

Medical Coverage Policy | Surgical Deactivation of Migraine Headache Trigger Sites



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OVERVIEW

Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is a proposed treatment of migraine headaches. The procedure involves identifying a patient's predominant migraine trigger site and transecting the branches of the trigeminal nerve supplying that area of head and neck. The treatment is based on the theory that migraine headaches arise due to inflammation of trigeminal nerve branches in the head and neck caused by irritation of the surrounding structures. The technique could potentially be used to treat other types of headache.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Not applicable.

POLICY STATEMENT

BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial

Surgical deactivation of migraine headache trigger sites is considered **not medically necessary** due to lack of studies demonstrating clinical efficacy.

MEDICAL CRITERIA

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND

Migraine is a common headache disorder with a prevalence in the United States of approximately 18% in women and 6% in men. According to the International Headache Society, migraine headache is a recurrent disorder with attacks lasting 4-72 hours. Typical features of migraine headaches include unilateral location, pulsating quality, moderate or severe intensity and associated symptoms such as nausea, photophobia, and/or phonophobia.

A variety of medications are used to treat acute migraine episodes. These include medications that are taken at the outset of an attack to abort the attack (triptans, ergotamines), and medications to treat the pain and other symptoms of migraines once they are established (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), narcotic analgesics, antiemetics). Prophylactic medication therapy may be appropriate for individuals with migraines that occur more than 2 days per week. In addition to medication, behavioral treatments such as relaxation and cognitive therapy are used in the management of migraine headache. Moreover, botulinum toxin A injections are a Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved treatment for chronic migraine (migraines occurring on at least 15 days per month for at least 3 months).

Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is another proposed treatment of migraine headaches. The procedure was developed by plastic surgeon Dr. Bahman Guyuron, following observations that some patients who had cosmetic forehead lifts often reported improvement or elimination of migraine symptoms post-surgery.¹ The procedure is based on the theory that migraine headaches arise due to inflammation of the trigeminal nerve branches in the head and neck caused by irritation of the surrounding musculature, bony foramen, and perhaps fascia bands. Accordingly, surgical treatment of migraines involves removing the relevant nerve sections, muscles, fascia and/or vessels. The treatment is also based on the theory that there are specific migraine trigger sites and that these can be located in individual patients. In studies conducted by Dr. Guyuron's research group, clinical evaluation and diagnostic injections of botulinum toxin have been used to

locate trigger sites. The specific surgical procedure varies according to the individual's migraine trigger site. The surgical procedures are performed under general anesthesia in an ambulatory care setting and take an average of 1 hour.

Surgical procedures have been developed at 4 trigger sites; frontal, temporal, rhinogenic, and occipital. Frontal headaches are believed to be activated by irritation of the supratrochlear and suborbital nerves by glabellar muscles or vessels. The surgical procedure involves removal of the glabellar muscles encasing these nerves. Fat from the upper eyelid is used to fill the defect in the muscles and shield the nerve. Temporal headaches may be activated by inflammation of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve by the temporalis muscles or vessels adjacent to the nerve. To treat migraines located at this trigger site, a segment (approximately 2.5 cm) of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve is removed endoscopically. Paranasal headaches may involve intranasal abnormalities, e.g., deviated septum, which may irritate the end branches of the trigeminal nerve. Surgical treatment includes septoplasty and turbinectomy. Finally, occipital headaches may be triggered by irritation of the occipital nerve by the semispinalis capitis muscle or the occipital artery. Surgery consists of removal of a segment of the semispinalis capitis muscle medial to the greater occipital nerve approximately 1 cm wide and 2.5 cm long, followed by insertion of a subcutaneous flap between the nerve and the muscle to avoid nerve impingement.

Current research evidence is suggestive of a benefit from surgical deactivation, but is not sufficient to form definite conclusions. There is a need for additional sham-controlled (also called placebo controlled) studies by other research groups to confirm the results of the single published trial using sham surgery. In addition, there is a need for further refinement of patient selection criteria and evaluation of any altered selection process e.g., without the use of diagnostic Botox injections in controlled studies. Thus, surgical deactivation of trigger sites to treat migraine headache is considered **not medically necessary**.

COVERAGE

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

CODING

BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial

There is no specific CPT or HCPCS for surgical deactivation of migraine headache trigger sites, therefore providers should report this service with an unlisted procedure code.

When surgical deactivation of migraine headache trigger sites is reported with one of the following CPT codes it will be considered **not medically necessary** with a diagnosis of migraine (see ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes below for migraine):

30130, 30140, 30520, 64716, 67900

ICD-9



Migraine ICD 9
Codes.pdf

ICD-10



Migraine ICD 10
Codes.pdf

RELATED POLICIES

Botulinum toxin injection
Occipital nerve stimulation

PUBLISHED

Provider Update Jun 2014
Provider Update Aug 2013
Provider Update Dec 2012

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