



Louisiana

Manipulation Under Anesthesia

Policy # 00313

Original Effective Date: 09/14/2011

Current Effective Date: 05/10/2021

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and its subsidiary, HMO Louisiana, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Company"), unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

Services Are Considered Investigational

Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

Based on review of available data, the Company considers spinal manipulation (and manipulation of other joints, e.g., hip joint, performed during the procedure) with the patient under anesthesia, spinal manipulation under joint anesthesia, and spinal manipulation after epidural anesthesia and corticosteroid injection for treatment of chronic spinal (cranial, cervical, thoracic, lumbar) pain and chronic sacroiliac and pelvic pain to be **investigational**.*

Based on review of available data, the Company considers spinal manipulation and manipulation of other joints under anesthesia involving serial treatment sessions to be **investigational**.*

Based on review of available data, the Company considers manipulation under anesthesia (MUA) involving multiple body joints for treatment of chronic pain to be **investigational**.*

Note: This policy does not address manipulation under anesthesia for fractures, completely dislocated joints, adhesive capsulitis (e.g., frozen shoulder), and/or fibrosis of a joint that may occur following total joint replacement.

Policy Guidelines

This policy does not address manipulation under anesthesia for fractures, completely dislocated joints, adhesive capsulitis (eg, frozen shoulder), and/or fibrosis of a joint that may occur following total joint replacement.

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Background/Overview

Manipulation Under Anesthesia

Manipulation is intended to break up fibrous and scar tissue to relieve pain and improve range of motion. Anesthesia or sedation is used to reduce pain, spasm, and reflex muscle guarding that may interfere with the delivery of therapies and to allow the therapist to break up joint and soft tissue adhesions with less force than would be required to overcome patient resistance or apprehension. Manipulation under anesthesia is generally performed with an anesthesiologist in attendance. Manipulation under anesthesia is an accepted treatment for isolated joint conditions, such as arthrofibrosis of the knee and adhesive capsulitis. It is also used to reduce fractures (eg, vertebral, long bones) and dislocations.

Manipulation under anesthesia has been proposed as a treatment modality for acute and chronic pain conditions, particularly of the spine, when standard care, including manipulation, and other conservative measures have failed. Manipulation under anesthesia of the spine has been used in various forms since the 1930s. Complications from general anesthesia and forceful long-lever, high-amplitude nonspecific manipulation procedures led to decreased use of the procedure in favor of other therapies. Manipulation under anesthesia was modified and revived in the 1990s. This revival has been attributed to increased interest in spinal manipulative therapy and the advent of safer, shorter-acting anesthesia agents used for conscious sedation.

Manipulation Under Anesthesia Administration

Manipulation under anesthesia of the spine is described as follows: after sedation, a series of mobilization, stretching, and traction procedures to the spine and lower extremities are performed and may include passive stretching of the gluteal and hamstring muscles with straight-leg raise, hip capsule stretching and mobilization, lumbosacral traction, and stretching of the lateral abdominal and paraspinal muscles. After the stretching and traction procedures, spinal manipulative therapy is delivered with high-velocity, short-amplitude thrust applied to a spinous process by hand, while the upper torso and lower extremities are stabilized. Spinal manipulative therapy may also be applied to the thoracolumbar or cervical area when necessary to address low back pain.

Manipulation under anesthesia takes 15 to 20 minutes, and after recovery from anesthesia, the patient is discharged with instructions to remain active and use heat or ice for short-term analgesic control. Some practitioners recommend performing the procedure on three or more consecutive days for best

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results. Care after manipulation under anesthesia may include four to eight weeks of active rehabilitation with manual therapy, including spinal manipulative therapy and other modalities. Manipulation has also been performed after injection of local anesthetic into lumbar zygapophyseal (facet) and/or sacroiliac joints under fluoroscopic guidance (manipulation under joint anesthesia/analgesia) and after epidural injection of corticosteroid and local anesthetic (manipulation postepidural injection). Spinal manipulation under anesthesia has also been combined with other joint manipulation during multiple sessions. Together, these therapies may be referred to as medicine-assisted manipulation.

This review does not address manipulation under anesthesia for fractures, completely dislocated joints, adhesive capsulitis (eg, frozen shoulder), and/or fibrosis of a joint that may occur following total joint replacement.

FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Manipulative procedures are not subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Rationale/Source

Manipulation under anesthesia consists of a series of mobilization, stretching, and traction procedures performed while the patient is sedated (usually with general anesthesia or moderate sedation).

For individuals who have chronic spinal, sacroiliac, or pelvic pain who receive manipulation under anesthesia, the evidence includes case series and nonrandomized comparative studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. Scientific evidence on spinal manipulation under anesthesia, spinal manipulation with joint anesthesia, and spinal manipulation after epidural anesthesia and corticosteroid injection is very limited. No randomized controlled trials have been identified. Evidence on the efficacy of manipulation under anesthesia over several sessions or for multiple joints is also lacking. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

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Supplemental Information

Clinical Input From Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate with and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

In response to requests, input was received from 2 physician specialty societies and 4 academic medical centers while this policy was under review in 2009. Input from the 7 reviewers agreed that manipulation under anesthesia for chronic spinal and pelvic pain is investigational.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American Association of Manipulation Under Anesthesia Providers

In 2014, The American Association of Manipulation Under Anesthesia Providers published consensus-based guidelines for the practice and performance of manipulation under anesthesia. The guidelines included patient selection criteria (see below), establishing medical necessity, frequency and follow-up procedures, parameters for determining manipulation under anesthesia progress, general post-manipulation under anesthesia therapy, and safety. The guidelines recommended 3 consecutive days of treatment, based on the premise that serial procedures allow a gentler yet effective treatment plan with better control of biomechanical force. The guidelines also recommended follow-up therapy without anesthesia over 8 weeks after manipulation under anesthesia that includes all fibrosis release and manipulative procedures performed during the manipulation under anesthesia procedure to help prevent re-adhesion.

Patient selection criteria include, but are not limited to, the following:

- "The patient has undergone an adequate trial of appropriate care...and continues to experience intractable pain, interference to activities of daily living, and/or biomechanical dysfunction.
- "Sufficient care has been rendered prior to recommending manipulation under anesthesia. A sufficient time period is usually considered a minimum of 4-8 weeks, but exceptions may apply depending on the patient's individual needs....

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- "Physical medicine procedures have been utilized in a clinical setting during the 6-8 week period prior to recommending manipulation under anesthesia.
- "Diagnosed conditions must fall within the recognized categories of conditions responsive to manipulation under anesthesia. The following disorders are classified as acceptable conditions for utilization of manipulation under anesthesia:
 1. "Patients for whom manipulation of the spine or other articulations is the treatment of choice; however, the patient's pain threshold inhibits the effectiveness of conservative manipulation.
 2. "Patients for whom manipulation of the spine or other articulations is the treatment of choice; however, due to the extent of the injury mechanism, conservative manipulation has been minimally effective...and a greater degree of movement of the affected joint(s) is needed to obtain patient progress.
 3. "Patients for whom manipulation of the spine or other articulations is the treatment of choice by the doctor; however due to the chronicity of the problem, and/or the fibrous tissue adhesions present, in-office manipulation has been incomplete and the plateau in the patient's improvement is unsatisfactory.
 4. "When the patient is considered for surgical intervention, MUS is an alternative and/or an interim treatment and may be used as a therapeutic and/or diagnostic tool in the overall consideration of the patient's condition.
 5. "When there are no better treatment options available for the patient in the opinions of the treating doctor and patient."

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

A search of [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov) in February 2020 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this review.

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Policy History

Original Effective Date: 09/14/2011

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- 09/01/2011 Medical Policy Committee review
- 09/14/2011 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. New policy.
- 12/08/2011 Medical Policy Committee review
- 12/21/2011 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Added disclaimer.
- 12/06/2012 Medical Policy Committee review
- 12/19/2012 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 12/12/2013 Medical Policy Committee review
- 12/18/2013 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 04/02/2015 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/20/2015 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 08/03/2015 Coding update: ICD10 Diagnosis code section added; ICD9 Procedure code section removed
- 04/07/2016 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/20/2016 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 01/01/2017 Coding update: Removing ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes
- 04/06/2017 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/19/2017 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 04/05/2018 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/18/2018 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. No change to coverage.
- 04/04/2019 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/24/2019 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
- 04/02/2020 Medical Policy Committee review
- 04/08/2020 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.
- 04/01/2021 Medical Policy Committee review

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04/14/2021 Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage eligibility unchanged.

Next Scheduled Review Date: 04/2022

Coding

The five character codes included in the Blue Cross Blue Shield of Louisiana Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines are obtained from Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®)†, copyright 2020 by the American Medical Association (AMA). CPT is developed by the AMA as a listing of descriptive terms and five character identifying codes and modifiers for reporting medical services and procedures performed by physician.

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CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

Codes used to identify services associated with this policy may include (but may not be limited to) the following:

Code Type	Code
CPT	00640, 22505, 23655, 24300, 27275
HCPCS	No codes
ICD-10 Diagnosis	All related diagnoses

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*Investigational – A medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational if the effectiveness has not been clearly tested and it has not been incorporated into standard medical practice. Any determination we make that a medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational will be based on a consideration of the following:

- A. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product can be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and whether such approval has been granted at the time the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is sought to be furnished; or
- B. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product requires further studies or clinical trials to determine its maximum tolerated dose, toxicity, safety, effectiveness, or effectiveness as compared with the standard means of treatment or diagnosis, must improve health outcomes, according to the consensus of opinion among experts as shown by reliable evidence, including:
 1. Consultation with the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association technology assessment program (TEC) or other nonaffiliated technology evaluation center(s);
 2. Credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community; or
 3. Reference to federal regulations.

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NOTICE: If the Patient's health insurance contract contains language that differs from the BCBSLA Medical Policy definition noted above, the definition in the health insurance contract will be relied upon for specific coverage determinations.

NOTICE: Medical Policies are scientific based opinions, provided solely for coverage and informational purposes. Medical Policies should not be construed to suggest that the Company recommends, advocates, requires, encourages, or discourages any particular treatment, procedure, or service, or any particular course of treatment, procedure, or service.

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