Medical Policy
Subtalar Arthroereisis

Table of Contents
- Policy: Commercial
- Policy: Medicare
- Authorization Information
- Coding Information
- Description
- Policy History
- Information Pertaining to All Policies
- References

Policy Number: 299
BCBSA Reference Number: 7.01.104
NCD/LCD: NA

Related Policies
- Total Ankle Replacement #193

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

Subtalar arthroereisis is INVESTIGATIONAL.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outpatient</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare HMO Blue SM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare PPO Blue SM</td>
<td>This is not a covered service.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes
The following codes are included below for informational purposes. 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.

CPT Codes
There is no specific CPT code for this service.

HCPCS Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2117</td>
<td>Arthroereisis, subtalar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICD-10 Procedure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD-10-PCS procedure codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0SUH0JZ</td>
<td>Supplement Right Tarsal Joint with Synthetic Substitute, Open Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0SUH4JZ</td>
<td>Supplement Right Tarsal Joint with Synthetic Substitute, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0SUJ0JZ</td>
<td>Supplement Left Tarsal Joint with Synthetic Substitute, Open Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0SUJ4JZ</td>
<td>Supplement Left Tarsal Joint with Synthetic Substitute, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach</td>
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Description
Subtalar arthroereisis has been performed for more than 50 years, with a variety of implant designs and compositions. The Maxwell-Brancheau Arthroereisis (MBA) implant is the most frequently reported, although other devices such as the HyProCure, subtalar arthroereisis peg, and Kalix are also described in the medical literature. The MBA implant is described as reversible and easy to insert, with the additional advantage that it does not require bone cement. In children, insertion of the MBA implant may be offered as a stand-alone procedure, although children and adults often require adjunctive surgical procedures on bone and soft tissue to correct additional deformities.

Summary
Arthroereisis is a surgical procedure that purposely limits movement across a joint. Subtalar arthroereisis (STA) or extraosseous talotarsal stabilization is designed to correct excessive talar displacement and calcaneal eversion by reducing pronation across the subtalar joint. Extraosseous talotarsal stabilization is also being evaluated as a treatment of talotarsal joint dislocation. It is performed by placing an implant in the sinus tarsi, which is a canal located between the talus and the calcaneus.

For individuals who have flatfoot or talotarsal joint dislocation who receive STA, the evidence includes mainly single-arm case series and a small nonrandomized controlled trial comparing STA with lateral column calcaneal lengthening. The relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. The small nonrandomized comparative trial (n=24 feet) is considered preliminary, and interpretation of the case series evidence is limited by the use of adjunctive procedures in addition to STA, creating difficulties in determining the extent to which each modality contributed to the outcomes. Another limitation of the published data is the lack of long-term outcomes, which is of particular importance because the procedure is often performed in growing children. Also, some studies have reported high rates of complications and implant removal. 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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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