

Clinical Policy: Intradiscal Steroid Injections for Pain Management

Reference Number: CP.MP.167

Last Review Date: 08/18

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Intradiscal steroid injections involve injecting glucocorticoids directly into the spinal disc that has been identified as the source of pain.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that intradiscal steroid injections are considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established. The published literature suggests both positive and negative results. Further research is being done to determine the safety and efficacy of injecting steroids directly into the disc.

Background

There is limited and conflicting evidence regarding the effectiveness of intradiscal glucocorticoids for low back pain.¹ In patients with MRI evidence of degenerative disc disease and a positive response to discography, two trials found no difference between intradiscal steroid and control injection (saline or local anesthetic).¹ A third trial found that in patients with degenerative disc disease who failed an epidural steroid injection, intradiscal steroid injection was superior to discography alone only in the subgroup of patients with inflammatory endplate changes on MRI.¹ However, outcomes were not well defined in this trial and levels of statistical significance were poorly reported. Based on these trials, the American Pain Society guideline recommends against intradiscal glucocorticoid injection for presumed discogenic pain.²

A randomized trial of 135 patients with active discopathy treated with a glucocorticoid intradiscal injection during discography or discography alone, found that back pain was improved at one month in the intradiscal injection group, but the effect was not present at 12 months.³ Secondary outcomes such activity limitations, use of analgesics, quality of life, and anxiety and depression did not differ between the treatment and control groups at either evaluated time point.³

The use of intradiscal steroid injections is also debated because intradiscal steroid may cause discitis, progression of disc degeneration, and calcification of the intervertebral disc.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 2018, 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.

CLINICAL POLICY

Intradiscal Steroid Injections

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® Codes	Description
22899	Unlisted procedure, spine

HCPCS Codes	Description
N/A	

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

+ Indicates a code requiring an additional character

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
N/A	

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
Policy split from CP.MP.118 Injections for Pain Management. Background updated.	08/18	08/18

References

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2. Chou R et al. Interventional therapies, surgery, and interdisciplinary rehabilitation for low back pain. An evidence-based clinical practice guideline from the American Pain Society. Spine J. 2009; 34: 1066-1077.
3. Nguyen C, Boutron I, Baron G, et al. Intradiscal Glucocorticoid Injection for Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain Associated With Active Discopathy: A Randomized Trial. Ann Intern Med. 2017 Apr 18;166(8):547-556. doi: 10.7326/M16-1700. Epub 2017 Mar 21.
4. Cao P1, Jiang L, Zhuang C, Yang Y, Zhang Z, Chen W, Zheng T. Intradiscal injection therapy for degenerative chronic discogenic low back pain with end plate Modic changes. Spine J. 2011 Feb;11(2):100-6. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2010.07.001. Epub 2010 Sep 20.
5. Chou R, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. Ann Intern Med. 2007;147:478-491.
6. Heggeness MH. AAOS endorses back pain guidelines. AAOS Now. Sept 2010.
7. Manchikanti L et al. A Critical Review of the American Pain Society Clinical Practice Guidelines for Interventional Techniques: Part 2. Therapeutic Interventions. Pain Physician 2010; 13:E215-E264.
8. Khot A, Bowditch M, Powell J, Sharp D. The use of intradiscal steroid therapy for lumbar spinal discogenic pain: a randomized controlled trial. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2004;29(8):833.

Important Reminder

CLINICAL POLICY

Intradiscal Steroid Injections

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.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

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CLINICAL POLICY

Intradiscal Steroid Injections

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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