



## MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT Ohio Medicaid

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Intraosseous Basivertebral Nerve Ablation-OH MCD-MM-1295	12/01/2023-04/30/2024
Policy Type	
MEDICAL	

Medical Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any Evidence of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other policies and procedures.

Medical Policy Statements prepared by CareSource and its affiliates do not ensure an authorization or payment of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced in the Medical Policy Statement. If there is a conflict between the Medical Policy Statement and the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage), then the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage) will be the controlling document used to make the determination. According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

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**A. Subject****Intraosseous Basivertebral Nerve Ablation****B. Background**

Interventional procedures for management of acute and chronic pain are part of a comprehensive pain management care plan that incorporates conservative treatment in a multimodality approach. Multidisciplinary treatments include promoting patient self-management and aim to reduce the impact of pain on a patient's daily life, even if the pain cannot be relieved completely. Interventional procedures for the management of pain unresponsive to conservative treatment should be provided only by physicians qualified to deliver these health services.

Chronic low back pain (CLBP) is a common disabling condition, estimated to afflict 80% of adults at some point. Degenerative disc disease (DDD) is an important cause of CLBP. While discs are avascular with limited nerve distribution, vertebral endplates have the potential to trigger a cascade of degenerative events if there is a loss of integrity. Vertebral endplates are a thin interface between bone marrow and discs and contain neural elements. Breakdown of the endplate is believed to cause vertebrogenic chronic low back pain, a type of chronic low back pain. Endplate degeneration can be observed on MRI through Modic changes (MC).

Histologically, in MC type I (MC I) lesions, the endplate is disrupted as fibrous tissue replaces bone marrow, causing the disc-bone interface to be filled with vascularized granulation tissue. MC I represents bone marrow edema and inflammation. In MC type II (MC II) lesions, there is demonstration of fatty marrow replacement in addition to MC type I findings. MC II represents conversion of hematopoietic marrow into fatty, yellow bone marrow. MC type III (MC III) lesions are related to subchondral bone sclerosis. Analysis of Modic lesions shows that MC I is characterized by high bone turnover, MC II is characterized by decreased bone turnover, and MC III are stable.

Radiofrequency ablation is a minimally invasive, percutaneous treatment which uses heat to ablate the nerve pathway that conducts the pain signal. The goal of RFA is to interrupt the pain pathway without causing excessive sensory loss, motor dysfunction, or other complications. Intrasept is an RFA system designed to ablate the basivertebral nerve of the vertebral endplate.

**C. Definitions**

- **Chronic Low Back Pain** – Persistent pain in the lumbar region lasting for more than 12 weeks.
- **Conservative Therapy** – A multimodality plan of care including both active and inactive conservative therapies.
  - **Active Conservative Therapies** – Actions or activities that strengthen muscle groups and target key spinal structures, including physical therapy, occupational therapy, physician supervised home exercise program (HEP), and/or chiropractic care.

- **HEP** – A six-week program requiring an exercise prescription and/or plan and a follow-up documented in the medical record after completion, or documentation of the inability to complete the HEP due to a stated physical reason (i.e., increased pain, inability to physically perform exercises). Patient inconvenience or noncompliance without explanation does not constitute an inability to complete.
- **Inactive Conservative Therapies** – Passive activities by the patient that aid in treating symptoms associated with pain, including rest, ice, heat, medical devices, TENS use, acupuncture, and/or pharmacotherapy (prescription or over the counter [e.g., non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acetaminophen,]).
- **Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulator (TENS)** – A device that utilizes electrical current delivered through electrodes placed on the surface of the skin to decrease the patient's perception of pain by inhibiting the transmission of afferent pain nerve impulses and/or stimulating the release of endorphins. Its use, frequency, duration, and start dates must be documented in the medical record to be considered part of conservative therapy during the period of prior authorization request.
- **Modic Changes** – Vertebral bone marrow signal intensity changes that are observable on MRI and are commonly associated with degenerative disc disease.
  - **Modic Change Type I** – Characterized by hypo- and hyper-intense signal intensities on T1- and T2-weighted spin-echo (T1W1 and T2W1), respectively.
  - **Modic Change Type II** – Characterized by hyper-intense signal intensities on both T1W1 and T2W1.
  - **Modic Change Type III** – Characterized by hypo-intense signal intensities on both T1W1 and T2W1.
- **Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA)** – Minimally invasive treatment modality that percutaneously introduces an electrode under fluoroscopic guidance to thermocoagulate medial or lateral branches of the dorsal spinal nerves.

#### D. Policy

- I. CareSource considers intraosseous basivertebral nerve ablation medically necessary when **ALL** the following clinical criteria is met:
  - A. The member has a diagnosis and documentation of chronic low back pain of at least 6 months duration;
  - B. Failure of conservative therapy, as evidenced by **ALL** the following:
    1. Documentation in the medical record of at least 6 weeks of active conservative therapy (see definition above) within the past 6 months OR inability to complete active conservative therapy due to contraindication, increased pain, or intolerance;
    2. Documentation in the medical record of at least 6 weeks of inactive conservative therapy (see definition above) within the past 6 months;
  - C. MRI has been performed and demonstrates Type 1 or Type 2 Modic changes at one or more vertebral endplates from level L3 to S1, as demonstrated by:
    1. Hypointense T1-weighted signal and hyperintense T2-weighted signal (i.e., bone marrow edema and inflammation); or

2. Hyperintense T1-weighted signal and hyperintense T2-weighted signal (i.e., bone marrow ischemia);
- D. The device is FDA-approved (e.g., Intracept System);
- E. Member does not have any of the following contraindications:
  1. Severe cardiac or pulmonary compromise;
  2. Member has a targeted ablation zone less than 10mm from a sensitive structure not intended to be ablated (including vertebral foramen);
  3. Active systemic infection or localized infection in the area to be treated;
  4. Member is currently pregnant;
  5. Skeletal immaturity;
  6. Implantable pulse generator (e.g., pacemaker, defibrillator) or other electronic implant;
  7. Scoliosis;
  8. Spinal instability.
- II. Repeat or additional intraosseous basivertebral nerve ablation is not considered medically necessary, as it has not been adequately studied in the peer-reviewed medical literature.
- III. Monitored anesthesia and conscious sedation during intraosseous basivertebral nerve ablation are considered not medically necessary and will therefore not be reimbursed.
- IV. Coverage is limited to the above criteria. Intraosseous basivertebral nerve ablation is considered not medically necessary for all other indications.
- E. Conditions of Coverage  
NA
- F. Related Policies/Rules  
NA
- G. Review/Revision History

DATE		ACTION
<b>Date Issued</b>	03/30/2022	New Policy
<b>Date Revised</b>	03/01/2023	Annual review: restructured conservative therapy, added HEP and TENS to definitions
<b>Date Effective</b>	12/01/2023	
<b>Date Archived</b>	04/30/2024	This Policy is no longer active and has been archived. Please note that there could be other Policies that may have some of the same rules incorporated and CareSource reserves the right to follow CMS/State/NCCI guidelines without a formal documented Policy.

#### H. References

1. American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA). Practice guidelines for chronic pain

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

- management. An updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. *Anesthesiology*. 2010 Apr;112(4):810-33.
2. Becker S, Hadjipavlou A, Heggeness MH. Ablation of the basivertebral nerve for treatment of back pain: a clinical study. *Spine J*. 2017 Feb;17(2):218-223.
  3. Evolving Evidence Review. (2022 October 24). Intracept intraosseous nerve ablation system (Relieva Medsystems Inc.) for Treatment of Adults with Low Back Pain. Hayes. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.evidence.hayesinc.com](http://www.evidence.hayesinc.com).
  4. Fischgrund JS, Rhyne A, Franke J, et al. Intraosseous basivertebral nerve ablation for the treatment of chronic low back pain: 2-year results from a prospective randomized double-blind sham-controlled multicenter study. *Int J Spine Surg*. 2019 Apr 30;13(2):110-119.
  5. Lorio M, Clerk-Lamallice O, Beall DP, Julien T. (2019 December). ISASS guideline – intraosseous ablation of the basivertebral nerve for the relief of chronic low back pain. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.isass.org](http://www.isass.org).
  6. North American Spine Society (NASS). Clinical guidelines. Evidence based clinical guidelines for multidisciplinary spine care. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain. Copyright ©2020. North American Spine Society. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.spine.org](http://www.spine.org).
  7. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Intracept Intraosseous Nerve Ablation System. 510(K) approval K153272. 2016. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.accessdata.fda.gov](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov).
  8. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Intracept Intraosseous Nerve Ablation System (component Intracept RF Probe). 510(K) approval K180369. 2018. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.accessdata.fda.gov](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov).
  9. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Intracept Intraosseous Nerve Ablation System (RF Probe), Intracept Intraosseous Nerve Ablation System (Access Instruments), Relieva RF Generator. 510(K) approval K190504. 2019. Retrieved February 17, 2023 from [www.accessdata.fda.gov](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov).
  10. Viswanathan VK, Shetty AP, Rajasekaran S. Modic changes – an evidence-based, narrative review on its pathophysiology, clinical significance and role in chronic low back pain. *J Clin Orthop Trauma*. 2020 Sep-Oct;11(5):761-769. doi:10.1016/j.jcot.2020.06.025.

*Independent medical review – 2022*

Approved by ODM 8/24/2023