



CLINICAL GUIDELINES

CMM-610: Lumbar Total Disc Arthroplasty

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EviCore
By **EVERNORTH**

EviCore healthcare Clinical Decision Support Tool Diagnostic Strategies: This tool addresses common symptoms and symptom complexes. Requests for individuals with atypical symptoms or clinical presentations that are not specifically addressed will require physician review. Consultation with the referring physician, specialist and/or individual's Primary Care Physician (PCP) may provide additional insight.

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CMM-610: Lumbar Total Disc Arthroplasty

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CMM-610.1: General Guidelines

Application of Guideline

- The determination of medical necessity for the performance of lumbar total disc arthroplasty is always made on a case-by-case basis.
- For additional timing and documentation requirements, see **CMM-600.1: Prior Authorization Requirements**.

CMM-610.2: Initial Primary Lumbar Total Disc Arthroplasty

Initial primary lumbar total disc arthroplasty is considered **medically necessary** when **ALL** of the following are met:

- Individual is age 18 to 60 years old
- Lumbar disc prosthesis approved by the FDA or for an FDA approved indication and in accordance with FDA labeling
- No planned simultaneous fusion (hybrid surgery) at an adjacent lumbar level
- The planned implant will be used in the reconstruction of a single-level lumbar disc at only one of the following lumbar levels: L3-4, L4-L5, or L5-S1
- Absence of facet ankylosis or severe facet degeneration at the operative level
- Plain X-rays **and** advanced diagnostic imaging studies (i.e., CT, MRI) confirm **ALL** of the following:
 - ◆ Presence of moderate to severe single-level disc degeneration at the operative level (between L3-L4, L4-L5, or L5-S1)
 - ◆ Absence of degenerative disc disease at more than one level (between L3-L4, L4-L5, or L5-S1)
 - ◆ Absence of degenerative disc disease above L3-L4
 - ◆ Subjective symptoms (concordant with single-level degenerative lumbar disc disease [DDD]) include significant level of pain on a daily basis defined as clinically significant functional impairment (e.g., inability to perform household chores, prolonged standing, etc.)

- Structured physician-supervised, multi-modal, nonoperative management of medical care with licensed healthcare professionals which includes **ALL** of the following:
 - ◆ Regularly scheduled appointments
 - ◆ Follow-up evaluation
 - ◆ Less than clinically meaningful improvement with **BOTH** of the following for at least 6 consecutive months (unless contraindicated):
 - Prescription strength analgesics, steroids, gabapentinoids, and/or NSAIDs
 - Provider-directed exercise program prescribed by a physical therapist, chiropractic provider, osteopathic or allopathic physician
- Absence of unmanaged significant mental and/or behavioral health disorders (e.g., major depressive disorder, chronic pain syndrome, secondary gain, opioid and alcohol use disorders)

CMM-610.3: Failed Lumbar Total Disc Arthroplasty Implant

For a revision of a failed lumbar total disc arthroplasty to a lumbar fusion, see **CMM-609.7: Lumbar Fusion (with or without Decompression) Following Failed Lumbar Disc Arthroplasty Surgery**

CMM-610.4: Non-Indications

Not Medically Necessary

- Lumbar total disc arthroplasty performed without meeting the requirements listed in the **General Guidelines** and the criteria in the procedure-specific section (initial disc arthroplasty) is considered **not medically necessary**.
- Lumbar total disc arthroplasty is considered **not medically necessary** when performed for **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Lumbar partial disc prosthetics
 - ◆ As an adjunct to the treatment of primary-central or far-lateral disc herniation
- Lumbar total disc arthroplasty is considered **not medically necessary** for **ANY** of the following **contraindications**:
 - ◆ Performed for the revision of a failed lumbar artificial total disc arthroplasty
 - ◆ The individual has osteopenia or osteoporosis (T-score < -1.0)
 - ◆ There is evidence on imaging studies of **ANY** of the following:
 - Degenerative or lytic spondylolisthesis >3mm
 - Lumbar spinal stenosis
 - Pars interarticularis defect with either spondylolysis or isthmic spondylolisthesis
 - Lumbar scoliosis (>11 degrees of sagittal plane deformity)
 - Spinal fracture
 - Infection
 - Presence of tumor or active infection at the site of implantation
 - Lumbar nerve root compression or bony spinal stenosis
 - Preoperative remaining disc height <3mm

- Mid-sagittal stenosis of <8mm (by MRI)
- ◆ History of ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, or other autoimmune disorder
- ◆ Allergy or sensitivity to implant materials
- ◆ Isolated radicular compression syndromes especially due to lumbar disc herniation
- ◆ Involved vertebral endplate is dimensionally smaller than the approximate dimensions of the implant in anterior/posterior width and lateral width
- ◆ Clinically compromised vertebral bodies at the affected level due to current or past trauma

Procedure (CPT®) Codes (CMM-610)

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 authorization is required.

| CPT® | Code Description/Definitions |
|--------|--|
| 22857 | Total disc arthroplasty (artificial disc), anterior approach, including discectomy to prepare interspace (other than for decompression), single interspace, lumbar |
| 22862 | Revision including replacement of total disc arthroplasty (artificial disc), anterior approach, single interspace; lumbar |
| 22865 | Removal of total disc arthroplasty (artificial disc), anterior approach, single interspace; lumbar |
| +0164T | Removal of total disc arthroplasty, (artificial disc), anterior approach, each additional interspace, lumbar (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) |
| +0165T | Revision including replacement of total disc arthroplasty (artificial disc), anterior approach, each additional interspace, lumbar (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) |

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

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