

Clinical Policy: Discography

Reference Number: CP.MP.115 Date of Last Revision: 06/21 Coding Implications
Revision Log

See <u>Important Reminder</u> at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

In lumbar discography, contrast medium is injected into a lumbar intervertebral disc that is thought to be the cause of low back pain. This procedure is used to reproduce a patient's pain and visualize the disc morphology. Injection pressures are also taken into account when considering whether the test suggests symptomatic disc degeneration.

Policy/Criteria

- **I.** It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation[®] that lumbar discography is **not medically necessary**.
- **II.** It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support the use of cervical and thoracic discography.

Background

Lumbar Discography

Lumbar Discography is a controversial diagnostic test for chronic discogenic low back pain. Proponents argue that recreating the patient's pain makes the test more sensitive and specific than imaging such as radiographs, myelography, and MRI, which identify both symptomatic and asymptomatic abnormalities.¹ However, critics argue that discography lacks reliability, given the absence of a clearly defined gold-standard reference test and the ability of the test to produce pain in patients without any prior history of back pain.^{1,2} Additionally, studies have come to conflicting conclusions regarding the accuracy of lumbar discography in identifying the source of discogenic pain and in guiding treatment decisions.³⁻⁷ Discography after lumbar discoctomy in particular has been noted to produce pain in patients who are otherwise asymptomatic.⁸

Recent guidelines upheld prior statements regarding the unsuitability of discography as a standalone test.^{1,9} Moreover, there is evidence from a prospective cohort study that discography may lead to accelerated disk degeneration such as occurrence of new herniations, loss of disc height, and loss of disc signal intensity.¹⁰

Cervical/Thoracic Discography

While evidence is fair for lumbar discography to identify the source of discogenic pain, for cervical or thoracic discography, it is limited by few studies of poor quality.¹¹⁻¹³

Lumbar discography represents a screening tool for the source of discogenic pain after other sources of lumbar pain have been excluded and when treatment is available. ¹¹ For cervical and thoracic pain, discography is not an appropriate diagnostic or screening tool.

Coding Implications



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CPT ®	Description
Codes	
62290	Injection procedure for discography, each level; lumbar
62291	Injection procedure for discography, each level; cervical or thoracic
62292	Injection procedure for chemonucleolysis, including discography,
	intervertebral disc, single or multiple levels, lumbar
72285	Discography, cervical or thoracic, radiological supervision and interpretation
72295	Discography, lumbar, radiological supervision and interpretation

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy split from CP.MP.63 Pain Management Procedures.		
Added that other imaging must not have confirmed source of		
discogenic pain. Added that pain must not be radicular, per UpToDate		
and Manchikanti et al.		
Added background information.		
Per specialist review and verification in literature: Added requirement	08/16	08/16
for psychosocial assessment with no major unresolved findings and no		
previous history of lumbar discectomy. Modified criteria to require		
that 2 levels must be injected- one for diagnosis and one for control.		
Added that member/enrollee must not have had prior surgery on the		
disks to be injected. Added that patient must be eligible for surgery for		
which discography is providing confirmation of discogenic pain.		
II: Changed experimental/investigational to investigational.		
I.B: changed no "unresolved emotional or chronic pain problems" to	08/17	08/17
"unresolved emotional or psychological problems that abnormally		
affect perception of chronic pain." References reviewed and updated.		
I: Changed lumbar discography from medically necessary to not	06/18	06/18
medically necessary.		
Background updated. References reviewed and updated.		
Annual review of content, references, and coding. Specialty review.		06/19
References reviewed and updated. ICD-10 codes removed.		06/20
References reviewed, updated and reformatted.		06/21
"Experimental/investigational" verbiage replaced in policy statement		
II with "there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed		
literature to support the use of cervical and thoracic discography."		

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Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals		Approval
	Date	Date
Replaced member with member/enrollee. Changed "review date" in		
the header to "date of last revision" and "date" in the revision log		
header to "revision date."		

References

- 1. Eck JC, Sharan A, Resnick DK et al. Guideline update for the performance of fusion procedures for degenerative disease of the lumbar spine. Part 6: discography for patient selection. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2014;21(1):37-41. doi: 10.3171/2014.4.SPINE14269
- 2. Chou, R. Subacute and chronic low back pain: Nonsurgical interventional treatment. UpToDate website. www.uptodate.com. Published June 10, 2021. Accessed May 11, 2021.
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- 9. Resnick DK, Choudhri TF, Dailey AT, et al; American Association of Neurological Surgeons/Congress of Neurological Surgeons. Guidelines for the performance of fusion procedures for degenerative disease of the lumbar spine. Part 6: Magnetic resonance imaging and discography for patient selection for lumbar fusion. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2005;2(6):662-669. doi:10.3171/spi.2005.2.6.0662
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- 11. Manchikanti L, Abdi S, Atluri S, et al. American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians. An update of comprehensive evidence-based guidelines for interventional techniques in spinal pain. Part II: guidance and recommendations. *Pain Physician* 2013; 16: S49-S283.
- 12. Singh V, Manchikanti L, Shah RV, Dunbar EE, Glaser SE. Systematic review of thoracic discography as a diagnostic test for chronic spinal pain. *Pain Physician*. 2008 Sep-Oct; 11(5): 631-642.
- 13. Manchikanti L, Dunbar EE, Wargo BW, et al. Systematic review of cervical discography as a diagnostic test. Pain Physician. 2009 Mar-Apr; 12)2): 305-21.



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- 14. Wang H, Li Z, Zhang C, et al. Correlation between high-intensity zone on MRI and discography in patients with low back pain. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2017 Jul;96(30):e7222. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000007222.
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Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

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Note: For Medicare members/enrollees, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs and LCDs should be reviewed <u>prior to</u> applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at http://www.cms.gov for additional information.

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