



MEDICAL COVERAGE POLICY

SERVICE: Epidural Adhesiolysis or RACZ

Policy Number:	031
Effective Date:	12/01/2019
Last Review:	10/17/2019
Next Review Date:	10/17/2020

Important note:

Unless otherwise indicated, this policy will apply to all lines of business.

Even though this policy may indicate that a particular service or supply may be considered medically necessary and thus covered, this conclusion is not based upon the terms of your particular benefit plan. Each benefit plan contains its own specific provisions for coverage and exclusions. Not all benefits that are determined to be medically necessary will be covered benefits under the terms of your benefit plan. You need to consult the Evidence of Coverage (EOC) or Summary Plan Description (SPD) to determine if there are any exclusions or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and your plan of benefits, the provisions of your benefits plan will govern. However, applicable state mandates will take precedence with respect to fully insured plans and self-funded non-ERISA (e.g., government, school boards, church) plans. Unless otherwise specifically excluded, Federal mandates will apply to all plans. With respect to Medicare-linked plan members, this policy will apply unless there are Medicare policies that provide differing coverage rules, in which case Medicare coverage rules supersede guidelines in this policy. Medicare-linked plan policies will only apply to benefits paid for under Medicare rules, and not to any other health benefit plan benefits. CMS's Coverage Issues Manual can be found on the CMS website. Similarly, for Medicaid-linked plans, the Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual (TMPPM) supersedes coverage guidelines in this policy where applicable.

SERVICE: Epidural Adhesiolysis or RACZ

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION: Not applicable

POLICY: After careful review, SWHP has determined that epidural adhesiolysis is unproven and thus not medically necessary.

OVERVIEW:

Epidural adhesiolysis is also known as epidural neurolysis, epidural decompressive neuroplasty, and RACZ neurolysis, is defined as a treatment for chronic back pain that involves disruption, reduction, and/or elimination of fibrous tissue from the epidural space which is carried out by either catheter manipulation or the injection of saline or other adhesiolytic agents. A catheter is used to enter the epidural space through a caudal, interlaminar, or transforaminal approach. The goal is to free the nerve root of adhesions and allow introduction of medications to the affected nerve root. An anesthetic along with a glucocorticosteroid may also be injected as part of the procedure. These procedures may also involve spinal endoscopy to visually address the adhesions.

The National Institute for Clinical Excellence assessed mobilization and division of epidural adhesions, and concluded that "current evidence on the safety and efficacy of endoscopic division of epidural adhesions does not appear adequate for this procedure to be used without special arrangements for consent and for audit or research". The assessment noted that studies of epidural lysis of adhesions are "small and uncontrolled". In addition, NICE noted that "some measures used in the studies to assess outcomes, such as scores of pain and function, were of unknown validity".

MANDATES: There are no mandated benefits or regulatory requirements for SWHP to provide coverage for these services.

CMS: There is no NCD or LCD for this service.

CODES:

Important note:



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CODES: Due to the wide range of applicable diagnosis codes and potential changes to codes, an inclusive list may not be presented, but the following codes may apply. Inclusion of a code in this section does not guarantee that it will be reimbursed, and patient must meet the criteria set forth in the policy language.

CPT Codes NOT Covered:	<p>62263 - Percutaneous lysis of epidural adhesions using solution injection or mechanical means including radiologic localization, multiple adhesiolysis sessions; 2 or more days</p> <p>62264 - Percutaneous lysis of epidural adhesions using solution injection or mechanical means including radiologic localization, multiple adhesiolysis sessions; 1 day</p> <p>Associated codes:</p> <p>62280 - Injection/infusion of neurolytic, with or without other therapeutic substance; subarachnoid</p> <p>62281 - Injection/infusion of neurolytic substance, with or without other therapeutic substance; epidural, cervical or thoracic</p> <p>62282 - Injection/infusion of neurolytic substance, with or without other therapeutic substance; epidural, lumbar, sacral (caudal)</p>
ICD-10	<p>M96.1 – Post-laminectomy syndrome, not elsewhere classified</p> <p>G96.8 - Other specified disorders of central nervous system</p>

CMS: No NCD or LCD. Novitas-Solutions does cover. Considered investigational by most payers.

POLICY HISTORY:

Status	Date	Action
New	8/1/2010	New policy
Reviewed	10/17/2011	Reviewed.
Reviewed	10/4/2012	Reviewed.
Reviewed	10/3/2013	Changed to “experimental and investigational”
Additional review	11/21/2013	Reviewed CMS coverage and resumed coverage.
Reviewed	07/24/2014	No changes
Reviewed	08/11/2015	No changes
Reviewed	08/18/2016	No changes
Reviewed	08/08/2017	No changes
Reviewed	06/12/2018	Changed status to “experimental and investigational”
Updated	08/07/2018	Add 3 associated codes also E&I
Reviewed	10/17/2019	No changes

REFERENCES:

The following scientific references were utilized in the formulation of this medical policy. SWHP will continue to review clinical evidence related to this policy and may modify it at a later date based upon the evolution of the published clinical evidence. Should additional scientific studies become available and they are not included in the list, please forward the reference(s) to SWHP so the information can be reviewed by the Medical Coverage Policy Committee (MCPC) and the Quality Improvement Committee (QIC) to determine if a modification of the policy is in order.

- American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Occupational Medicine Practice Guideline, 2nd Ed. 2008. Accessed 10/1/2008.
- American Medical Association. Current Procedural Terminology – Professional Edition.

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16. Manchikanti L, Saini B, Singh V. Spinal endoscopy and lysis of epidural adhesions in the management of chronic low back pain. Pain Physician. 2001;4(3):240-65.
17. Richardson J, McGurgan P, Cheema S, Prasad R, Gupta S. Spinal endoscopy in chronic low back pain with radiculopathy: A prospective case series. Anaesthesia 2001; 56:454-460.
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19. Staats PS, Wasserman RA, Manchikanti L. *Interventional Techniques in The Management of Chronic Spinal Pain: Evidence-Based Practice Guidelines*. Pain Physician. 2005;8:1-47.
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