Artificial Intervertebral Disc: Cervical Spine

Policy # 00229
Original Effective Date: 02/20/2008
Current Effective Date: 09/04/2018

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.

Note: Artificial Intervertebral Disc: Lumbar Spine is addressed in medical policy number 00145.

When Services May Be Eligible for Coverage
Coverage for eligible medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products may be provided only if:

- Benefits are available in the member’s contract/certificate, and
- Medical necessity criteria and guidelines are met.

Based on review of available data, the Company may consider cervical artificial intervertebral disc replacement to be eligible for coverage.

Patient Selection Criteria
Coverage eligibility will be considered for cervical artificial intervertebral disc replacement for the following diagnoses and criteria:

- **Radiculopathy** related to nerve root compression caused by one or two-level degenerative disease at all levels from C3-4 through C6-7, with or without neck pain, when both of the following criteria are met:
  - Objective neurologic findings which correlate with a cervical nerve root impingement, and/or unremitting radicular pain which has not responded to at least six (6) weeks of appropriate conservative management; AND
  - Imaging studies demonstrating nerve root compression due to herniated disc or spondylotic osteophyte correlating with the distribution of signs and symptoms;

- **Myelopathy** or **myeloradiculopathy** related to central spinal stenosis caused by one or two-level degenerative disease at all levels from C3-4 through C6-7, with or without neck pain, when both of the following requirements are met:
  - Clinical signs and symptoms of myelopathy which may include: loss of dexterity, urinary urgency, new-onset bowel or bladder incontinence, frequent falls, hyperreflexia, Hoffmann sign, increased tone or spasticity, gait abnormality or pathologic Babinski sign; AND
  - Imaging studies demonstrating cervical cord compression due to herniated nucleus pulposus or osteophyte formation;

- **Additional requirements for cervical artificial disc replacement (CADR)** (radiculopathy and myelopathy):
  - The individual is skeletally mature as documented by growth plate closure; AND
  - A U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved cervical artificial intervertebral device is used in accordance with FDA labeling, and will be implanted using an anterior approach; AND
  - The individual lacks contraindications listed in section below;
Simultaneous CADR at two contiguous levels requires that the above criteria be met for each disc level, and that the device being utilized is FDA-approved for two levels (i.e., Mobi-C®‡ or Prestige®‡ LP).

Contraindications to CADR are:
- Active systemic infection or infection localized to the site of implantation;
- Osteoporosis defined as dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) bone density measured T-score of negative 2.5 or lower;
- Marked cervical instability on neutral resting lateral or flexion/extension radiographs; with greater than or equal to 3 mm translation or greater than 11 degrees of angular difference to either adjacent level;
- Clinically compromised vertebral bodies at the affected level due to current or past trauma, anatomic deformity or cervical spine malignancy;
- Focal kyphosis at the level of planned arthroplasty;
- Moderate or severe spondylosis at the level to be treated, characterized by bridging osteophytes, loss of greater than 50% of normal disc height, or severely limited range of motion (i.e., less than 2 degrees) at the affected level;
- Severe facet joint arthropathy
- Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament (OPLL);
- Sensitivity or allergy to implant materials.

When Services Are Considered Investigational
Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

The use of cervical artificial intervertebral disc replacement when patient selection criteria are not met is considered to be investigational.*

Based on review of available data, the Company considers cervical artificial intervertebral disc replacement to be investigational, including but not limited to the following:
- Cervical total disc arthroplasty at more than two (2) levels or at two (2) non-contiguous levels; OR
- Hybrid constructs in a single procedure, involving cervical fusion with cervical total disc arthroplasty; OR
- Cervical total disc arthroplasty in an individual with a previous fusion at another cervical level.

Background/Overview
Cervical disc arthroplasty, also known as CADR, was developed as an alternative to cervical fusion for treatment of cervical radiculopathy due to severe degenerative disc disease (DDD).
For appropriately chosen indications, CADR has shown promising results in the available data, indicating at least equivalence to cervical fusion following adequate decompression.

This medical policy addresses cervical disc arthroplasty when performed as an elective, non-emergent procedure and not as part of the care of an acute or traumatic event.

Conservative management should include a combination of strategies to reduce inflammation, alleviate pain, and improve function, including but not limited to the following:

- Prescription strength anti-inflammatory medications and analgesics;
- Adjunctive medications such as nerve membrane stabilizers or muscle relaxants;
- Physician-supervised therapeutic exercise program or physical therapy;
- Manual therapy or spinal manipulation;
- Alternative therapies such as acupuncture;
- Appropriate management of underlying or associated cognitive, behavioral, or addiction disorders.

Documentation of compliance with a plan of therapy that includes elements from these areas is required.

The requirement for a period of conservative treatment as a prerequisite to a surgical procedure is waived when there is evidence of progressive nerve or spinal cord compression resulting in a significant neurologic deficit, or when myelopathy, weakness, or bladder disturbance is present.

Reporting of symptom severity – Severity of pain and its impact on activities of daily living (ADLs) is a key factor in determining the need for intervention. For purposes of this guideline, significant pain and functional impairment refers to pain that is at least 3 out of 10 in intensity and is associated with inability to perform at least two (2) ADLs.

Imaging studies – All imaging must be performed and read by an independent radiologist. If discrepancies should arise in the interpretation of the imaging, the radiologist report will supersede. The results of all imaging studies should correlate with the clinical findings in support of the requested procedure.

FDA or Other Governmental Regulatory Approval

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

In 2007, the Prestige® ST Cervical Disc (Medtronic) was approved by the U.S. FDA through the premarket approval (PMA) process as a class III device. The Prestige ST Cervical Disc is composed of stainless steel and is indicated in skeletally mature patients for reconstruction of the disc from C3 through C7 following single-level discectomy. The device is implanted using an open anterior approach. Intractable radiculopathy and/or myelopathy should be present, with at least one of the following items producing symptomatic nerve root and/or spinal cord compression as documented by patient history (e.g., pain [neck and/or arm pain], functional deficit, and/or neurologic deficit) and radiographic studies (e.g., magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography, x-rays): herniated disc and/or osteophyte formation. FDA required Medtronic (the Prestige disc manufacturer) to conduct a 7-year postapproval clinical study of the safety and function of the
device and a 5-year enhanced surveillance study to more fully characterize adverse events in a broader patient population.

In 2014, the Prestige LP artificial cervical disc (Medtronic Sofamor Danek) was approved by FDA through the PMA process. The Prestige LP differs from the original Prestige cervical disc regarding material and fixation. The LP implant is composed of a proprietary titanium-ceramic composite and has 2 rails that press-fit into holes created during the surgical procedure. In 2016, the Prestige LP was approved by FDA for 2 adjacent levels. A postapproval study will follow the investigational device exemption (IDE) patients who received the Prestige LP at 2 contiguous levels for 10 years. Medtronic will also submit to FDA adverse events, device failures, and complaint analysis for 10 years. This includes subsequent surgeries, heterotopic ossification, device malfunction, and other serious device-related complications.

Another disc arthroplasty product, the ProDisc-C®‡ (Synthes Spine), was approved by FDA through the PMA process in 2007. As with the Prestige ST Cervical Disc, FDA approval of ProDisc-C was made conditional on 7-year follow-up of the 209 subjects included in the noninferiority trial (discussed in Rationale section), 7-year follow-up of 99 continued-access subjects, and a 5-year enhanced surveillance study to characterize more fully adverse events when the device is used under general conditions of use. Postapproval study reports are to be delivered to FDA annually.

The Bryan®‡ Cervical Disc (Medtronic Sofamor Danek) consists of 2 titanium-alloy shells encasing a polyurethane nucleus and has been available outside of the United States since 2002. In 2009, the Bryan Cervical Disc was approved by FDA for treatment using an anterior approach of single-level cervical DDD defined as any combination of the following: disc herniation with radiculopathy, spondylotic radiculopathy, disc herniation with myelopathy, or spondylotic myelopathy resulting in impaired function and at least one clinical neurologic sign associated with the cervical level to be treated, and necessitating surgery as demonstrated using computed tomography, myelography, and computed tomography, and/or magnetic resonance imaging results. Patients receiving the Bryan Cervical Disc should have failed at least 6 weeks of nonoperative treatment before implantation. As a condition for device approval, FDA required Medtronic Sofamor Danek to extend its follow-up of enrolled subjects to 10 years after surgery. The study will involve the investigational and control patients from the pivotal IDE study arm, as well as the patients who received the device as part of the continued-access study arm. Also, Medtronic Sofamor Danek must perform a 5-year enhanced surveillance study of the disc to characterize more fully adverse events when the device is used in a broader patient population.

More recently, continued FDA approval requires completion of 2 postapproval studies. One study provides extended follow-up of the premarket pivotal cohort out to 7 years. The second study provides 10-year enhanced surveillance of adverse event data. Continued approval is contingent on submission of annual reports, which include the number of devices sold, heterotopic ossification, device malfunction, device removal, other serious device-related complications, and analysis of all explanted discs.

The following have also received FDA approval:
The PCM [porous-coated motion] Cervical Disc®‡ (NuVasive) received FDA approval in 2012 (P100012). The PCM® is a semi-constrained device consisting of 2 metal (cobalt-chromium alloy) endplates and a polyethylene insert that fits between the endplates.

SECURE®-C (Globus Medical) was approved in 2012 (P100003). The SECURE-C is a 3-piece semi-constrained device with 2 metal (cobalt-chromium molybdenum alloy) endplates and a polyethylene insert.

The Mobi-C (LDR Spine) received FDA approval in 2013. Mobi-C is 3-piece semi-constrained device with metal (cobalt-chromium alloy) endplates and a polyethylene insert. The Mobi-C is approved for 1- (P110002) or 2-level (P110009) disc replacement.

A number of other devices are in FDA IDE trials in the United States (see Table 1).

Table 1. Cervical Disc Prostheses Under Investigation in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prosthesis</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>FDA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kineflex/C®‡</td>
<td>SpinalMotion</td>
<td>FDA IDE trial complete; status unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom®‡</td>
<td>AxioMed</td>
<td>FDA IDE trial recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M6-C</td>
<td>Spinal Kinetics</td>
<td>FDA IDE trial recruiting complete</td>
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</table>

FDA: U.S. Food and Drug Administration; IDE: investigational device exemption.

Updates on the regulatory status of these devices are available online using FDA product code MJO (available at: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMA/cfPMA.cfm).

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
A search of the Medicare National Database identified a national coverage determination on artificial intervertebral discs for the lumbar spine, but not for the cervical spine.

Rationale/Source
This medical policy was developed through consideration of peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, U.S. FDA approval status, nationally accepted standards of medical practice and accepted standards of medical practice in this community, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association technology assessment program (TEC) and other non-affiliated technology evaluation centers, reference to federal regulations, other plan medical policies, and accredited national guidelines.

References
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Policy History

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<td>Current Effective Date:</td>
<td>09/04/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/13/2008</td>
<td>Medical Director review</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/07/2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/20/2013</td>
<td>Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Coverage changed from investigational to eligible with criteria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/12/2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/18/2013</td>
<td>Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval.” Criteria revised to include two contiguous levels from C3 to C7 as eligible for coverage. FDA information updated.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>08/03/2015</td>
<td>Coding update: ICD10 Diagnosis code section added; ICD9 Procedure code section removed.</td>
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<td>12/01/2016</td>
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<td>12/21/2016</td>
<td>Medical Policy Implementation Committee approval. Revised existing criteria and coverage statements, added new statement for subsequent disc implantation. New investigational statement added.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/01/2017</td>
<td>Coding update: Removing ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/06/2017</td>
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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 2017 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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Codes used to identify services associated with this policy may include (but may not be limited to) the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td>0095T, 0098T, 0375T, 22856, 22858, 22861, 22864</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCPCS</td>
<td>No codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD-10 Diagnosis</td>
<td>All related diagnoses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

**Medically Necessary (or "Medical Necessity") - Health care services, treatment, procedures, equipment, drugs, devices, items or supplies that a Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

A. In accordance with nationally accepted standards of medical practice;
B. Clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, level of care, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and
C. Not primarily for the personal comfort or convenience of the patient, physician or other health care provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

For these purposes, “nationally accepted standards of medical practice” means standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, Physician Specialty Society recommendations and the views of Physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas and any other relevant factors.

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