

Clinical Policy: Sacroiliac Joint Interventions for Pain Management

Reference Number: CP.MP.166

Last Review Date: 02/20

[Coding Implications](#)

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Description

Treatment for sacroiliac joint (SIJ) dysfunction is usually conservative (non-surgical) and focuses on trying to restore normal motion in the joint. In patients who have failed to respond to conservative therapy, an SIJ injection can be helpful for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. SIJ injections into the synovial sac of the SIJ may provide immediate and significant pain relief.

Policy/Criteria

It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that invasive pain management procedures performed by a physician are **medically necessary** when *the relevant criteria are met and the patient receives only one procedure per visit, with or without radiographic guidance.*

- I. Sacroiliac joint injections are **medically necessary** for the following indications:
 - A. *One diagnostic sacroiliac joint (SIJ) injection* for SIJ pain, all of the following:
 1. Somatic or nonradicular low back and lower extremity pain below the level of L5 vertebra that interferes with activities of daily living (ADLs) for at least 3 months;
 2. Tenderness by palpation present over SIJ;
 3. There is a positive response to at least three SIJ pain provocation tests (distraction, compression, thigh thrust, Gaenslen's, or sacral thrust);
 4. The member has failed to respond to conservative therapy including all of the following:
 - a. ≥ 6 weeks chiropractic, physical therapy or prescribed home exercise program;
 - b. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) ≥ 3 weeks or NSAIDs contraindicated or not tolerated;
 - c. ≥ 6 weeks activity modification;
 5. Clinical findings and imaging studies, when available, lack obvious evidence for disc-related or facet joint pain;
 6. No other possible diagnosis is more likely.
 - B. *A second diagnostic sacroiliac joint injection* when pain **did not** improve from the first SIJ injection and at least 2 weeks have passed since the initial injection.
 - C. *Subsequent SIJ injections* for recurrence of pain, all of the following:
 1. Initial injection(s) led to $\geq 50\%$ relief and functional improvement for at least 2 months;
 2. Request is for SIJ administered for temporary relief of lower back pain in conjunction with other noninvasive treatment methods (e.g., to participate in physical therapy), and not as a stand-alone therapy;
 3. SIJ injection is given at intervals at least 2 months apart;

4. Less than 4 therapeutic SIJ injections have been given at the same site in the last 12 months.
- II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that if pain does not improve by $\geq 50\%$ after the second diagnostic SIJ injections, *subsequent SIJ injections* are **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established.
- III. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that *continuation of injections* beyond 12 months is considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness and safety have not been established. When more definitive therapies cannot be tolerated or provided, consideration will be made on a case by case basis.
- IV. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that *sacroiliac nerve blocks* are considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established.
- V. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that *radiofrequency neurotomy (conventional, cooled, and pulsed)* of the SIJ is considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established. High-quality studies are lacking for conventional and pulsed radiofrequency neurotomy of the SIJ. For cooled radiofrequency neurotomy, additional well-designed studies are needed to evaluate effectiveness.

Background

Sacroiliac Joint Injections

Treatment for sacroiliac joint dysfunction is usually conservative (non-surgical) and focuses on trying to restore normal motion in the joint. In patients who have failed 4 to 6 weeks of a comprehensive exercise program, local icing, mobilization/manipulation and NSAIDs, an SIJ injection can be helpful for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. SIJ injections into the synovial sac of the SIJ may provide immediate and significant pain relief. At least 50% resolution of the patient's pain over the ipsilateral SIJ is considered diagnostic of pain emanating from the SIJ. Adding a steroid to the solution injected may help to reduce any inflammation that may exist within the joint(s) and result in a prolonged period of freedom from pain.

Several studies without control groups have concluded that SIJ injections improve pain in the short term.¹ However, the majority of studies have small sample sizes and most lack comparison to standard interventions such as physical therapy.

A study by Visser et al. evaluated the effect of manual therapy and physiotherapy versus SIJ injection for low back and leg pain using a single-blinded randomized trial of treatment for 51 patients with SIJ-related leg pain. The effect of the treatment was evaluated after 6 and 12 weeks. Manual therapy had a significantly better success rate than physiotherapy ($p = 0.003$). The authors concluded in the small single-blinded prospective study, manual therapy appeared to be the choice of treatment for patients with SIJ-related leg pain.² A second choice of treatment to be considered is an intra-articular injection.²

SIJ Radiofrequency Neurotomy

A growing number of studies have assessed the effect of treatment with radiofrequency denervation on SIJ pain, with mixed results. One study found no difference between conventional radiofrequency ablation (RFA) and a sham treatment on pain relief.³ A 2017 publication of 3 randomized controlled trials of 681 participants with chronic low back pain found no statistically significant improvement in pain from treatment with a standardized exercise program plus RFA, versus the standardized exercise program alone.⁴ A few fair to poor quality studies, as rated by Hayes, found positive results from conventional and cooled RFA.¹ The American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians' 2013 guidelines rate the evidence for cooled RFA as fair, and limited for conventional and pulsed RFA.⁵ Due to varying anatomy, there is no standard approach to denervation of the sacroiliac joint, nor clearly defined criteria for patient selection.¹

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT[®]). CPT[®] is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2020, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT Code that supports coverage criteria

| CPT [®] Codes | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 27096 | Injection procedure for sacroiliac joint, anesthetic/steroid, with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT) including arthrography when performed |

CPT code that does not support coverage criteria

| CPT [®] Codes | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 64451 | Injection(s), anesthetic agent(s) and/or steroid; nerves innervating the sacroiliac joint, with image guidance (ie, fluoroscopy or computed tomography) |
| 64625 | Radiofrequency ablation, nerves innervating the sacroiliac joint, with image guidance (ie, fluoroscopy or computed tomography) |

HCPCS code that supports coverage criteria

| HCPCS Codes | Description |
|----------------|---|
| G0260 | Injection procedure for sacroiliac joint; provision of anesthetic, steroid and/or other therapeutic agent, with or without arthrography |

ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes that support coverage criteria

+ Indicates a code requiring an additional character

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| ICD 10 CM Code | Description |
|----------------|---|
| M43.08 | Spondylolysis, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M46.1 | Sacroiliitis, not elsewhere classified |
| M47.818 | Spondylosis without myelopathy or radiculopathy, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M53.3 | Sacrococcygeal disorders, not elsewhere classified |
| M53.87 | Other specified dorsopathies, lumbosacral region |
| M53.88 | Other specified dorsopathies, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M54.30-M54.32 | Sciatica |
| M54.40-M54.42 | Lumbago with sciatica |
| M54.5 | Low back pain |
| M54.89 | Other dorsalgia |
| M54.9 | Dorsalgia, unspecified |

| Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals | Date | Approval Date |
|---|-------|---------------|
| Policy split from CP.MP.118 Injections for Pain Management. Minor rewording for clarity. Clarified II. by adding “ $\geq 50\%$ ” to the statement. Background updated. | 08/18 | 08/18 |
| Annual review of policy. Minor wording changes to match language in other pain injection policies. References reviewed and updated, with two additional references added. Specialty review completed. Reworded II. for clarity. | 08/19 | 08/19 |
| Added New 2020 CPT code- 64625 as not medically necessary. Added criteria stating SIJ nerve blocks as not medically necessary, along with code 64451. | 01/20 | 02/20 |

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Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

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Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

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