted in patients who have undergone and passed a stimulation trial.
- Providers typically perform a stimulation trial on a patient for 3 to 7 days, and success is usually defined by a 50% reduction in pain symptoms. Inform patients about the risks of serious side effects and what to expect during the trial stimulation.
- Before implantation of any spinal cord stimulation, discuss the benefits and risks of the different types of implants and other treatment options, including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) compatibility of the devices.
- Before implantation, provide patients with the manufacturer's patient labeling and any other education materials for the device that will be implanted.
- Develop an individualized programming, treatment, and follow-up plan for spinal cord stimulation therapy delivery with each patient.
- Provide each patient with the name of the device manufacturer, model, and the unique device identifier of the implant received.

Regulatory Status

A large number of neurostimulator devices have been approved by the FDA through the premarket approval process under FDA product code: LGW (stimulator, spinal-cord, totally implanted for pain relief), and GZB (Stimulator, Spinal-Cord, Implanted [Pain Relief]). In October 2016, the FDA approved BurstDR™ stimulation (St. Jude Medical), a clinician programmer application that provides intermittent "burst" stimulation for patients with certain St. Jude spinal cord stimulation devices.

The objective of this evidence review is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of spinal cord stimulation for treating patients with treatment-refractory chronic pain of the trunk or limbs, critical limb ischemia, refractory angina, heart failure, and cancer-related pain.

Treatment-Refractory Chronic Pain

For individuals who have treatment-refractory chronic pain of the trunk or limbs who receive standard spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes systematic reviews and randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. Available RCTs are heterogeneous regarding underlying diagnoses in select patient populations. However, the trials including patients with underlying neuropathic pain processes have shown a significant benefit with spinal cord stimulation. Systematic reviews have supported the use of spinal cord stimulation to treat refractory trunk or limb pain, and patients who have failed all other treatment modalities have few options. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have treatment-refractory chronic pain of the trunk or limbs who receive high-frequency spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes a systematic review and 4 RCTs. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. Two RCTs that enrolled participants not previously treated with spinal cord stimulation reported clinically and

statistically significant benefits associated with high-frequency spinal cord stimulation. Another RCT in patients who had chronic pain despite previous treatment with standard spinal cord stimulation found no benefit for those receiving high-frequency stimulation compared with sham-control; however, it is difficult to compare these findings with other trials of spinal cord stimulation due to the different patient populations, short treatment periods, and the crossover period effect. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Critical Limb Ischemia

For individuals who have critical limb ischemia who receive spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes systematic reviews of several small RCTs. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, morbid events, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. In pooled analyses, spinal cord stimulation was associated with a lower risk of amputation versus control, but results were not consistently statistically significant due to differences in methodologies. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Treatment-Refractory Angina Pectoris

For individuals who have treatment-refractory angina pectoris who receive spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes systematic reviews and RCTs. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, morbid events, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. Numerous small RCTs have evaluated spinal cord stimulation as a treatment for refractory angina. While some have reported benefits, most have not. In 2 recent RCTs, there was no significant benefit in the primary outcomes. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Heart Failure

For individuals who have heart failure who receive spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes RCTs. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, morbid events, hospitalizations, and treatment-related morbidity. An RCT (N=66) comparing spinal cord stimulation using active stimulation with sham-control in patients who had New York Heart Association functional class III heart failure and a left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% or less did not find significant differences between groups, but might have been underpowered to do so. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Cancer-Related Pain

For individuals who have cancer-related pain who receive spinal cord stimulation, the evidence includes case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. No RCTs evaluating spinal cord stimulation in this population were identified. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

CODING

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The following CPT code(s) are covered when criteria above are met:

- 63650** Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrode array, epidural
- 63655** Laminectomy for implantation of neurostimulator electrodes, plate/paddle, epidural
- 63663** Revision including replacement, when performed, of spinal neurostimulator electrode percutaneous array(s), including fluoroscopy, when performed
- 63664** Revision including replacement, when performed, of spinal neurostimulator electrode plate/paddle(s) placed via laminotomy or laminectomy, including fluoroscopy, when performed
- 63685** Insertion or replacement of spinal neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, direct or inductive coupling

RELATED POLICIES

Prior Authorization for Procedures
Removal of Implantable Devices

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD).

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