

National Imaging Associates, Inc. *	
Clinical guidelines:	Original Date: July 2015
THORACIC SPINE SURGERY	
CPT Codes**:	Last Revised Date: May June 20221
- Thoracic Spine Surgery: 22532, 22534, 22556,	
22585, 22610, 22614, 22830, 63003, 63016, 63046,	
63048, 63055, 63057, 63064, 63066, 63077, 63078	
**See UM Matrix for allowable billed groupings and	
additional covered codes	
Guideline Number: NIA_CG_308	Implementation Date: January 20232

INDICATIONS

All requests for thoracic spine surgery will be reviewed on a **case-by-case** basis. The following criteria **must** be met for consideration.

DECOMPRESSION SURGERY ONLY

- Positive clinical findings of myelopathy with evidence of progressive neurologic deficits consistent with worsening spinal cord compression – immediate surgical evaluation is indicated-(Frymoyer, 2004; Garfin, 2017).^{1, 2} Symptoms may include any of the following:
 - Lower extremity weakness
 - Unsteady gait related to myelopathy/balance or generalized lower extremity weakness
 - o Disturbance with coordination
 - Hyperreflexia
 - Positive Babinski sign
 - Clonus; OR
- Progressive neurological deficit (motor deficit, bowel or bladder dysfunction) or lower extremity weakness or paralysis with corresponding evidence of spinal cord compression on an <u>magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)</u> or <u>computed tomography (CT)</u> scan images – immediate surgical evaluation is indicated; **OR**
- When **All** of the following criteria are met:
 - Persistent or recurrent symptoms/pain with functional limitations that are unresponsive to at least 6 consecutive weeks in the last 6 months of documented, physician-directed appropriate conservative treatment to include at least 2 of the following:

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^{1—}Thoracic Spine Surgery

- Analgesics, steroids, and/or NSAIDs
- Structured program of physical therapy
- Structured home exercise program prescribed by a physical therapist, chiropractic provider or physician
- Epidural steroid injections and/or selective nerve root block; AND
- Imaging studies confirm the presence of spinal cord or spinal nerve root compression at the level corresponding with the clinical findings (MRI or CT)

THORACIC DECOMPRESSION WITH FUSION SURGERY

- Deformity <u>c</u>←ases please refer to our Deformity Spine Surgery (Adult) Guideline; OR
- For myelopathy or radiculopathy secondary to cord or root compression (see criteria described above) satisfying the indications for decompressive surgery requiring extensive decompression that results in destabilization of the thoracic spine^{1, 2} (Frymoyer, 2004; Garfin, 2017)

NOTE: There is no current evidence base to support fusion in the thoracic spine for degenerative disease without significant neurological compression or significant deformity as outlined above.

RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR SPINE SURGERY

- Medical contraindications to surgery, e.g., severe osteoporosis; infection of soft tissue
 adjacent to the spine, whether or not it has spread to the spine; severe cardiopulmonary
 disease; anemia; malnutrition and systemic infection³ (Puvanesarajah, 2016)
- Psychosocial risk factors. It is imperative to rule out non-physiologic modifiers of pain
 presentation or non-operative conditions mimicking radiculopathy or instability (e.g.,
 peripheral neuropathy, piriformis syndrome, myofascial pain, sympathetically mediated
 pain syndromes, sacroiliac dysfunction, psychological conditions, etc.) prior to
 consideration of elective surgical intervention⁴ (Kreiner, 2014)
- Active nicotine use prior to fusion surgery. The Individuals patient must refrain from nicotine use for at least six weeks prior to surgery and during the period of fusion healing⁵⁻⁷ (Andersen, 2001; Glassman, 2000; Patel, 2013)
- Morbid obesity. Contraindication to surgery in cases where there is significant risk and concern for improper post-operative healing, post-operative complications related to morbid obesity, and/or an inability to participate in post-operative rehabilitation⁸ (Epstein, 2017)

NOTE: Cases of severe myelopathy and progressive neurological dysfunction may require surgery despite these general contraindications.

BACKGROUND

Thoracic Decompression with or without fusion

Thoracic disc herniation with or without nerve root compression is usually treated conservatively (non-surgically). A back brace may be worn to provide support and limit back motion. Injection of local anesthetic and steroids around the spinal nerve (spinal nerve blocks) may be effective in relieving radicular pain. As symptoms subside, activity is gradually increased. This may include physical therapy and/or a home exercise program. Preventive and maintenance measures (e.g., exercise, proper body mechanics) should be continued indefinitely. Job modification may be necessary to avoid aggravating activities.

Simple laminectomy is rarely used in the treatment of thoracic disc herniation because of the high risk of neurologic deterioration and paralysis. Excision of the disc (discectomy) may be performed via several different surgical approaches —anteriorly, laterally, or transpedicularly. Fusion should be performed only if surgery causes instability in the spinal column. Many newer techniques do not usually destabilize the thoracic spine.

POLICY HISTORY

Date	Summary
May June 2022	No changes
June 2021	No changes
October 2020	No changes
October 2019	Conservative care requirement further defined
	 Modified contraindication section to include 'relative'
November 2018	Added and updated references

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Andersen T, Christensen FB, Laursen M, et al. Smoking as a predictor of negative outcome in lumbar spinal fusion. *Spine*. 2001; 26(23):2623-28. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11725245.

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Reviewed / Approved by NIA Clinical Guideline Committee

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is an expectation that all patients receive care/services from a licensed clinician. All appropriate supporting documentation, including recent pertinent office visit notes, laboratory data, and results of any special testing must be provided. If applicable: All prior relevant imaging results and the reason that alternative imaging cannot be performed must be included in the documentation submitted.

Disclaimer: Magellan Healthcare service authorization policies do not constitute medical advice and are not intended to govern or otherwise influence the practice of medicine. These policies are not meant to supplant your normal procedures, evaluation, diagnosis, treatment and/or care plans for your patients. Your professional judgement must be exercised and followed in all respects with regard to the treatment and care of your patients. These policies apply to all Magellan Healthcare subsidiaries including, but not limited to, National Imaging Associates ("Magellan"). The policies constitute only the reimbursement and coverage guidelines of Magellan. Coverage for services varies for individual members in accordance with the terms and conditions of applicable Certificates of Coverage, Summary Plan Descriptions, or contracts with governing regulatory agencies. Magellan reserves the right to review and update the guidelines at its sole discretion. Notice of such changes, if necessary, shall be provided in accordance with the terms and conditions of provider agreements and any applicable laws or regulations.

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- 4. Kreiner DS, Shaffer WO, Baisden JL, et al. An evidence-based clinical guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis (update). *Spine J.* Jul 2013;13(7):734-43. doi:10.1016/j.spinee.2012.11.059
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