



CLINICAL GUIDELINES

CMM-605: Cervical Microdiscectomy Guidelines

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EviCore
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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-605.1: General Guidelines

Application of Guideline

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

Urgent/Emergent Conditions/Indications

- The presence of urgent/emergent indications/conditions warrants definitive surgical treatment. **Imaging findings noted in the applicable procedure section(s) are required.**
 - ◆ The following criteria are **NOT** required for confirmed urgent/emergent conditions:
 - Provider-directed non-surgical management
 - ◆ 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)
 - Timeframe for repeat procedure
- Urgent/emergent conditions for cervical microdiscectomy include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Central cord syndrome
 - ◆ Myelopathy or Cord signal changes on MRI due to cord compression
 - ◆ Documentation of progressive neurological deficit on two separate physical exams
 - ◆ **ANY** of the following due to a neurocompressive pathology
 - Motor weakness of grade 3/5 or less of specified muscle(s)
 - Rapidly progressive symptoms of motor loss
 - Bowel incontinence
 - Bladder incontinence/retention
 - ◆ A condition otherwise meeting criteria listed in the applicable procedure section(s) with documentation of severe debilitating pain and/or dysfunction to the point of being incapacitated

CMM-605.2: Initial Primary Cervical Microdiscectomy

Initial primary cervical microdiscectomy is considered **medically necessary** when performed for **EITHER** of the following conditions when **ALL** of the associated criteria have been met:

Radiculopathy

- Subjective symptoms include **BOTH** of the following:
 - ◆ Significant level of pain on a daily basis defined as clinically significant functional impairment (e.g., inability to perform household chores, prolonged standing, etc.)
 - ◆ Unremitting radicular pain to shoulder girdle and/or upper extremity resulting in disability
- Objective physical exam findings include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Dermatomal sensory deficit
 - ◆ Motor deficit (e.g., biceps, triceps weakness)
 - ◆ Reflex changes
 - ◆ Shoulder abduction relief sign
 - ◆ Nerve root tension sign (e.g., Spurling's maneuver)
 - ◆ Unremitting radicular pain to shoulder girdle and/or upper extremity without concordant objective exam findings
- Less than clinically meaningful improvement with at least **TWO** of the following (unless contraindicated):
 - ◆ Prescription strength analgesics, steroids, gabapentinoids, and/or NSAIDs for six (6) weeks
 - ◆ Provider-directed exercise program prescribed by a physical therapist, chiropractic provider, osteopathic or allopathic physician for six (6) weeks
 - ◆ Epidural steroid injection(s) or selective nerve root block(s) performed at the same level as the requested surgery
- MRI/CT shows neural structure compression at the requested level(s) that is concordant with the individual's symptoms **and** physical exam findings and that is caused by **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Herniated disc(s) (retained disc material or a recurrent disc herniation)
 - ◆ Synovial cyst or arachnoid cyst
 - ◆ Central/lateral/foraminal stenosis
 - ◆ Osteophytes
- 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)

Myelopathy

- Subjective symptoms include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Upper/lower extremity weakness, numbness, or pain
 - ◆ Fine motor dysfunction (buttoning, handwriting, clumsiness of hands)
 - ◆ Gait disturbance
 - ◆ New-onset bowel or bladder dysfunction
 - ◆ Frequent falls
- Objective physical exam findings include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Grip and release test
 - ◆ Ataxic gait
 - ◆ Hyperreflexia
 - ◆ Hoffmann sign
 - ◆ Babinski sign
 - ◆ Tandem walking test demonstrating ataxia
 - ◆ Inverted brachial radial reflex
 - ◆ Increased muscle tone or spasticity
 - ◆ Clonus
 - ◆ Myelopathic hand
- MRI/CT shows findings that are concordant with the individual's symptoms **and** physical exam findings and that are caused by **EITHER** of the following:
 - ◆ Cervical spinal cord compression
 - ◆ Cervical spinal stenosis

CMM-605.3: Repeat Cervical Microdiscectomy at the Same Level

Repeat cervical microdiscectomy at the same level is considered **medically necessary** when performed for **EITHER** of the following conditions when **ALL** of the associated criteria have been met:

Radiculopathy

- Greater than 12 weeks since the prior cervical microdiscectomy
- Subjective symptoms include **BOTH** of the following:
 - ◆ Significant level of pain on a daily basis defined as clinically significant functional impairment (e.g., inability to perform household chores, prolonged standing, etc.)
 - ◆ Unrelenting radicular pain to shoulder girdle and/or upper extremity resulting in disability

- Objective physical exam findings include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Dermatomal sensory deficit
 - ◆ Motor deficit (e.g., biceps, triceps weakness)
 - ◆ Reflex changes
 - ◆ Shoulder abduction relief sign
 - ◆ Nerve root tension sign (e.g., Spurling's maneuver)
 - ◆ Unrelenting radicular pain to shoulder girdle and/or upper extremity without concordant objective physical exam findings
- Less than clinically meaningful improvement with at least **TWO** of the following (unless contraindicated):
 - ◆ Prescription strength analgesics, steroids, gabapentinoids, and/or NSAIDs for six (6) weeks
 - ◆ Provider-directed exercise program prescribed by a physical therapist, chiropractic provider, osteopathic or allopathic physician for six (6) weeks
 - ◆ Epidural steroid injection(s) or selective nerve root block(s) performed at the same level as the requested surgery
- Post-operative MRI /CT shows neural structure compression at the requested level(s) that is concordant with the individual's symptoms **and** physical exam findings and that is caused by **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Herniated disc(s) (retained disc material or a recurrent disc herniation)
 - ◆ Synovial cyst or arachnoid cyst
 - ◆ Central/lateral/foraminal stenosis
 - ◆ Osteophytes
- 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)

Myelopathy

- Subjective symptoms include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Upper/lower extremity weakness, numbness, or pain
 - ◆ Fine motor dysfunction (buttoning, handwriting, clumsiness of hands)
 - ◆ Gait disturbance
 - ◆ New-onset bowel or bladder dysfunction
 - ◆ Frequent falls
- Objective physical exam findings include **ANY** of the following:
 - ◆ Grip and release test
 - ◆ Ataxic gait
 - ◆ Hyperreflexia
 - ◆ Hoffmann sign
 - ◆ Babinski sign
 - ◆ Tandem walking test demonstrating ataxia
 - ◆ Inverted brachial radial reflex
 - ◆ Increased muscle tone or spasticity
 - ◆ Clonus
 - ◆ Myelopathic hand
- Post-operative MRI /CT shows findings that are concordant with the individual's symptoms **and** physical exam findings and that are caused by **EITHER** of the following:
 - ◆ Cervical spinal cord compression
 - ◆ Cervical spinal stenosis

CMM-605.4: Non-Indications

Not Medically Necessary

- Cervical microdiscectomy performed without meeting the criteria in the **General Guidelines** (when applicable for urgent/emergent conditions) **and** the criteria in the applicable procedure-specific section (initial microdiscectomy or repeat microdiscectomy) is considered **not medically necessary**.
- Cervical microdiscectomy performed for **ANY** of the following sole indications is considered **not medically necessary**:
 - ◆ Annular tears
 - ◆ Concordant discography
 - ◆ MR Spectroscopy results
 - ◆ Degenerative disc disease

Experimental, Investigational, or Unproven (EIU)

- Percutaneous cervical discectomy (i.e., cervical discectomy performed with indirect visualization) is considered **experimental, investigational, or unproven (EIU)**.
- Endoscopic cervical discectomy is considered **experimental, investigational, or unproven (EIU)**.

Codes (CMM-605)

The inclusion of any code in this table does not imply that the code is under management or requires prior authorization. Refer to the applicable health plan for management details. Prior authorization of a code listed in this table is not a guarantee of payment. The Certificate of Coverage or Evidence of Coverage policy outlines the terms and conditions of the member's health insurance policy.

Code	Code Description/Definition
63020	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc; 1 interspace, cervical
+63035	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc; each additional interspace, cervical or lumbar (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
63040	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, reexploration, single interspace; cervical
+63043	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, reexploration, single interspace; each additional cervical interspace (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

Evidence Discussion (CMM-605)

Cervical Microdiscectomy

Risks of posterior cervical microdiscectomy surgery include, but are not limited to, the following: infection; hematoma; persistent or incomplete relief of symptoms; post-operative instability or kyphosis; disk degeneration; possible need for additional surgery including fusion; dural tear, stroke; bleeding; vertebral artery injury; nerve root injury; spinal cord injury; paralysis; and death. Some of these complications can be devastating and lead to poor outcome. Indications for surgery include individuals with radiculopathy or myelopathy. Given the potential possibility for significant complications, proper surgical candidacy selection is critical to minimize the risk benefit ratio.

As recommended by the North American Spine Society (NASS) *Coverage Policy Recommendations: Cervical Laminectomy and Laminoplasty*, history, symptoms, physical exam findings, and imaging findings should support cervical microdiscectomy. Subjective symptoms and examination findings need to be concordant with imaging as is not uncommon for asymptomatic individuals to have abnormalities on MRI.

Multiple studies have shown that the vast majority of individuals with cervical radiculopathy will improve with a 4-6 week course of non-operative treatment. Initial non-operative management is also noted as a recommendation in the North American Spine Society (NASS) *Coverage Policy Recommendations: Cervical Laminectomy and Laminoplasty*. However, for individuals with myelopathy or other urgent/emergent conditions (e.g., progressive neurologic deficit), a trial of non-operative treatment would not be necessary.

Contraindications to cervical microdiscectomy, as noted in the North American Spine Society (NASS) *Coverage Policy Recommendations: Cervical Laminectomy and Laminoplasty*, include treatment of discogenic axial neck pain without neurological symptoms and asymptomatic spinal stenosis without MRI evidence of intrinsic spinal cord signal change.

Jackson et al. (2020) noted higher rates of postoperative complications and worse functional outcomes in individuals with psychological disorders undergoing spinal surgery. It was concluded that proper identification and treatment of these conditions prior to surgery may significantly improve many outcome measures in this population.

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