

Policy: MP292

Section: Medical Benefit Policy

Subject: Sympathetic Nerve Block

I. Policy: Sympathetic Nerve Block

II. Purpose/Objective:

To provide a policy of coverage regarding Sympathetic Nerve Block

III. Responsibility:

- A. Medical Directors
- B. Medical Management

IV. Required Definitions

1. Attachment – a supporting document that is developed and maintained by the policy writer or department requiring/authoring the policy.
2. Exhibit – a supporting document developed and maintained in a department other than the department requiring/authoring the policy.
3. Devised – the date the policy was implemented.
4. Revised – the date of every revision to the policy, including typographical and grammatical changes.
5. Reviewed – the date documenting the annual review if the policy has no revisions necessary.

V. Additional Definitions

Medical Necessity or Medically Necessary means Covered Services rendered by a Health Care Provider that the Plan determines are:

- a. appropriate for the symptoms and diagnosis or treatment of the Member's condition, illness, disease or injury;
- b. provided for the diagnosis, and the direct care and treatment of the Member's condition, illness disease or injury;
- c. in accordance with current standards of good medical treatment practiced by the general medical community.
- d. not primarily for the convenience of the Member, or the Member's Health Care Provider; and
- e. the most appropriate source or level of service that can safely be provided to the Member. When applied to hospitalization, this further means that the Member requires acute care as an inpatient due to the nature of the services rendered or the Member's condition, and the Member cannot receive safe or adequate care as an outpatient.

Medicaid Business Segment

Medical Necessity shall mean a service or benefit that is compensable under the Medical Assistance Program and if it meets any one of the following standards:

- (i) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, prevent the onset of an illness, condition or disability.

- (ii) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, reduce or ameliorate the physical, mental or development effects of an illness, condition, injury or disability.
- (iii) The service or benefit will assist the Member to achieve or maintain maximum functional capacity in performing daily activities, taking into account both the functional capacity of the Member and those functional capacities that are appropriate for members of the same age.

INDICATIONS: REQUIRES PRIOR AUTHORIZATION BY A PLAN MEDICAL DIRECTOR OR DESIGNEE

Sympathetic nerve Block may be considered medically necessary when **all of the following criteria are met:**

1. Organic etiology of pain based on history and physical exam, leading to a diagnosis of **any of the following:**
 - Complex regional pain syndrome Type I or II
 - Intra-abdominal cancer
 - Scleroderma
 - Inoperable vascular ischemic pain secondary to peripheral vascular disease
 - Herpes Zoster
 - Postherpetic neuralgia
 - Raynaud's Syndrome
 - Phantom Limb Pain
 - Radiation lumbosacral neuritis
 - Frost Bite

And

2. No evidence of infection or psychogenic origin of pain; **and**
3. Pain and disability moderate-to-severe degree as evidenced by Pain Disability Index; **and**
4. Documented failure or contraindication to physical therapy or chiropractic care*. There must be documentation of a minimum of 4 weeks of physical therapy or chiropractic care at least 2 times per week for the four weeks (minimum of 8 visits) within one year of the request for injections. The therapy **MUST** be associated with the body area that will be treated with the requested injections. A home exercise program is not an adequate substitute for formal physical therapy or chiropractic care. If the provider indicates the member cannot do physical therapy or chiropractic care due to pain, the provider must submit documentation from an evaluating physical therapist or chiropractor dated within 4 weeks of the request indicating the member cannot tolerate therapy services. Please note that one visit for injection to allow the member to attend therapy is not considered medically necessary. Please also note that completion of less than the minimum number of therapy or chiropractor visits due to non-compliance is not an acceptable alternative to this requirement in the absence of documentation the member was unable to tolerate therapy services; **and**

***Physical therapy /chiropractic requirement not applicable to Medicare business segment**

5. Documented failure or contraindication to pharmacologic therapy. There must be documentation of the use of at least two (2) classes of medications from the following list of medication classes must be submitted for review: NSAIDs, opiates, non-opioid analgesics, anti-epileptic medications used for treatment of chronic pain, antidepressant medications used for treatment of chronic pain, ASA or ASA derivatives, muscle relaxants, steroids, such as prednisone or Medrol or documented contraindication to each of these drug classes.

LIMITATIONS:

If the medical necessity for sympathetic nerve block is met, up to three (3) injections per intercostal nerve level may be approved initially. If there is greater than 50% reduction in symptoms or physical and functional status with the initial blocks, the provider may request an additional series of up to three blocks per intercostal nerve level not to exceed six (6) per calendar year.

For GHP Family: The Benefit Limit Exception (BLE) process will apply to requests for more than six (6) injections per calendar year.

EXCLUSIONS:

- The Plan does NOT provide coverage for the use of sphenopalatine ganglion block in the treatment of headache or non-headache facial pain because it is considered experimental, investigational or unproven. Although the catheters used to administer the anesthetic agent are FDA approved, there is insufficient evidence in the peer-

reviewed published medical literature to establish the effectiveness of this treatment on health outcomes when compared to established treatments or technologies (See MP318)

- Use of intravenous phentolamine (Regitine) test for diagnosis of CRPS is not covered
- Intravenous regional sympathetic block with guanethidine is not covered
- Intrapleural analgesia for treatment of reflex sympathetic dystrophy is not covered
- Bioelectric nerve block for treatment of CRPS is not covered

CODING ASSOCIATED WITH: Sympathetic Nerve Block

The following codes are included below for informational purposes and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion of a procedure or device code(s) does not constitute or imply coverage nor does it imply or guarantee provider reimbursement. Coverage is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable laws regarding coverage of specific services, Please note that per Medicare coverage rules, only specific CPT/HCPCS Codes may be covered for the Medicare Business Segment. Please consult the CMS website at www.cms.gov or the local Medicare Administrative Carrier (MAC) for more information on Medicare coverage and coding requirements

64505 Sphenopalatine ganglion block

64510 Injection, anesthetic agent; stellate ganglion (cervical sympathetic)

64520 Injection, anesthetic agent; lumbar or thoracic (paravertebral sympathetic)

64530 Injection, anesthetic agent; celiac plexus, with or without radiological monitoring

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) © American Medical Association: Chicago, IL

LINE OF BUSINESS:

Eligibility and contract specific benefits, limitations and/or exclusions will apply. Coverage statements found in the line of business specific benefit document will supersede this policy. For Medicare, applicable LCD's and NCD's will supercede this policy. For PA Medicaid Business segment, this policy applies as written.

REFERENCES:

Hayes. Medical Technology Directory. Nerve Blocks for the Treatment of Chronic Nonmalignant Pain. September 22, 2011. Updated September 26, 2012. Updated September 26, 2013.

Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome Association (RSDSA). Complex regional pain syndrome: treatment guidelines. Clinical practice guidelines (second edition) for the diagnosis, treatment, and management of reflex sympathetic dystrophy/complex regional pain syndrome (RSD/CRPS). Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome Association (RSDSA); 2006 Jun. 67 p.

Abdi S. Prevention and management of complex regional pain syndrome in adults. UpToDate. November 21, 2012.

Cohen SP, Kapoor SG, Rathmell JP. Intravenous infusion tests have limited utility for selecting long-term drug therapy in patients with chronic pain: a systematic review. Anesthesiology. 2009 Aug;111(2):416-31.

Schwartzman RJ. New treatments for reflex sympathetic dystrophy. N Engl J Med 2000; 343:654 -6

Cepeda MS, Carr DB, Lau J. Local anesthetic sympathetic blockade for complex regional pain syndrome. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD004598

This policy will be revised as necessary and reviewed no less than annually.

Devised: 1/2015

Revised: 9/15, 7/17(revise drug requirement);7/19 (add sphenopalatine nerve bock language)

Reviewed: 11/16, 6/18, 7/20

Geisinger Health Plan may refer collectively to health care coverage sponsors Geisinger Health Plan, Geisinger Quality Options, Inc., and Geisinger Indemnity Insurance Company, unless otherwise noted. Geisinger Health Plan is part of Geisinger, an integrated health care delivery and coverage organization.