



MASSACHUSETTS

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Medical Policy

Cranial Electrotherapy Stimulation and Auricular Electrostimulation

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Policy Number: 362

BCBSA Reference Number: 8.01.58 (For Plans internal use only)

NCD/LCD: N/A

Related Policies

- Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS), #[003](#)
- Percutaneous Electrical nerve Stimulation (PENS) and Percutaneous Neuromodulation Therapy (PNT), #[172](#)
- Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation as a Treatment of Depression and Other Psychiatric/Neurologic Disorders, #[297](#)

Policy

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

Cranial electrotherapy stimulation (also known as cranial electrostimulation therapy) is **INVESTIGATIONAL** in all situations.

Electrical stimulation of auricular acupuncture points is **INVESTIGATIONAL** in all situations.

Prior Authorization Information

Inpatient

- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization **IS REQUIRED** for all products if the procedure is performed **inpatient**.

Outpatient

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

	Outpatient
Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)	This is not a covered service.
Commercial PPO and Indemnity	This is not a covered service.
Medicare HMO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.
Medicare PPO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.

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 following CPT is considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

CPT Codes

HCPCS codes:	Code Description
0783T	Transcutaneous auricular neurostimulation, set-up, calibration, and patient education on use of equipment

The following HCPCS codes are considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

HCPCS Codes

HCPCS codes:	Code Description
A4543	Supplies for transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator, for nerves in the auricular region, per month
E0721	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator for nerves in the auricular region
E0732	Cranial electrotherapy stimulation (ces) system, any type
S8930	Electrical stimulation of auricular acupuncture points; each 15 minutes of personal one-on-one contact with the patient

Description

Cranial electrotherapy stimulation (CES), also known as cranial electrical stimulation, transcranial electrical stimulation, or electrical stimulation therapy, delivers weak pulses of electrical current to the earlobes, mastoid processes, or scalp with devices such as the Alpha-Stim. Auricular electrostimulation involves the stimulation of acupuncture points on the ear. Devices, including the P-Stim and e-pulse, provide ambulatory auricular electrical stimulation over a period of several days. Cranial electrotherapy stimulation and auricular electrostimulation are being evaluated for a variety of conditions, including pain, insomnia, depression, anxiety, weight loss, and opioid withdrawal.

Interest in CES began in the early 1900s on the theory that weak pulses of electrical current have a calming effect on the central nervous system. The technique was further developed in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe in the 1950s as a treatment for anxiety and depression and use of CES later spread to Western Europe and the United States as a treatment for various psychological and physiological conditions. Presently, the mechanism of action is thought to be the modulation of activity in brain networks by direct action in the hypothalamus, limbic system, and/or the reticular activating system. One device used in the United States is the Alpha-Stim CES, which provides pulsed, low-intensity current via clip electrodes that attach to the earlobes. Other devices place the electrodes on the eyelids, frontal scalp, mastoid processes, or behind the ears. Treatments may be administered once or twice daily for several days to several weeks.

Other devices provide electrical stimulation to auricular acupuncture sites over several days. One device, the P-Stim, is a single-use miniature electrical stimulator for auricular acupuncture points that is worn behind the ear with a self-adhesive electrode patch. A selection stylus that measures electrical resistance is used to identify 3 auricular acupuncture points. The P-Stim device connects to 3 inserted acupuncture needles with caps and wires. The device is preprogrammed to be on for 180 minutes, then off for 180 minutes. The maximum battery life of this single-use device is 96 hours.

Summary

Cranial electrotherapy stimulation (CES), also known as cranial electrical stimulation, transcranial electrical stimulation, or electrical stimulation therapy, delivers weak pulses of electrical current to the earlobes, mastoid processes, or scalp with devices such as the Alpha-Stim. Auricular electrostimulation involves the stimulation of acupuncture points on the ear. Devices, including the P-Stim and e-pulse, provide ambulatory auricular electrical stimulation over a period of several days. Cranial electrotherapy stimulation is being evaluated for a variety of conditions, including pain, insomnia, depression, anxiety, and functional constipation. Auricular electrical stimulation is being evaluated for pain, weight loss, and opioid withdrawal.

Cranial Electrotherapy Stimulation

For individuals who have acute or chronic pain who receive cranial electrotherapy stimulation (CES), the evidence includes a number of small sham-controlled randomized trials and pooled analyses. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. Systematic reviews of randomized trials evaluated CES for headache and chronic pain. Pooled analyses found marginal benefits for headache with CES and no benefits for chronic pain with CES. A subsequent sham-controlled trial of remotely supervised CES via secure videoconferencing found a significant benefit with CES for pain reduction, but it had important relevance and conduct and design limitations. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have psychiatric, behavioral, or neurologic conditions (eg, depression and anxiety, Parkinson disease, addiction) who receive CES, the evidence includes a number of small sham-controlled randomized trials and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. Four randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluated CES for depression and anxiety. One RCT each found a significant benefit with CES for anxiety or depression, but both had important relevance limitations. Comparisons between these trials cannot be made due to the heterogeneity in study populations and treatment protocols. Studies evaluating CES for Parkinson disease, smoking cessation, and tic disorders do not support the use of CES for these conditions. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have functional constipation who receive CES, the evidence includes an RCT. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. The single RCT reported positive results for the treatment of constipation with CES. However, the trial was unblinded and most outcomes were self-reported. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Auricular Electrostimulation

For individuals who have acute or chronic pain (eg, acute pain from surgical procedures, chronic back pain, chronic pain from osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis) who receive auricular electrostimulation, the evidence includes a limited number of trials. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. Studies evaluating the effect of electrostimulation technology on acute pain are inconsistent, and the small amount of evidence on chronic pain has methodologic limitations. For example, a comparison of auricular electrostimulation with manual acupuncture for chronic low back pain did not include a sham control group, and, in a study of rheumatoid arthritis, auricular electrostimulation was compared with autogenic training and resulted in a small improvement in visual analog scale pain scores of unclear clinical significance. Overall, the few published studies have small

sample sizes and methodologic limitations. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have obesity who receive auricular electrostimulation, the evidence includes small RCTs and systematic reviews. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. The RCTs reported inconsistent results and used different treatment protocols. The systematic reviews are limited by high heterogeneity with respect to the interventions used, participants included, treatment period, and outcome measures. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have opioid withdrawal symptoms who receive auricular electrostimulation, the evidence includes 2 observational studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, morbid events, functional outcomes, and treatment-related morbidity. Both studies report positive outcomes for the use of CES to treat opioid withdrawal symptoms. The studies used different treatment protocols and no comparators, limiting conclusions drawn from the results. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

Date	Action
10/2024	Clarified coding information.
4/2024	Annual policy review. References updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2024	Clarified coding information.
4/2023	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2023	Clarified coding information.
3/2022	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
4/2021	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
4/2020	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2020	Clarified coding information.
4/2019	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
8/2018	Annual policy review. New references added.
3/2017	Annual policy review. New references added.
3/2016	Annual policy review. New references added.
10/2014	Annual policy review. New references added.
4/2013	Annual policy review. Changes to policy statement. Effective 4/1/2013.
9/1/2012	New policy describing ongoing non-coverage.

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

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- events/press-announcements/fda-grants-marketing-authorization-first-device-use-helping-reduce-symptoms-opioid-withdrawal. November 15, 2017. Accessed December 29, 2023.
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