Medical Policy
Sacral Nerve Neuromodulation/Stimulation

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Policy Number: 153
BCBSA Reference Number: 7.01.69

Related Policies
- Biofeedback as a Treatment of Fecal Incontinence or Constipation, #308
- Biofeedback as a Treatment of Urinary Incontinence, #173
- Pelvic Floor Stimulation as a Treatment of Urinary Incontinence, #470
- Percutaneous Tibial Nerve Stimulation, #583
- Transanal Radiofrequency Treatment of Fecal Incontinence, #309

Policy
Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity

Urinary Incontinence and Nonobstructive Retention
Criteria A
A trial period of sacral nerve neuromodulation with either percutaneous nerve stimulation or a temporarily implanted lead may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY in patients who meet ALL of the following criteria:
1. There is a diagnosis of at least 1 of the following:
   a. Urge incontinence
   b. Urgency-frequency syndrome
   c. Non-obstructive urinary retention
   d. Overactive bladder
2. There is documented failure or intolerance to at least 2 conventional conservative therapies (eg, behavioral training such as bladder training, prompted voiding, or pelvic muscle exercise training, pharmacologic treatment for at least a sufficient duration to fully assess its efficacy, and/or surgical corrective therapy).
   a. The patient is an appropriate surgical candidate.
   b. Incontinence is not related to a neurologic condition.

Criteria B
Permanent implantation of a sacral nerve neuromodulation device may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY in patients who meet all of the following criteria:
1. All of the criteria in A (1-2) above are met.
2. A trial stimulation period demonstrates at least 50% improvement in symptoms over a period of at least 48 hours.
Other urinary/voiding applications of sacral nerve neuromodulation are investigational including but not limited to treatment of stress incontinence or urge incontinence due to a neurologic condition, (eg, detrusor hyperreflexia, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injury, or other types of chronic voiding dysfunction).

Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Fecal Incontinence
Criteria A
A trial period of sacral nerve neuromodulation with either percutaneous nerve stimulation or a temporarily implanted lead may be medically necessary in patients who meet all of the following criteria:
1. There is a diagnosis of chronic fecal incontinence of greater than 2 incontinent episodes on average per week with duration greater than 6 months or for more than 12 months after vaginal childbirth.
2. There is documented failure or intolerance to conventional conservative therapy (e.g., dietary modification, the addition of bulking and pharmacologic treatment) for at least a sufficient duration to fully assess its efficacy.
3. The patient is an appropriate surgical candidate.
4. The condition is not related to an anorectal malformation (e.g., congenital anorectal malformation; defects of the external anal sphincter over 60 degrees; visible sequelae of pelvic radiation; active anal abscesses and fistulae) or chronic inflammatory bowel disease.
5. Incontinence is not related to a neurologic condition.
6. The patient has not had rectal surgery in the previous 12 months, or in the case of cancer, the patient has not had rectal surgery in the past 24 months.

Criteria B
Permanent implantation of a sacral nerve neuromodulation device may be medically necessary in patients who meet all of the following criteria:
1. All of the criteria in A. 1-6 above are met.
2. A trial stimulation period demonstrates at least 50% improvement in symptoms over a period of at least 48 hour.

Sacral nerve neuromodulation is investigational in the treatment of chronic constipation or chronic pelvic pain.

Prior Authorization Information
Inpatient
- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization is required if the procedure is performed inpatient.

Outpatient
- For services described in this policy, see below for situations where prior authorization might be required if the procedure is performed outpatient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>Prior authorization is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>Prior authorization is not required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO BlueSM</td>
<td>Prior authorization is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO BlueSM</td>
<td>Prior authorization is not required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes
Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member’s contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.
The above medical necessity criteria MUST be met for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity:

### CPT Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64561</td>
<td>Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrode array; sacral nerve (transforaminal placement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64581</td>
<td>Incision for implantation of neurostimulator electrodes; sacral nerve (transforaminal placement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64590</td>
<td>Insertion or replacement of peripheral or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, direct or inductive coupling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95970</td>
<td>Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with brain, cranial nerve, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, or sacral nerve, neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter, without programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95971</td>
<td>Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with simple spinal cord or peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95972</td>
<td>Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with complex spinal cord or peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional</td>
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</table>

### HCPCS Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A4290</td>
<td>Sacral nerve stimulation test lead, each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following ICD Diagnosis Codes are considered medically necessary when submitted with the CPT and HCPCS codes above if medical necessity criteria are met:

### ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10-CM Diagnosis codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N32.81</td>
<td>Overactive bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.41</td>
<td>Urge incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.46</td>
<td>Mixed incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.491</td>
<td>Coital incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.492</td>
<td>Postural (urinary) incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N39.498</td>
<td>Other specified urinary incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R15.9</td>
<td>Full incontinence of feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32</td>
<td>Unspecified urinary incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R33.0</td>
<td>Drug induced retention of urine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Treatment using sacral nerve neuromodulation, also known as indirect sacral nerve stimulation, is 1 of several alternative modalities for patients with urinary or fecal incontinence (urge incontinence, significant symptoms of urgency-frequency, nonobstructive urinary retention) who have failed behavioral (eg, prompted voiding) and/or pharmacologic therapies.

The sacral nerve neuromodulation device consists of an implantable pulse generator that delivers controlled electrical impulses. This pulse generator is attached to wire leads that connect to the sacral nerves, most commonly the S3 nerve root. Two external components of the system help control the electrical stimulation. A control magnet, kept by the patient, is used to turn the device on or off. A console programmer is kept by the physician and used to adjust the settings of the pulse generator.

Before implantation of the permanent device, patients undergo an initial testing phase to estimate potential response to treatment. The first type of testing developed was percutaneous nerve evaluation. This procedure is done with the patient under local anesthesia, using a test needle to identify the appropriate sacral nerve(s). Once identified, a temporary wire lead is inserted through the test needle and left in place for 4 to 7 days. This lead is connected to an external stimulator, which is carried by patients in their pocket or on their belt. The results of this test phase are used to determine whether patients are appropriate candidates for the permanent device. If patients show a 50% or greater reduction in symptom frequency, they are deemed eligible for the permanent device.

The second type of testing is a 2-stage surgical procedure. In the first stage, a quadripolar-tined lead is implanted (stage 1). The testing phase can last as long as several weeks, and if patients show a 50% or greater reduction in symptom frequency, they can proceed to stage 2 of the surgery, which is permanent implantation of the neuromodulation device. The 2-stage surgical procedure has been used in various ways. They include its use instead of percutaneous nerve evaluation, for patients who failed percutaneous nerve evaluation, for patients with an inconclusive percutaneous nerve evaluation, or for patients who had a successful percutaneous nerve evaluation to refine patient selection further.

The permanent device is implanted with the patient under general anesthesia. The electrical leads are placed in contact with the sacral nerve root(s) via an incision in the lower back, and the wire leads are extended through a second incision underneath the skin, across the flank to the lower abdomen. Finally, a third incision is made in the lower abdomen where the pulse generator is inserted and connected to the wire leads. Following implantation, the physician programs the pulse generator to the optimal settings for that patient. The patient can switch the pulse generator on and off by placing the control magnet over the area of the pulse generator for 1 to 2 seconds.

This evidence review does not address pelvic floor stimulation, which refers to electrical stimulation of the pudendal nerve. Pelvic floor stimulation is addressed separately (see policy # 470). Also, this review does not address devices that provide direct sacral nerve stimulation in patients with spinal cord injuries.

Summary

Sacral nerve neuromodulation, also known as sacral nerve stimulation, involves the implantation of a permanent device that modulates the neural pathways controlling bladder or rectal function. This evidence review addresses the use of sacral nerve neuromodulation to treat urinary or fecal incontinence, fecal nonobstructive retention, and chronic pelvic pain in patients with intact neural innervation of the bladder and/or rectum.

For individuals with urinary incontinence who have failed conservative treatment who receive sacral nerve neuromodulation, the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs), systematic reviews, and case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, and treatment, related morbidity. Results from the
RCTs and case series with long-term follow-up have suggested that sacral nerve neuromodulation reduces symptoms of urge incontinence, urgency-frequency syndrome, nonobstructive urinary retention, and overactive bladder in selected patients. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals with fecal incontinence who have failed conservative treatment who receive sacral nerve neuromodulation, the evidence includes RCTs and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, and treatment, related morbidity. Although relatively small, the available trials had a low-risk of bias and demonstrated improvements in incontinence relative to alternatives. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals with constipation who have failed conservative treatment who receive sacral nerve neuromodulation, the evidence includes RCTs and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, and treatment, related morbidity. The available trials have not consistently reported improvements in outcomes with sacral nerve neuromodulation. Additional studies are needed to demonstrate the health benefits of this technology. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals with chronic pelvic pain who receive sacral nerve neuromodulation, the evidence is limited to case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Policy History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2021</td>
<td>Medicare information removed. See MP #132 Medicare Advantage Management for local coverage determination and national coverage determination reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/2020</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Minor edits to the policy section; statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/2018</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Policy clarified, minor editorial changes to the Policy section; statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2018</td>
<td>Clarified coding information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/2017</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/2016</td>
<td>Clarified coding information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2016</td>
<td>Clarified coding information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2015</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. In both B.2 medically necessary statements, period of trial stimulation changed to “at least 48 hours.” Clarified coding information. Effective 12/1/2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2014</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Added close parenthesis to statement A 2 in the fecal incontinence policy statement - 2. There is documented failure or intolerance to conventional conservative therapy (eg, dietary modification, the addition of bulking and pharmacologic treatment) for at least a sufficient duration to fully assess its efficacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2014</td>
<td>Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes, effective 10/2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2014</td>
<td>Coding information clarified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2013</td>
<td>Clarified coding information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2013</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Revised medically necessary criteria. Effective 10/1/2013. Removed CPT codes 64585, 64595 as these codes do not apply to this policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies
Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:
Medical Policy Terms of Use
Managed Care Guidelines
Indemnity/PPO Guidelines
Clinical Exception Process
Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines

References


30. Leong RK, De Wachter SG, Nieman FH, et al. PNE versus 1st stage tined lead procedure: a direct comparison to select the most sensitive test method to identify patients suitable for sacral neuromodulation therapy. Neurourology. Sep 2011; 30(7): 1249-52. PMID 21404317


