# CMM 210: Implantable Intrathecal Drug Delivery Systems

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CMM-210.1: Definitions

An implantable intrathecal drug delivery system (Pain pump or Baclofen pump) is a device used for the continuous infusion of a drug directly into the cerebrospinal fluid via a catheter placed in the intrathecal or epidural space. A pump is placed in the subcutaneous tissue of the abdomen and connected to the catheter. The pump reservoir holds the medication(s), and the pump is programmed to give a set dose of medication over time. For most individuals, it should be used as part of a program to facilitate restoration of function and return to activity, and not just for pain reduction. An intrathecal drug delivery trial can be accomplished by either a single intrathecal bolus injection or an intrathecal catheter infusion.

CMM 210.2: General Guidelines

Please note: this guideline does not apply to epidural injections administered for obstetrical or surgical epidural anesthesia.

The determination of medical necessity for the performance of an implantable intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system is always made on a case-by-case basis.

CMM-210.3: Indications

The use of an implantable intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system is considered medically necessary for ANY of the following indications when the associated criteria are met:

- Nonmalignant, chronic intractable pain (e.g., failed back surgery syndrome with low back pain and/or radicular pain, complex regional pain syndrome [i.e., reflex sympathetic dystrophy], post-herpetic neuralgia)
- Severe, refractory spasticity or chronic intractable dystonia in individuals who are unresponsive to or cannot tolerate oral anti-spasticity agents (i.e., Baclofen [Lioresal®]) (i.e., intrathecal injection of Baclofen)
- Cancer-related pain

Nonmalignant, Chronic Intractable Pain

A trial with a percutaneous intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system for nonmalignant chronic intractable pain is considered medically necessary when ALL of the following criteria have been met:

- There is a documented pathology (i.e., an objective basis for the pain complaint)
- Failure of a sufficient trial of at least six (6) months of provider-directed noninvasive pain management, including active rehabilitative exercise and fixed schedule dosing of opioids or other analgesics unless contraindicated and the reason(s) for the contraindication(s) is/are documented in the medical record
- Further surgical intervention or other treatment is not indicated or likely to be effective
- Statement from a primary care physician, neurologist, physiatrist, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other licensed behavioral and/or medical health care provider
at test the absence of untreated, underlying mental health conditions/issues
(e.g., depression, drug, alcohol abuse) as a major contributor to chronic pain.

- Individual agrees to a 50% reduction in systemic opiate prior to undergoing an
  intrathecal opiate trial.

- A permanent implantable intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system for the above listed
  pain conditions is considered medically necessary if the individual has met the above
  criteria for a preliminary trial and has experienced at least a 50% reduction in pain and
  concomitant increase in function during an appropriate trial.

Severe, Refractory Spasticity/Chronic Intractable Dystonia

- A trial with a percutaneous intrathecal drug delivery system for severe, refractory
  spasticity or chronic intractable dystonia is considered medically necessary for
  EITHER of the following indications:

  - There is failure, contraindication or intolerance to at least a six-week trial of oral
    antispasmodic drugs and physical therapy.
  - Individual has a baseline average Ashworth score of at least 3 (or a Modified
    Ashworth score of 2) and a Spasm Frequency score of at least 2.
    - An Ashworth score of 3 represents a considerable increase in muscle tone
      when testing resistance to passive movement about a joint with varying
      degrees of velocity.
    - A Modified Ashworth score of 2 represents a slight increase in muscle tone
      followed by minimal resistance of the range of motion.
    - A Spasm Frequency score of 2 represents a patient’s self-report of between 1
      to 5 spasms per day.

- A permanent implantable infusion for the treatment of chronic intractable spasticity
  or chronic intractable dystonia is considered medically necessary when a
  preliminary trial of intrathecal antispasmodic drug administration, that meets the
  above medical necessity criteria, demonstrates a beneficial clinical response (e.g.,
  demonstrates at least a 2-point reduction in the Ashworth or Spasm Frequency
  score for 4 hours following an intrathecal trial bolus of Baclofen)

Cancer-Related Pain

- A trial with a percutaneous intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system for cancer-
  related pain is considered medically necessary when there is failure, intolerance, or
  contraindication to noninvasive methods of pain control, including systemic opioids.

- A permanent implantable intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system for the above
  listed pain conditions is considered medically necessary if the individual has met
  the above criteria for a preliminary trial and has experienced at least a 50% reduction in pain during an appropriate trial.

- Please Note: A trial with a percutaneous intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system
  for cancer-related pain is not required in the presence of advanced disease, when
survival time is limited, and when the individual is considered at high risk for procedures.

**CMM 210.4: Non-indications**

- An intrathecal or epidural drug delivery system is considered *experimental, investigational or unproven* for *ANY* other indication, including the following:
  - Cancer-related pain, spastic/dystonic, or other pain conditions that do not meet the above criteria
  - Administration of insulin for diabetes
  - Administration of antibiotics for osteomyelitis
  - Administration of heparin for thromboembolic disease

**CMM 210.5: Replacement**

- Replacement of an implanted intrathecal or epidural drug infusion system is considered *medically necessary* when *BOTH* of the following criteria have been met:
  - The existing device is documented to be nearing end of battery life, will no longer be beneficial and cannot be repaired, or a built-in component provides notification of impending failure
  - There is no evidence to suggest the device has been abused or neglected

- Replacement of an implantable intrathecal infusion pump is considered *not medically necessary* when the existing infusion pump and/or components remain functional.
### CMM-210.6: Procedure (CPT®) Codes

This guideline relates to the CPT® code set below. Codes are displayed for informational purposes only. Any given code’s inclusion on this list does not necessarily indicate prior CP® Code

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<tr>
<th>CPT®</th>
<th>Code Description/Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>62320</td>
<td>Injection(s), of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), not including neurolytic substances, including needle or catheter placement, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, cervical or thoracic; without imaging guidance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62321</td>
<td>Injection(s), of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), not including neurolytic substances, including needle or catheter placement, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, cervical or thoracic; with imaging guidance (ie, fluoroscopy or CT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62322</td>
<td>Injection(s), of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), including needle or catheter placement, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, lumbar or sacral (caudal); without imaging guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62323</td>
<td>Injection(s), of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), including needle or catheter placement, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, lumbar or sacral (caudal); with imaging guidance (ie, fluoroscopy or CT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62324</td>
<td>Injection(s), including indwelling catheter placement, continuous infusion or intermittent bolus, of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), not including neurolytic substances, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, cervical or thoracic; without imaging guidance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62325</td>
<td>Injection(s), including indwelling catheter placement, continuous infusion or intermittent bolus, of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), not including neurolytic substances, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, cervical or thoracic; with imaging guidance (ie, fluoroscopy or CT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62326</td>
<td>Injection(s), including indwelling catheter placement, continuous infusion or intermittent bolus, of diagnostic or therapeutic substance(s) (eg, anesthetic, antispasmodic, opioid, steroid, other solution), not including neurolytic substances, interlaminar epidural or subarachnoid, lumbar or sacral (caudal); without imaging guidance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62350</td>
<td>Implantation, revision or repositioning of tunneled intrathecal or epidural catheter, for long-term medication administration via an external pump or implantable reservoir/infusion pump; without laminectomy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62351</td>
<td>Implantation, revision or repositioning of tunneled intrathecal or epidural catheter, for long-term medication administration via an external pump or implantable reservoir/infusion pump; with laminectomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62355</td>
<td>Removal of previously implanted intrathecal or epidural catheter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62360</td>
<td>Implantation or replacement of device for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion; subcutaneous reservoir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62361</td>
<td>Implantation or replacement of device for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion; nonprogrammable pump.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62362</td>
<td>Implantation or replacement of device for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion; programmable pump, including preparation of pump with or without programming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62365</td>
<td>Removal of subcutaneous reservoir or pump, previously implanted for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion.</td>
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epidural infusion

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<tr>
<td>62367</td>
<td>Electronic analysis of programmable, implanted pump for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion (includes evaluation of reservoir status, alarm status, drug prescription status); without reprogramming</td>
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<tr>
<td>62368</td>
<td>Electronic analysis of programmable, implanted pump for intrathecal or epidural drug infusion (includes evaluation of reservoir status, alarm status, drug prescription status); with reprogramming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95990</td>
<td>Refilling and maintenance of implantable pump or reservoir for drug delivery, spinal (intrathecal, epidural) or brain (intraventricular), includes electronic analysis of pump when performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>95991</td>
<td>Refilling and maintenance of implantable pump or reservoir for drug delivery, spinal (intrathecal, epidural) or brain (intraventricular), includes electronic analysis of pump when performed; requiring skill of a physician or other qualified health care professional</td>
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This list may not be all inclusive and is not intended to be used for coding/billing purposes. The final determination of reimbursement for services is the decision of the health plan and is based on the individual’s policy or benefit entitlement structure as well as claims processing rules.

CMM 210.7: References


36. van Hilten B, van de Beek W, Hoff J, et al. Intrathecal baclofen for the treatment of dystonia in
37. Waara-Wolleat K, Hildebrand K, Stewart G. A review of intrathecal fentanyl and sufentanil for the
38. Winkelmuller M, Winkelmuller W. Long-term effects of continuous intrathecal opioid treatment in