



CLINICAL GUIDELINES

CMM-606: Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy, or Hemilaminectomy)

Effective: August 04, 2026

VERSION 1.0.2026

EviCore

By ~~EVERNORTH~~

EviCore healthcare Clinical Decision Support Tool Diagnostic Strategies: This tool addresses common symptoms and symptom complexes. Imaging 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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Table of Contents

Guideline	Page
CMM-606.1: General Guidelines.....	3
CMM-606.2: Initial Primary Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy or Hemilaminectomy).....	6
CMM-606.3: Repeat Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy or Laminectomy) at the Same Level.....	9
CMM-606.4: Non-Indications.....	12
Codes (CMM-606).....	14
Evidence Discussion (CMM-606).....	17
References (CMM-606).....	19

CMM-606.1: General Guidelines

Guideline	Page
General Guidelines.....	4

General Guidelines

CMM.SP.IN.606.1

v1.0.2026

Application of Guideline

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

Urgent/Emergent Indications/Conditions

- 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)
 - time frame for repeat procedure
- Urgent/emergent conditions for lumbar microdiscectomy and/or excision of extradural lesion other than neoplasm include ANY of the following:
 - cauda equina syndrome (CES)
 - progressive neurological deficit documented on two separate physical exams
 - neurocompressive pathology with ANY of the following:
 - motor weakness of grade 3/5 or less of specified muscle(s)
 - rapidly progressive symptoms of motor loss
 - bowel incontinence
 - bladder incontinence/retention
 - epidural hematoma
 - infection (e.g., discitis, epidural abscess, osteomyelitis)
 - primary or metastatic neoplastic disease causing pathologic fracture, cord compression, or instability
 - 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

Credentialed Spine Surgeon Required

- Endoscopic lumbar discectomy requires the procedure be performed by a spine surgeon with surgical privileges at a hospital, hospital outpatient department, or ambulatory surgery center to perform open surgical approach(es) for lumbar discectomy.

Health Equity Considerations

Health equity is the highest level of health for all individuals; health inequity is the avoidable difference in health status or distribution of health resources due to the social conditions in which individuals are born, grow, live, work, and age. Social determinants of health are the conditions in the environment that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks. Examples include the following: safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods; racism, discrimination, and violence; education, job opportunities, and income; access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities; access to clean air and water; and language and literacy skills.

CMM-606.2: Initial Primary Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy or Hemilaminectomy)

Guideline

Page

CMM-606.2: Initial Primary Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy or Hemilaminectomy).....	7
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CMM-606.2: Initial Primary Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy or Hemilaminectomy)

CMM.SP.IN.606.2

v1.0.2026

Initial primary lumbar microdiscectomy (laminotomy, laminectomy, or hemilaminectomy) is considered **medically necessary** when performed for EITHER of the following conditions when ALL of the associated criteria have been met:

Neurogenic Claudication

- 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.)
 - pain, cramping, weakness, or tingling in the lower back, buttock(s), and leg(s) brought about by walking or positions that cause thecal sac or nerve root compression (e.g., standing, extension) and EITHER of the following:
 - symptoms worsen with standing and/or walking
 - symptoms are alleviated with sitting and/or forward flexion
- Less than clinically meaningful improvement with at least TWO of the following (unless contraindicated):
 - prescription strength analgesics, steroids, gabapentinoids, and/or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (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(s) 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)

Radiculopathy

- 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.)
 - persistent radiating pain into the buttock(s) and/or lower extremity(ies)
- Physical exam findings include ANY of the following:
 - positive straight leg raise
 - positive crossed straight leg raise
 - positive femoral stretch test
 - dermatomal sensory deficit
 - functionally limiting motor weakness (e.g., foot drop, quadriceps weakness)
 - reflex changes
 - unremitting radicular pain into the lower extremity(ies) 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 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (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(s) 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)

CMM-606.3: Repeat Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy or Laminectomy) at the Same Level

Guideline	Page
CMM-606.3: Repeat Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy or Laminectomy) at the Same Level.....	10

CMM-606: Lumbar Microdiscectomy

CMM-606.3: Repeat Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy or Laminectomy) at the Same Level

CMM.SP.IN.606.3

v1.0.2026

Repeat lumbar microdiscectomy (laminotomy or laminectomy) 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:

Neurogenic Claudication

- Greater than 12 weeks since the prior lumbar microdiscectomy
- 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.)
 - pain, cramping, weakness, or tingling in the lower back, buttock(s), and leg(s) brought about by walking or positions that cause thecal sac or nerve root compression (e.g., standing, extension) and EITHER of the following:
 - symptoms worsen with standing and/or walking
 - symptoms are alleviated with sitting and/or forward flexion
- Less than clinically meaningful improvement with at least TWO of the following (unless contraindicated):
 - prescription strength analgesics, steroids, gabapentinoids, and/or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (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(s) 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

CMM-606: Lumbar Microdiscectomy

- 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)

Radiculopathy

- Greater than 12 weeks since the prior lumbar microdiscectomy
- 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.)
 - persistent radiating pain into the buttock(s) and/or lower extremity(ies)
- Physical exam findings include ANY of the following:
 - positive straight leg raise
 - positive crossed straight leg raise
 - positive femoral stretch test
 - dermatomal sensory deficit
 - functionally limiting motor weakness (e.g., foot drop, quadriceps weakness)
 - reflex changes
 - unremitting radicular pain into the lower extremity(ies) 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 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (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(s) 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)

CMM-606.4: Non-Indications

Guideline	Page
CMM-606.4: Non-Indications.....	13

CMM-606.4: Non-Indications

CMM.SP.NI.606.4

v1.0.2026

Not Medically Necessary

- Lumbar microdiscectomy (laminectomy, hemilaminectomy, and laminoplasty) performed without meeting the criteria in the **General Guidelines (Credentialed Spine Surgeon Required)**; and, when applicable, **Urgent/Emergent Indications/Conditions** and the criteria in the applicable procedure-specific section (**initial microdiscectomy** or **repeat microdiscectomy**) is considered **not medically necessary**.
- Initial and repeat lumbar microdiscectomy (laminectomy, hemilaminectomy, and laminoplasty) is considered **not medically necessary** when performed for ANY of the following sole indications:
 - annular tears
 - degenerative disc disease
 - concordant discography
 - MR Spectroscopy results
- Lumbar microdiscectomy (laminectomy, hemilaminectomy, and laminoplasty) performed with laser technique is considered **not medically necessary**.

Experimental, Investigational, or Unproven (EIU)

- Percutaneous lumbar discectomy (i.e., performed with indirect visualization of the spine) is considered **experimental, investigational, or unproven**.

Codes (CMM-606)

Guideline	Page
Codes (CMM-606).....	15

Codes (CMM-606)

CMM.SP.PC.606

v1.0.2026

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
62380	Endoscopic decompression of spinal cord, nerve root(s), including laminotomy, partial facetectomy, foraminotomy, discectomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, 1 interspace, lumbar
63030	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc; 1 interspace, lumbar
+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)
63042	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, reexploration, single interspace; lumbar
+63044	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and/or excision of herniated intervertebral disc, reexploration, single interspace; each additional lumbar interspace (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
63056	Transpedicular approach with decompression of spinal cord, equina and/or nerve root(s) (e.g. herniated intervertebral disc), single segment; lumbar (including transfacet, or lateral extraforaminal approach) (e.g. far lateral herniated intervertebral disc)

CMM-606: Lumbar Microdiscectomy

Code	Code Description/Definition
+63057	Transpedicular approach with decompression of spinal cord, equina and/or nerve root(s) (e.g. herniated intervertebral disc), single segment; each additional segment, thoracic or lumbar (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
S2350	Discectomy, anterior, with decompression of spinal cord and/or nerve root(s), including osteophytectomy; lumbar, single interspace
+S2351	Discectomy, anterior, with decompression of spinal cord and/or nerve root(s), including osteophytectomy; lumbar, each additional interspace (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

Evidence Discussion (CMM-606)

Guideline	Page
Evidence Discussion (CMM-606).....	18

CMM-606: Lumbar Microdiscectomy

Evidence Discussion (CMM-606)

CMM.SP.ED.606

v1.0.2026

Lumbar Microdiscectomy (Laminotomy, Laminectomy, or Hemilaminectomy)

Risks of lumbar microdiscectomy surgery include, but are not limited to, the following: infection; neurovascular injury; persistent or incomplete relief of symptoms; possible need for more surgery; dural tear; deep vein thrombosis; pulmonary embolus; paralysis; and death. Given the potential possibility for significant complications, proper patient selection is critical to minimize the risk benefit ratio.

As recommended by the North American Spine Society (NASS) *Coverage Policy Recommendations: Lumbar Discectomy*,⁵⁴ symptoms, physical exam findings, and imaging findings should support lumbar discectomy surgery. Subjective symptoms and examination findings need to be concordant with imaging as it is not uncommon for asymptomatic individuals to have abnormalities on MRI.³⁸

Multiple studies and reports have shown most cases of acute back pain and sciatica are self-limited and typically improve within six (6) weeks with conservative care.^{13,33} Therefore, a six (6) week course of non-operative treatment is recommended prior to surgical intervention.⁵⁴ However, the presence of an urgent/emergent condition (e.g., cauda equina syndrome, infection, epidural hematoma) would obviate the need for conservative treatment.

Jackson et al. (2020) noted higher rates of postoperative complications and worse functional outcomes in individuals with psychological disorders undergoing spinal surgery.³⁴ It was concluded that proper identification and treatment of these conditions prior to surgery may significantly improve many outcome measures in this population.

References (CMM-606)

Guideline	Page
References (CMM-606).....	20

References (CMM-606)

CMM.SP.RF.606

v1.0.2026

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