

Ablative Treatment for Spinal Pain (for Indiana Only)

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[Instructions for Use](#)

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- Related Policies**
- [Discogenic Pain Treatment \(for Indiana Only\)](#)
 - [Epidural Steroid Injections for Spinal Pain \(for Indiana Only\)](#)
 - [Facet Joint Injections for Spinal Pain \(for Indiana Only\)](#)
 - [Occipital Nerve Injections and Ablation \(Including Occipital Neuralgia and Headache Treatment \(for Indiana Only\)\)](#)

Application

This Medical Policy only applies to the state of Indiana.

Coverage Rationale

[Thermal Radiofrequency Ablation](#) of lumbar and cervical facet joint nerves is proven and medically necessary in certain circumstances. For medical necessity clinical coverage criteria, refer to InterQual® 2021, Apr. 2021 Release, CP: Procedures: Neuroablation, Percutaneous.

Click [here](#) to view the InterQual® criteria.

Thermal Radiofrequency Ablation of facet joint nerves is unproven and not medically necessary in the following circumstances due to insufficient evidence of efficacy:

- The source of back pain at the proposed ablation level is from a cause other than facet joint syndrome that requires a different treatment approach. Examples include disc herniation, spinal stenosis, foraminal narrowing, vertebral fracture radiculopathy and spondylolisthesis; or
- Spinal segments that have been surgically fused; or
- All other pain indications. Examples include, but are not limited to, occipital neuralgia, headache, sacroiliac pain or [Complex Regional Pain Syndrome](#).

Radiofrequency Ablation, including Thermal and Cooled Radiofrequency Ablation, is unproven and not medically necessary for treating sacroiliac pain. Refer to the InterQual® 2021, Apr. 2021 Release, CP: Procedures, Neuroablation, Percutaneous.

Click [here](#) to view the InterQual® criteria.

The following facet joint nerve ablation techniques are unproven and not medically necessary due to insufficient evidence of efficacy:

- [Pulsed Radiofrequency Ablation](#) of the facet nerves of the cervical, thoracic or lumbar region, sacral nerve root or dorsal root ganglion
- Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation/endoscopic rhizotomy
- Cryoablation (cryodenervation, cryoneurolysis, cryosurgery or cryoanesthesia)
- Cooled Radiofrequency Ablation
- Chemical ablation (including, but not limited to, alcohol, phenol or sodium morrhuate)
- Laser ablation (including pulsed, continuous or low level)
- Intraosseous radiofrequency ablation of the basivertebral nerve (e.g., Intrasept®)

Documentation Requirements for Aforementioned Procedures

- Temperature of procedure
- Duration of ablation
- Functional Impairment due to facet pain
- Specific identification of side and level of Medial Branch Blocks and ablation
- Percentage of pain relief with Medial Branch Blocks or prior ablation if applicable
- Duration of improvement from Medial Branch Blocks or prior ablation if applicable

Definitions

Chronic Pain (Nonmalignant): Pain lasting longer than 3 months (Qaseem et al., 2017).

Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS): A [Chronic Pain](#) condition that affects a limb (arm, hand, leg or foot) usually after an injury to a nerve. CRPS is divided into two types: CRPS-I and CRPS-II. Individuals without a confirmed nerve injury are classified as having CRPS-I (previously known as reflex sympathetic dystrophy syndrome). CRPS-II (previously known as causalgia) is when there is an associated, confirmed nerve injury (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS], 2018).

Cooled Radiofrequency Ablation: Cooled RFA transmits thermal radiofrequency energy using water-cooled electrodes/probes.

Facet Joint Injection: The injection of a local anesthetic and/or corticosteroid into the facet joint. A facet joint injection/block may be diagnostic (to determine whether the facet joint is the source of pain) and/or therapeutic (to relieve pain).

Facet Nerve Block: The injection of a local anesthetic and/or corticosteroid along the nerves supplying the facet joints (i.e., Medial Branch Block). A facet nerve block may be diagnostic (to determine whether the facet joint is the source of pain) and/or therapeutic (to relieve pain).

Functional Impairment: A physical or functional or physiological impairment causes deviation from the normal function of a tissue or organ. This results in a significantly limited, impaired or delayed capacity to move, coordinate actions or perform physical activities and is exhibited by difficulties in one or more of the following areas: physical and motor tasks; independent movement; performing basic life functions.

Medial Branch Block: See [Facet Nerve Block](#).

Pulsed Radiofrequency Ablation: Technique that delivers intermittent bursts of current, instead of continuous current, using a probe temperature of 42°-45° Celsius (Hayes, 2016a; updated 2020).

Thermal Radiofrequency Ablation:

- Temperature ≥ 60° Celsius; and
- Duration of ablation ≥ 40 seconds; and
- Confirmation of needle placement by fluoroscopic guided imaging

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by federal, state, or contractual requirements and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

Coding Clarifications:

- CPT codes 64633, 64634, 64635, and 64636 only apply to thermal (non-pulsed) radiofrequency ablation
- CPT code 64999 is to be used for pulsed radiofrequency ablation (CPT® Assistant, 2016)

CPT Code	Description
22899	Unlisted procedure, spine [when used to report the Intracept procedure or cooled radiofrequency ablation]
27299	Unlisted procedure, pelvis or hip joint
64625	Radiofrequency ablation, nerves innervating the sacroiliac joint, with image guidance (i.e., fluoroscopy or computed tomography)
64633	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); cervical or thoracic, single facet joint
64634	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); cervical or thoracic, each additional facet joint (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64635	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); lumbar or sacral, single facet joint
64636	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); lumbar or sacral, each additional facet joint (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64999	Unlisted procedure, nervous system

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Description of Services

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is a percutaneous treatment that uses radiowave-induced heat to create a lesion in a spinal sensory nerve. Following a prognostic blockade to target the affected nerve(s), radiofrequency current is applied in a pulsed or continuous manner for several minutes via a needle electrode to the targeted nerves under image guidance. The goal of RFA is to relieve pain and symptoms by interrupting pain signal transmission from the sensory nerve to the brain. (Hayes, 2016a; updated 2020).

Thermal (non-pulsed) and pulsed are two types of RFA. Thermal RFA involves the constant application of energy via an image-guided needle electrode inserted through the skin (percutaneously) to the affected nerve (Hayes, 2016a; updated 2018). Once the probe is placed, lesions or nerves are then targeted unilaterally or bilaterally for 40 to 90 seconds at temperatures of 60 to 90°C.

Pulsed RFA delivers intermittent bursts of current instead of continuous current, allowing the tissue to cool between bursts (Hayes, 2016a; updated 2020).

Endoscopic rhizotomy, a posterior endoscopic method, also known as dorsal endoscopic rhizotomy, has been developed as an alternative to percutaneous electrode RFA to target the medial, intermediate and lateral branches of the dorsal ramus using a modification of the Yeung Endoscopic Spinal Surgery (Y.E.S.S.) cannula and a specially designed Ellman radiofrequency bipolar electrode.

Cryoablation involves the use of extreme cold to destroy nerve tissue.

Cooled radiofrequency (e.g., Coolief) transmits thermal radiofrequency energy using water-cooled electrodes/probes.

Chemical ablation uses an injection of chemicals, such as phenol or alcohol, to destroy nerve tissue.

Laser ablation destroys nerve tissue using a laser beam.

Clinical Evidence

Thermal Radiofrequency Ablation for Facet Joint Pain

Chen et al. (2019) performed a meta-analysis of 15 randomized controlled trials comparing the clinical effectiveness of radiofrequency neurotomy (n=528) versus conservative nonsurgical approaches (n=457) for the management of chronic lumbar and sacroiliac joint pain. Patients with a history of chronic function-limiting lumbar and sacroiliac joint pain lasting at least 6 months were included. Primary outcome measures were ODI, pain scales, and quality of life measures. Patients treated with radiofrequency neurotomy had significantly greater improvement in ODI scores, pain scores and quality of life compared with controls. The authors concluded that the use of radiofrequency neurotomy for chronic lumbar facet joint pain led to improved function.

In a systematic review, Manchikanti et al. (2016) investigated the diagnostic validity and therapeutic value of lumbar facet joint interventions in managing chronic low back pain. The review process applied systematic evidence-based assessment methodology of controlled trials of diagnostic validity and randomized controlled trials of therapeutic efficacy. Inclusion criteria encompassed all facet joint interventions performed in a controlled fashion. Pain relief of greater than 50% was the outcome measure for diagnostic accuracy assessment of the controlled studies with ability to perform previously painful movements. For randomized controlled therapeutic efficacy studies, the primary outcome was significant pain relief and the secondary outcome was a positive change in functional status. For the inclusion of the diagnostic controlled studies, all studies must have utilized either placebo-controlled facet joint blocks or comparative local anesthetic blocks. In assessing therapeutic interventions, short-term and long-term reliefs were defined as either up to 6 months of relief or greater than 6 months of relief. Each manuscript included in the assessment was reviewed for methodologic quality or risk of bias assessment utilizing the Quality Appraisal of Reliability Studies checklist for diagnostic interventions, and Cochrane review criteria and the Interventional Pain Management Techniques - Quality Appraisal of Reliability and Risk of Bias Assessment tool for therapeutic interventions. Evidence based on the review of the systematic assessment of controlled studies was graded utilizing a modified schema of qualitative evidence with best evidence synthesis, variable from level I to level V. Across all databases, 16 high quality diagnostic accuracy studies were identified. In addition, multiple studies assessed the influence of multiple factors on diagnostic validity. In contrast to diagnostic validity studies, therapeutic efficacy trials were limited to a total of 14 randomized controlled trials, assessing the efficacy of intraarticular injections, facet or zygapophysial joint nerve blocks, and radiofrequency neurotomy of the innervation of the facet joints. The evidence for the diagnostic validity of lumbar facet joint nerve blocks with at least 75% pain relief with ability to perform previously painful movements was level I, based on a range of level I to V derived from a best evidence synthesis. For therapeutic interventions, the evidence was variable from level II to III, with level II evidence for lumbar facet joint nerve blocks and radiofrequency neurotomy for long-term improvement (> 6 months), and level III evidence for lumbosacral zygapophysial joint injections for short-term improvement only. This review provides significant evidence for the diagnostic validity of facet joint nerve blocks, and moderate evidence for therapeutic radiofrequency neurotomy and therapeutic facet joint nerve blocks in managing chronic low back pain.

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines (NICE, 2016; updated 2020) on the management of low back pain and sciatica make the following recommendations:

- Consider referral for assessment for radiofrequency denervation for people with chronic low back pain when:
 - Non-surgical treatment has not worked for them and
 - The main source of pain is thought to come from structures supplied by the medial branch nerve and
 - They have moderate or severe levels of localized back pain (rated as 5 or more on a visual analog scale, or equivalent) at the time of referral.
- Only perform radiofrequency denervation in people with chronic low back pain after a positive response to a diagnostic medial branch block.

- Do not offer imaging for people with low back pain with specific facet joint pain as a prerequisite for radiofrequency denervation.

Gofeld et al. (2007) conducted a prospective case series of 174 patients with complaints of low back pain for more than 6 months. Patients were asked to estimate total perceived pain reduction (on a scale from 0% to 100%) at 6 weeks and at 6, 12 and 24 months after the procedure. Fifty-five reported no benefit from the procedure and 119 reported good (>50%) to excellent (>80%) pain relief lasting from 6 to 24 months. The authors concluded that radiofrequency denervation of the lumbar zygapophysial joints provides long-term pain relief. The findings are however limited by lack of a comparison group.

A systematic literature review of randomized controlled trials on radiofrequency ablation (RFA) procedures for spinal pain performed by Geurts et al. (2001) reported moderate evidence that radiofrequency lumbar facet denervation is more effective for chronic low back pain than placebo.

In a landmark randomized, double-blind trial, Lord et al. (1996) compared percutaneous radiofrequency neurotomy (n=12) with a sham procedure (n=12) in patients with painful C3–4 to C6–7 zygapophysial joints (median duration of pain, 34 months). Participants were selected from patients whose pain had been confirmed with the use of local anesthetic blocks. Multiple lesions were made, and the temperature of the electrode was 80° Celsius. Participants were asked to list the four activities of daily living that had been affected by the joint pain, then were followed by telephone interviews and clinic visits until they reported that their pain had returned to 50% of the preoperative level. The treatment was considered to have failed if a patient reported no relief of the accustomed pain immediately after the operation or when the pain returned to at least 50% of its preoperative level. For the treatment to be considered successful, a patient had to report complete relief from the pain for which he or she was treated. The relief had to be corroborated by a score of 0 to 5 of a possible 100 on the visual analog scale, a word count of three or less on the McGill Pain Questionnaire, and the restoration of all four activities of daily living that the patient had listed before the operation. The median time to the return of at least 50% of the preoperative level of pain was 263 days in the treatment group and 8 days in the control group (p=0.04). At 27 weeks, seven patients in the treatment group and one patient in the control group remained free of pain.

Definitive patient selection criteria for RFA as a treatment for chronic spinal pain have not been established.

Relative or absolute contraindications to RFA mentioned in the reviewed literature include:

- Neurologic abnormalities
- Definitive clinical and/or imaging findings
- Proven specific causes of low back pain, including disc herniation, spondylolisthesis, spondylosis ankylopoietica, spinal stenosis, discogenic or stenotic compression, malignancy, infection, and trauma
- Allergy to radiopaque contrast or local anesthetic
- Patients with more than one pain syndrome
- Lack of response to diagnostic nerve blocks
- Patients with unstable medical conditions or psychiatric illness (Hayes, 2016a; updated 2020)

Thermal Radiofrequency Ablation for Sacroiliac Pain

A Hayes report concluded that the overall quality of the evidence regarding the use of thermal RFA for treating chronic sacroiliac joint pain is low. There is positive but inconsistent evidence suggesting that thermal RFA of the sacroiliac joint is safe and may improve symptoms of pain over the short to intermediate term compared with sham therapy or alternative therapies. The lack of a standard radiofrequency denervation technique for RFA prevents definitive conclusions regarding the efficacy and safety of the procedure. An inherent challenge to the efficacy of RFA is the variable anatomy of targeted lateral branch nerves in the sacroiliac joint. Questions remain regarding patient selection criteria, long-term outcomes and the comparative efficacy versus alternative therapies (Hayes, 2017; updated 2020).

Chen et al. (2019) performed a meta-analysis of 15 randomized controlled trials comparing the clinical effectiveness of radiofrequency neurotomy (n=528) versus conservative nonsurgical approaches (n=457) for the management of chronic lumbar and sacroiliac joint pain. Patients with a history of chronic function-limiting lumbar and sacroiliac joint pain lasting at least 6 months were included. Of the studies included, five reported results on sacroiliac joint pain. Primary outcome measures were ODI, pain scales, and quality of life measures. In a subgroup analysis of sacroiliac joint pain, the radiofrequency neurotomy group achieved a significantly greater improvement in ODI scores and pain scores compared with controls; however, larger, more directly comparable studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Hansen et al. (2012) performed a systematic review of therapeutic interventions for sacroiliac joint pain. The primary outcome measure was pain relief (short-term relief = up to 6 months and long-term > 6 months). Secondary outcome measures were improvement in functional status, psychological status, return to work and reduction in opioid intake. Fifty-six studies were considered for inclusion. Of these, 6 randomized trials and 5 non-randomized studies met inclusion criteria for methodological quality assessment, including two randomized trials of cooled radiofrequency ablation, one non-randomized study of conventional radiofrequency ablation, and one non-randomized study of pulsed radiofrequency ablation. The authors concluded that the evidence for conventional and pulsed RFA is poor. The limitations of this review include a paucity of literature on therapeutic interventions, variations in technique and variable diagnostic standards for sacroiliac joint pain.

Aydin et al. (2010) conducted a meta-analysis to assess the effectiveness of RFA of the sacroiliac joint for pain relief. While it appears that patients had > 50% pain relief at both 3- and 6-months post-treatment, the study was limited by variability between each study and lack of randomized controlled trials to evaluate the use of RFA of the sacroiliac joint. The authors concluded that, for sacroiliac joint pain, further studies are needed, preferably randomized controlled studies, to evaluate whether RFA improves health outcomes in patients with sacroiliac joint pain.

Pulsed Radiofrequency Ablation

A Hayes report concluded that a very-low-quality, limited body of evidence suggests that pulsed RFA application to the dorsal root ganglion may reduce pain in patients with cervical radicular pain that has failed to respond to conservative treatment; however, the body of evidence is insufficient to draw definitive conclusions (Hayes, 2019; updated 2020).

A Hayes report concluded that the overall quality of the evidence regarding the use of pulsed RFA for treating chronic low back pain is low. There is a paucity of studies evaluating this technology as the primary intervention. There is insufficient evidence to establish definitive patient selection criteria for pulsed RFA as a treatment for chronic low back pain related to the lumbar or lumbosacral facet joints. Additional studies are needed before any definitive conclusions can be reached (Hayes, 2016b; updated 2020).

Kroll et al. (2008) compared the efficacy of continuous radiofrequency (CRF) thermocoagulation with pulsed RFA in a prospective, randomized, double-blinded study of 50 patients with lumbar back pain. Target facet joints were identified with oblique radiographic views. Continuous radiofrequency thermocoagulation was delivered at 80°C for 75 seconds, while PRF was delivered at 42°C with a pulse duration of 20 ms and pulse rate of 2 Hz for 120 seconds. No significant differences in the relative percentage improvement were noted between groups in either VAS or Oswestry Low Back Pain and Disability Questionnaire (OSW) scores. Within the PRF group, comparisons of the relative change over time for both VAS and OSW scores were not significant. However, within the CRF group, VAS and OSW scores showed significant improvement. The investigators concluded that although there was no significant difference between CRF and PRF therapy in long-term outcome in the treatment of lumbar facet syndrome, there was a greater improvement over time noted within the CRF group. Furthermore, the sample size may have been too small to detect clinically significant differences between the interventions.

Simopoulos et al. (2008) conducted a prospective study of 76 patients to evaluate the safety and efficacy of pulsed and continuous radiofrequency therapy of the dorsal root ganglion/segmental nerves in patients with chronic lumbosacral radicular pain. To participate in the study, all patients were first treated with a diagnostic/therapeutic selective nerve root block with temporary but complete pain relief of radicular symptoms. Patients were then randomly assigned to receive either pulsed RFA (n=37), at 42°C for 120 seconds, of the dorsal root ganglion/segmental nerve or pulsed RFA (n=39) followed immediately by continuous radiofrequency with averaged temperatures at 54°C + (5) for 60 seconds. Follow-up occurred at 8 weeks with monthly follow-ups until 8 months post treatment. Outcomes were measured by VAS. The study failed to identify a statistically significant difference in the percentage of successful response rate or in the average decline in VAS between the 2 groups, but the data suggest better results for the continuous than the pulsed radiofrequency therapy. For both treatment groups there was a steep loss of analgesic effect between 2 to 4 months. By the eighth month, the vast majority of patients returned to their baseline pain intensity. The authors did not find a statistically significant beneficial effect of adding continuous radiofrequency to pulsed RFA. They concluded that pulsed RFA may be beneficial for patients with dorsal root ganglion pain but that the analgesic effect is time limited and determination of the actual efficacy of pulsed RFA in the treatment of chronic lumbosacral radicular pain needs additional further prospective controlled trials to further evaluate its use to treat dorsal root ganglion pain. The sample size may however have been too small to detect clinically significant differences between the interventions.

Chao et al. (2008) retrospectively reviewed a case series of 154 patients with lumbar or cervical radicular pain due to a herniated intervertebral disk or previous failed surgery to analyze the efficacy of percutaneous pulsed RFA. Patients had pulsed RFA in 2 to 4 spinal levels unilaterally with follow-up from 1 week to 1 year postoperatively. Fifty three percent of 49 patients with cervical pain and fifty percent patients with lumbar pain had an initial improvement of 50% or more in the first week of follow-up. Fifty-five percent of patients with cervical pain and forty four percent of patients with lumbar pain had pain relief of 50% or more at the 3 month follow-up. The authors concluded that pulsed RFA appears to provide intermediate-term relief of pain; however, further studies with long-term follow-up are necessary. Limitations of this study include lack of a comparison group, retrospective design and inability to generalize results due to wide range of follow-up. Additional well-designed studies are needed to evaluate long-term results of pulsed RFA.

Abejon (2007) completed a retrospective case series of the effectiveness of pulsed RFA applied to the lumbar dorsal root ganglion in 54 patients who underwent 75 PRF procedures. The patients were divided into three groups according to the etiology of the lesion herniated disc, spinal stenosis, and failed back surgery syndrome. The efficacy of the technique was assessed using a 10-point Numeric Rating Scale (at baseline and, along with the Global Perceived Effect (GPE) at 30, 60, 90, and 180 days. The reduction in medications and the number of complications associated with the technique were assessed although not reported. Pain reduction was noted in all groups except for those with failed back surgery syndrome. No complications were noted. The authors concluded that PRF was effective in herniated disc and spinal stenosis, but not failed back surgery syndrome. The flaws of this study include lack of a comparison group undergoing a different treatment, the retrospective design, subjective outcome measures and short-term follow-up.

Van Zundert (2007, included in the Hayes report cited above) studied the effect of pulsed RFA on patients with cervical radicular pain. A randomized sham-controlled trial of 23 patients out of 256 screened, met the inclusion criteria and were randomly assigned in a double-blind fashion to receive either pulsed RFA for 120 seconds or sham intervention. The evaluation was done by an independent observer. At 3 months the pulsed RFA group showed a significantly better outcome with regard to the global perceived effect (>50% improvement) and VAS (20-point pain reduction). The quality of life scales also showed a positive trend in favor of the pulsed RFA group, but significance was only reached in the SF-36 domain vitality at 3 months. The need for pain medication was significantly reduced in the pulsed RFA group after six months. No complications were observed during the study period. The authors concluded that these study results are in agreement with the findings of a previously completed clinical audit that pulsed RFA of the cervical dorsal root ganglion may provide pain relief for a limited number of carefully selected patients with chronic cervical radicular pain as assessed by clinical and neurological examination. Although the study results are promising for certain patients, the small sample size, the use of subjective outcomes and lack of long-term follow-up minimize the generalizations of the conclusions.

A prospective case series by Vallejo et al. (2006) evaluated the effect of pulsed RFA in 126 patients with chronic low back pain due to sacroiliac joint syndrome. The main outcome measures were visual analog scale (VAS) and quality of life (QOL) questionnaire performed prior to and after the treatment. Of the 126 patients who underwent arthrographically confirmed steroid/local anesthetic sacroiliac joint injection, 52 patients (41.3%) had > 75% pain relief after conservative treatment, while 22 patients failed to respond to the treatment. The 22 patients who failed conservative treatment underwent pulsed RFA of the medial branch of L4, posterior primary rami of L5, and lateral branches S1 and S2. Results showed that 16 patients (72.7%) experienced good (> 50% reduction in VAS), or excellent (> 80% reduction in VAS) pain relief following pulsed RFA. Duration of pain relief range was 6-9 weeks in four patients, 10-16 weeks in five patients, and 17-32 weeks in seven patients. In addition, QOL scores improved significantly in all measured categories. Six patients (26.1%) did not respond to PRFD and had less than 50% reduction in VAS and were considered failures. The authors concluded that pulsed RFA may be an effective treatment for some patients with sacroiliac joint pain that has been unresponsive to other forms of treatment. This study is limited by small sample size and the uncontrolled study design.

Cahana (2006) completed a literature review of current clinical and laboratory data regarding the use of pulsed RFA. The final analysis yielded 58 reports on the clinical use of pulsed RFA in different applications: 33 full publications and 25 abstracts. Also, six basic science reports, five full publications, and one abstract were reviewed. The author concluded that the accumulation of these data shows that the use of pulsed RFA generates an increasing interest of pain physicians for the management of a variety of pain syndromes. Although the mechanism of action has not been completely elucidated, laboratory reports suggest a genuine neurobiological phenomenon altering the pain signaling, which some have described as neuromodulatory. No side effects related to the pulsed RFA technique were reported to date. The author concluded that further research in the clinical and biological effects is needed.

Endoscopic Radiofrequency Ablation/Endoscopic Rhizotomy

Li et al. (2014) evaluated the effectiveness of surgical dorsal endoscopic rhizotomy in 58 patients with lumbar facetogenic chronic low back pain in a randomized controlled trial. Forty-five patients who experienced >80% relief of pain with two comparative lumbar medial branch blocks received dorsal endoscopic rhizotomy. The remaining 13 patients received conservative treatment. The authors reported that percentage of pain relief in the operation group at any time point postoperatively were significantly higher than that in the conservative group. Further studies with a comparison group allowing masking to the intervention, larger sample sizes and longer follow-up are needed to further validate the efficacy of this technique.

Cryoablation

Birkenmaier et al. (2007) conducted a prospective clinical case series to examine the effects of medial branch cryo denervation (cryoablation) in the treatment of lumbar facet joint pain. Patient selection was based on medical history, physical examination and positive medial branch blocks. Percutaneous medial branch cryo denervation was performed using a Lloyd Neurostat 2000. Target parameters were low back pain (by means of VAS, limitation of activity (McNab) and overall satisfaction. A total of 50 patients were recruited, and 46 completed the study. The follow-up time was 1 year. At 6 weeks, 33 patients (72%) were pain-free or had major improvement of low back pain; 13 (28%) had no or little improvement. Including failures, mean low back pain decreased significantly from 7.7 pre-operatively to 3.2 at 6 weeks, 3.3 at 3 months, 3.0 at 6 months and 4.2 at 12 months. However, the authors noted that at the 12-month follow-up period the failure rate rose to 43%. The findings are limited by lack of a comparison group.

A prospective study by Staender et al. (2005) evaluated the therapeutic effect of computerized tomography (CT)-guided kryorhizotomy in the treatment of 76 patients with lumbar facet joint syndrome (LFJS). All of the patients received one treatment after confirmation with a medial branch block using a 1.3cm size needle. Twenty-six patients required 2-4 additional treatments and a 2.0cm needle was used. The VAS was used as an evaluation tool along with reports of return to work and pain med use. Success was determined to be 50% reduction in VAS scores. Pre-treatment the median score was 6.7 and post-treatment was 3.2 for up to 6 months. Patients without prior back surgery had a better result than post-surgical patients. The authors concluded the CT-guided treatment was effective. The intervening variable of the medial branch blocks has to be taken into account as part of the pain relief response which the authors acknowledge. Fifty percent of patients had 50% pain relief for at least up to a year in the reported aggregate data. Six percent of patients failed treatment. Although the results are promising, further study is needed to identify the placebo effect of the medial branch blocks. The findings are limited by lack of a comparison group.

Cooled Radiofrequency Ablation for Facet or Sacroiliac Joints

A Hayes report on RFA of the sacroiliac joint for low back pain concluded that there is some positive, but inconsistent, moderate-quality evidence suggesting that cooled RFA of the sacroiliac joint is safe and may improve symptoms of low back pain over the short- to intermediate- term compared with sham therapy or alternative therapies. However, questions remain regarding patient selection criteria, long-term outcomes, and the comparative efficacy versus alternative therapies (Hayes, 2017; updated 2020).

McCormick et al. (2019) conducted a randomized, prospective trial of cooled radiofrequency ablation (C-RFA) versus traditional radiofrequency ablation (T-RFA) of the medial branch nerves for the treatment of lumbar facet joint pain. The primary outcome was the proportion of responders ($\geq 50\%$ Numeric Rating Scale [NRS] reduction) at 6 months. Secondary outcomes included NRS, ODI, and Patient Global Impression of Change. Forty-three participants were randomized to medial branch nerve C-RFA (n=21) or T-RFA (n=22). A $\geq 50\%$ NRS reduction was observed in 52% (95% CI 31% to 74%) and 44% (95% CI 22% to 69%) of participants in the C-RFA and T-RFA groups, respectively (p=0.75). A ≥ 15 -point or $\geq 30\%$ reduction in ODI score was observed in 62% (95% CI 38% to 82%) and 44% (95% CI 22% to 69%) of participants in the C-RFA and T-RFA groups, respectively (p=0.21). The authors concluded that when using a single diagnostic block paradigm with a threshold of >75% pain reduction, treatment with both C-RFA and T-RFA resulted in a success rate of approximately 50% when defined by both improvement in pain and physical function at 6-month follow-up. While the success rate was higher in the C-RFA group, this difference was not statistically significant. Due to the small sample size, the lack of statistically significant findings could be due to type 2 errors and the study should therefore be considered inconclusive.

Sun et al. (2018) conducted a meta-analysis to assess the efficacy and safety of using cooled radiofrequency ablation (RFA) in treating patients with chronic sacroiliac joint pain in terms of pain and disability relief, patients' satisfaction degree as well as

complications. A total of 7 studies with 240 eligible patients were enrolled, but only two of these included a comparison group. The overall pooled results demonstrated that pain intensity decreased significantly after cooled RFA procedures compared with that measured before treatment. The authors suggest that high-quality and large-scale randomized controlled trials are required to validate their findings. The findings are limited by lack of a comparison group in most included studies.

Tinnirello et al. (2017) compared two radiofrequency devices, Simplicity III (conventional RFA), and SInergy (cooled RFA), which are specifically designed to denervate the sacroiliac joint as part of a retrospective cohort study. Forty-three patients with sacroiliac joint-derived pain refractory to conservative treatment; 21 and 22 patients, respectively, received Simplicity III or SInergy to denervate the sacroiliac joint. Mean numerical rating scale (NRS) and ODI scores were determined for each study group up to 12 months post procedure. Secondary outcomes included the average amount of time required to complete each RFA procedure and the AEs associated with each technique. Average SInergy group NRS and ODI scores were consistently less than those in the Simplicity III cohort at each post-RFA follow-up, and such differences were statistically significant at six and 12 months. The authors report that the study results suggest that SInergy safely afforded patients with greater and more durable analgesia and disability relief than Simplicity III for sacroiliac joint-derived pain. The Simplicity III procedure may be more conducive than SInergy for bilateral procedures and for patients who have limited tolerance to be in an RFA procedure-required prone position. Randomized controlled trials are needed to confirm the implication made in this study that SInergy is the preferred RFA option for treating sacroiliac joint-derived pain and the disability associated with it. The findings of this study are limited by the observational design of the study, which could have introduced biases.

The use of cooled RFA lateral branch neurotomy to treat chronic sacroiliac joint-mediated low back pain in 126 patients was retrospectively reviewed in a case series by Stelzer et al. (2013, included in the Hayes report cited above). When stratified by time to final follow-up (4-6, 6-12, and >12 months, respectively): 86%, 71%, and 48% of subjects experienced $\geq 50\%$ reduction in VAS pain scores, 96%, 93%, and 85% reported their QOL as much improved or improved, and 100%, 62%, and 67% of opioid users stopped or decreased use of opioids. The authors concluded that the results show promising, durable improvements in pain, QOL, and medication usage with benefits persisting in some subjects at 20 months after treatment. The findings are however limited by lack of a comparison group.

In a retrospective case series, Ho et al. (2013, included in the Hayes report cited above) evaluated the efficacy of cooled radiofrequency denervation using the SInergy™ cooled radiofrequency system for sacroiliac joint pain. After 2 years, 15 of 20 patients showed a significant reduction in pain (a decrease of at least three points on the NRS). Mean NRS for pain decreased from 7.4 ± 1.4 to 3.1 ± 2.5 , mean Patient Global Impression of Change was “improved” (1.4 ± 1.5), and Global Perceived Effect was reported to be positive in 16 patients at two years following the procedure. The authors concluded that cooled radiofrequency denervation showed long-term efficacy for up to two years in the treatment of sacroiliac joint pain. The findings are however limited by lack of a comparison group.

Hansen et al. (2012) performed a systematic review of therapeutic interventions for sacroiliac joint pain. The primary outcome measure was pain relief (short-term relief = up to 6 months and long-term > 6 months). Secondary outcome measures were improvement in functional status, psychological status, return to work and reduction in opioid intake. Fifty-six studies were considered for inclusion. Of these, 6 randomized trials and 5 non-randomized studies met inclusion criteria for methodological quality assessment, including two randomized trials of cooled radiofrequency ablation, one non-randomized study of conventional radiofrequency ablation, and one non-randomized study of pulsed radiofrequency ablation. The authors concluded that, for sacroiliac pain, the evidence was fair in favor of cooled radiofrequency neurotomy. The limitations of this review include a paucity of literature on therapeutic interventions, variations in technique and variable diagnostic standards for sacroiliac joint pain.

In an observational study, Karaman et al. (2011, included in the Hayes report and excluded from the Hansen systematic review cited above) investigated the efficacy and safety of cooled RFA for sacral lateral-branch denervation (n=15). At the final control, while 80% of the patients reported at least a 50% decline in pain scores, 86.7% of those reported at least a ten-point reduction in ODI scores. The findings are however limited by lack of a comparison group.

Chemical Ablation

Joo et al. (2013) compared alcohol ablation with RFA in a randomized study of 40 patients with recurrent thoracolumbar facet joint pain after thermal RFA treatment. Patients were randomly allocated to two groups, receiving either the same repeated RFA (n=20) or alcohol ablation (n=20). At 24-month follow-up, three patients in the alcohol ablation group had recurring pain compared to 19 in the RFA group. The median effective periods were 10.7 months (range 5.4 to 24) for RFA and 24 months

(range 16.8 to 24) for alcohol ablation. No significant complications were observed. This study is limited by small sample size and short-term follow-up.

Laser Ablation

Iwatsuki (2007) reported treatment of facet syndrome by laser neurolysis in a case series of 21 participants including 5 who had undergone previous spinal surgery. One year after laser denervation, 17 participants experienced pain reduction of at least 70%. Of the 5 individuals who had previously undergone spinal surgery, 4 did not have a successful outcome from laser denervation at 1-year follow-up. This study is limited by small sample size, short-term follow-up and lack of a control group.

Intraosseous Radiofrequency Ablation of the Basivertebral Nerve

A Hayes report found minimal support in the clinical evidence for using the Intracept device for chronic low back pain thought to be of vertebrogenic origin. Studies did not consistently or predominantly report clear benefits or advantages in patient-oriented outcomes compared with a comparison group and were of generally poor or fair quality (Hayes, 2020).

The manufacturer sponsored INTRACEPT study, a prospective, parallel, randomized, controlled, open label, multicenter clinical trial, compared the effectiveness of intraosseous RFA of the basivertebral nerve (BVN) to standard care for the treatment of chronic low back pain thought to be of vertebrogenic origin. A total of 140 patients with chronic low back pain of at least 6 months duration, with Modic Type 1 or 2 vertebral endplate changes between L3 and S1, were randomized 1:1 to undergo either RFA of the BVN (n=67) or continue standard care (n=73). The primary outcome was ODI at baseline, 3, 6, 9, and 12-months postprocedure. Secondary outcome measures included VAS and quality of life measures. Self-reported patient outcomes were collected using validated questionnaires at each study visit. A prespecified interim analysis for superiority assessment was conducted when 60% of randomized subjects completed their 3-month primary endpoint visit. The interim analysis showed statistical superiority ($p<.001$) for all primary and secondary patient-reported outcome measures in the RFA arm compared with the standard care arm. This resulted in a recommendation to halt enrollment in the study and offer early cross-over to the control arm. At 3 months, results from 104 patients included in the intent-to-treat analysis, included 51 patients in the RFA arm and 53 patients in the standard care arm. The mean changes in ODI at 3 months were -25.3 points versus -4.4 points, respectively, resulting in an adjusted difference of 20.9 points ($p<.001$). Mean changes in VAS were -3.46 versus -1.02, respectively, an adjusted difference of 2.44 cm ($p<.001$). In the RFA arm, 74.5% of patients achieved a ≥ 10 -point improvement in ODI, compared with 32.7% in the standard care arm ($p<.001$). Longer-term results from the study are needed to confirm these findings (Khalil et al., 2019, included in the Hayes report cited above). The findings are limited by lack of blinding, sham intervention, or comparison with established approaches.

In the multi-center, randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled SMART trial, Fischgrund et al. (2018, included in the Hayes report cited above) evaluated the safety and efficacy of RFA of the basivertebral nerve (BVN) for the treatment of chronic low back pain. A total of 225 patients diagnosed with chronic low back pain were randomized to treatment with the Intracept procedure (n=147) or sham therapy (n=78). All patients had Type I or Type II Modic changes of the treated vertebral bodies. The primary endpoint was the comparative change in the ODI from baseline to 3 months. At 3 months, the average ODI in the treatment arm decreased 20.5 points, as compared to a 15.2 point decrease in the sham arm in the per-protocol population. A responder analysis based on ODI decrease ≥ 10 points showed that 75.6% of patients in the treatment arm as compared to 55.3% in the sham control arm exhibited a clinically meaningful improvement at 3 months. Two subsequently published open-label extension studies at 2 years follow-up (Fischgrund et al., 2019, included in the Hayes report cited above) and 5 years follow-up (Fischgrund et al., 2020, included in the Hayes report cited above) reported secondary analyses. Participants randomized to the sham control arm were allowed to cross to RFA at 12 months. Due to a high rate of crossover, RFA treated participants acted as their own control in a comparison to baseline. Clinically meaningful improvements in function and pain compared with baseline were sustained through 2-year follow-up; however, 8% at 2 years and 10% at 5 years had inadequate pain relief and underwent surgery.

An industry-sponsored case series by Becker et al. (2017) assessed the efficacy of intraosseous BVN ablation, with the Intracept system, in 17 patients with chronic low back pain. Sixteen patients were treated successfully. Self-reported outcome measures were collected prospectively at each follow-up interval. There was a significant decrease in the average ODI at 3 months postoperatively, which was maintained at 12 months. Significant improvement in the VAS scores and quality of life were also reported at the 3-month follow-up. This study is limited by small sample size, lack of randomization and control and short-term follow-up.

Clinical Practice Guidelines

American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)

ASA clinical practice guidelines (2010) review the evidence for chronic pain management techniques. The guidelines state that neuroablative procedures should be used as part of a comprehensive pain management regimen, performed only as a last resort when pain is refractory to other therapies. Recommendations for ablative therapies include the following:

- RFA:
 - Conventional (e.g., 80°C) or thermal (e.g., 67°C) RFA of the medial branch nerves to the facet joint should be performed for low back pain when previous diagnostic or therapeutic injections of the joint or medial branch nerve have provided temporary relief. Category A1 evidence – based on multiple, randomized controlled trials.
 - RFA may be performed for neck pain. Category A3 evidence – based on a single randomized controlled trial.
 - Conventional or thermal radiofrequency ablation of the dorsal root ganglion should not be routinely used for the treatment of lumbar radicular pain. Category C2 evidence – insufficient or inconsistent findings.
- Cryoablation may be used in the care of selected patients, including those with low back pain (medial branch). Category B2 evidence – based on noncomparative observational studies.
- Committee members are equivocal as to whether cooled RFA should be used for chronic sacroiliac joint pain. Based on one supporting clinical trial (category A3), and equivocal literature (category C2), their recommendation is that cooled RFA may be used for chronic sacroiliac joint pain.
- Chemical ablation (e.g., alcohol, phenol or high-concentration local anesthetics) should not be used in the routine care of patients with chronic non-cancer pain. Category B2 and B3 evidence – based on noncomparative observational studies or case reports.

American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians (ASIPP)

ASIPP clinical practice guidelines review the evidence for several interventional techniques for managing chronic spinal pain. The guidelines recommend that patient selection for RFA rely on response to controlled diagnostic blocks. The evidence is fair for sacroiliac cooled RFA, limited for intraarticular steroid injections, limited for periarticular injections with steroids or botulinum toxin, and limited for both pulsed and conventional RFA.

The guidelines state that the suggested therapeutic frequency for medial branch neurotomy should remain at intervals of at least 6 months or longer per each region (maximum of 2 times per year) between each procedure, provided that 50% or greater relief is obtained for 10 to 12 weeks. It is further suggested that all regions be treated at the same time, provided all procedures are performed safely (Manchikanti et al., 2013).

American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine

Consensus practice guidelines on interventions for lumbar facet joint pain from a multispecialty, international working group (Cohen et al., 2020) make the following recommendations:

- Medial branch blocks should be the prognostic screening test of choice before lumbar facet RFA
- Repeat RFA procedures for recurrence of pain are recommended in patients who experienced a good outcome from the first RFA procedure, typically defined as at least 50% relief of pain at 3 months
- Given the drop-off in success rates reported in some studies and the mean duration of benefit, the guidelines recommend repeating the procedure no more than two times per year.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for spinal pain is a procedure and, therefore, not subject to regulation by the FDA. However, the FDA regulates RFA devices, and there are numerous devices listed in the FDA 510(k) database approved for use in performing RFA for neurosurgical procedures. Three product codes are used to represent these devices: radiofrequency lesion generators (GXD), radiofrequency lesion probes (GXI) and electrosurgical cutting and coagulating device and accessories (GEI). See the following website for more information: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmnm.cfm>. (Accessed October 28, 2020)

Products for other types of spinal ablation therapies can be searched at the following website:
<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm>. (Accessed October 28, 2020)

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Policy History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
07/01/2021	Coverage Rationale <ul style="list-style-type: none">Replaced references to “InterQual® 2020” with “InterQual® 2021” Supporting Information <ul style="list-style-type: none">Archived previous policy version CS001IN.02

Instructions for Use

This Medical Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern. Before using this policy, please check the federal, state or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

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