

Coding Implications

Clinical Policy: Diaphragmatic/Phrenic Nerve Stimulation

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.203 Date of Last Revision: 2/221/23

<u>Revision Log</u> he end of this policy for important regulatory and legal

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

Description

Diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulation, also referred to as diaphragm pacing, is a treatment option used to eliminate or reduce the need for ventilator support in those with chronic ventilatory insufficiency due to bilateral paralysis or severe paresis of the diaphragm. Diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulation uses the phrenic nerves to signal the diaphragm muscles to contract and produce breathing through electrical stimulation.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Louisisna Healthcare Connections that diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulation with the Mark IVTM Breathing Pacemaker System is **medically necessary** when all of the following are met:
 - A. Stimulation is used as an alternative to mechanical ventilation for an individual with severe, chronic respiratory failure due to one of the following:
 - 1. Upper cervical spinal cord injury (at or above the C3 vertebral level);
 - 2. Central alveolar hypoventilation disorder;
 - B. Diaphragm movement with stimulation is visible under fluoroscopy;
 - C. Intact and sufficient function in the phrenic nerve, lungs, and diaphragm;
 - D. Stimulation of the diaphragm either directly or through the phrenic nerve results in sufficient muscle activity to accommodate independent breathing without the support of a ventilator;
 - E. Normal chest anatomy, a normal level of consciousness, and the ability to participate in and complete the training and rehabilitation associated with the use of the device.
- **II.** It is the policy of Louisisna Healthcare Connections that diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulation with the NeuRX DPSTM RA/4 Respiratory Stimulation System is **medically necessary** when provided in accordance with the Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE) specifications of the U.S Food and Drug Administration when all of the following are met:
 - A. Stimulation is used as an alternative to mechanical ventilation for an individual with severe, chronic respiratory failure due to one of the following:
 - 1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);
 - a. Age 21 years or older;
 - b. Experiencing chronic hypoventilation but not progressed to FVC (forced vital capacity) (FVC) less than 45% predicted;
 - c. Diaphragm movement with stimulation is visible under fluoroscopy or by other radiographic techniques such as ultrasound;
 - d. Intact and sufficient function in the phrenic nerve, lungs, and diaphragm.
 - 2. Upper cervical spinal cord injury (at or above the C3 vertebral level);
 - a. Age 18 years or older;
 - b. Diaphragm movement with stimulation is visible under fluoroscopy or by other readiographic techniques such as ultrasound;



- c. Stimulation of the diaphragm will allow the individual to breathe without the assistance of a mechanical ventilator for at least four continuous hours a day;
- d. Intact and sufficient function in the phrenic nerve, lungs, and diaphragm.
- **III.** It is the policy of Louisisna Healthcare Connections that there is insufficient evidence to support the safety and efficacy of diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulation for any other conditions, including but not limited to, central sleep apnea.

Background

Diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulator devices are indicated for certain ventilator-dependent individuals who lack voluntary control of their diaphragm muscles to enable independent breathing without the assistance of a mechanical ventilator.

NeuRx DPS RA/4 Respiratory Stimulation System (Synapse Biomedical, Inc.)

<u>United States Food and Drug Administration</u> (FDA) approval for distribution of the NeuRx DPSTM RA/4 Respiratory Stimulation System (Synapse Biomedical, Inc., Oberlin, OH) was granted under a Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE) on June 17, 2008. The FDA-approved indications are: For use in patients with stable, high spinal cord injuries with stimulatable diaphragms, but lack control of their diaphragms. The device is indicated to allow the patients to breathe without the assistance of a mechanical ventilator for at least 4 continuous hours a day and is for use only in patients 18 years of age or older. This FDA approval is subject to the manufacturer developing an acceptable method of tracking device implantation to individual patient recipients.⁶

In 2011 the FDA approved the NeuRx DPS[™] RA/4 Respiratory Stimulation System as a humanitarian-use device (HUD) in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) following the submission of a humanitarian device exemption (HDE) application. The FDA approved indications are: "For use in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) patients with a stimulatable diaphragm (both right and left portions) as demonstrated by voluntary contraction or phrenic nerve conduction studies, and who are experiencing chronic hypoventilation (CH)-, but not progressed to an FVC less than 45% predicted. For use only in patients 21 years of age or older."^{7(p.1)}

Mark IVTM Breathing Pacemaker System (Avery Biomedical Device, Inc.)

The Avery Breathing Pacemaker System (i.e., the Mark IV[™] Avery Biomedical Device, Inc., Commack, NY) is the only other diaphragmatic/phrenic stimulator system approved for use by the FDA in the United States. <u>The pacemaker is classified as a Class III neurologic therapeutic</u> device requiring premarket approval (PMA). The device is approved "For persons who require chronic ventilatory support because of upper motor neuron respiratory muscle paralysis (RMP) or because of central alveolar hypoventilation (CAH) and whose remaining phrenic nerve, lung, and diaphragm function is sufficient to accommodate electrical stimulation".⁸ In 2019, the Sprint Diaphragm Pacing Transmitter received FDA premarket approval for the use of this system for patients who have functional lungs and diaphragm muscle and who have an intact phrenic nerve. ^{10,11}

Coding Implications



This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT[®]). CPT[®] is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2020, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only and may not support medical necessity. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT ^{®*} Codes	Description
64575	Incision for implantation of neurostimulator electrode array; peripheral nerve,
	(excludes sacral nerve)
64580	Incision for implantation of neurostimulator electrode array; neuromuscular
64590	Insertion or replacement of peripheral or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or
	receiver, direct or inductive coupling
64595	Revision or removal of peripheral or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or
	receiver

HCPCS ^{®*}	Description
Codes	
C1778	Lead, neurostimulator (implantable)
C1816	Receiver and/or transmitter, neurostimulator (implantable)
L8680	Implantable neurostimulator electrode, each
L8681	Patient programmer (external) for use with implantable programmable
	neurostimulator pulse generator, replacement only
L8682	Implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receiver [for phrenic nerve stimulator]
L8683	Radiofrequency transmitter (external) for use with implantable neurostimulator
	radiofrequency receiver [for phrenic nerve stimulator]
L8689	External recharging system for battery (internal) for use with implantable
	neurostimulator, replacement only
L8695	External recharging system for battery (external) for use with implantable
	neurostimulator, replacement only
L8696	Antenna (external) for use with implantable diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve
	stimulation device, replacement, each

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

+ Indicates a code(s) requiring an additional character

ICD-10 Code	Description
G12.20	Motor neuron disease, unspecified
G12.21	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
G12.22	Progressive bulbar palsy
G12.23	Primary lateral sclerosis
G12.24	Familial motor neuron disease



ICD-10 Code	Description
G12.25	Progressive spinal muscle atrophy
G12.29	Other motor neuron disease
G47.35	Congenital central alveolar hypoventilation syndrome
G82.50	Quadriplegia, unspecified
G82.51	Quadriplegia, C1-C4 complete
G82.52	Quadriplegia, C1-C4 incomplete
G83.89	Paralytic syndrome, unspecified
J96.10	Chronic respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or
	hypercapnia
J96.11	Chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia
J96.12	Chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia
J96.20	Acute and chronic respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or
	hypercapnia
J96.21	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia
J96.22	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia
R06.81	Apnea, not elsewhere classified
Z99.11	Dependence on respirator [ventilator] status

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals		Approval
	Date	Date
Converted Corporate policy to local policy		4/14/22
Annual review. Criteria II.A.1.c. and Criteria II.A.2.b. updated to include	01/23	
"or by other radiographic techniques such as ultrasound" in addition to		
fluoroscopy. Background updated to include U.S. Food and Drug		
Administration premarket approval information regarding the Avery		
Spirit Diaphragm Pacing Transmitter. ICD-10 codes removed.		
Removed codes not on LDH fee schedule: CPT 64575, 64580, 64595		
and HCPCS C1816, L8680, L8681, L8682, L8683, L8689. References		
reviewed and updated.		

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- 1. National coverage determination: phrenic nerve stimulator (160.19). Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Web site. <u>http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/search.asp</u>. Accessed November 221, 20242.
- Marion DW. Pacing the diaphragm: <u>Pp</u>atient selection, evaluation, implantation and complications. UpToDate. <u>www.uptodate.com</u>. Published <u>April 2, 2020January 03, 2022</u>. Accessed November <u>2201</u>, 202<u>2</u>4.
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- 4. Onders RP, Elmo M, Khansarinia S, et al. Complete worldwide operative experience in laparoscopic diaphragm pacing: results and differences in spinal cord injured patients and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients. Surg Endosc. 2009;23(7):1433-to 1440. doi:10.1007/s00464-008-0223-3



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- Premarket Notification Database: NeuRx DPSTM RA/4 Respiratory Stimulation System. Summary of Safety and Probable Benefit. U.S. Food and Drug Administration Center for Devices and Radiological Health Web site. <u>https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf7/H070003B.pdf</u> Published June 17, 2008. Accessed November 23, 20242.
- Premarket Approvals for the NeuRx DPSTM Diaphragm Pacing System. Summary of Safety and Probable Benefit. U.S. Food and Drug Administration Center for Devices and Radiological Health Website. <u>https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf10/H100006b.pdf</u> Published September 28,

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf10/H100006b.pdf Published September 28, 2011. Accessed November 23, 20242.

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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. LHCC 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.

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