Medical Policy

Diagnosis and Treatment of Sacroiliac Joint Pain

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- Information Pertaining to All Policies
- Policy: Medicare
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Policy Number: 320
BCBSA Reference Number: 6.01.23
NCD/LCD:
- Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Pain Management (L33622)
- Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Minimally-invasive Surgical (MIS) Fusion of the Sacroiliac (SI) Joint (L36406)

Related Policies
- Facet Joint Denervation, #140
- Percutaneous Vertebroplasty and Sacroplasty, #484
- Prolotherapy, Joint Sclerotherapy and Ligamentous Injections with Sclerosing Agents, #183

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

Preauthorization Request Form: Diagnosis and Treatment of Sacroiliac Joint Pain
This form must be completed and faxed to: Medical and Surgical: 1-888-282-0780; Medicare Advantage: 1-800-447-2994
Click here for Diagnosis and Treatment of Sacroiliac Joint Pain Preauthorization Request Form, #927

Arthrography of the sacroiliac joint is INVESTIGATIONAL.

Injection of anesthetic for diagnosing sacroiliac joint pain may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY when the following criteria have been met:

- Pain has failed to respond to 3 months of conservative management, which may consist of therapies such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, acetaminophen, manipulation, physical therapy, and a home exercise program; AND
- Dual (controlled) diagnostic blocks with 2 anesthetic agents with differing duration of action are used; AND
- The injections are performed under imaging guidance.
Injection of corticosteroid may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY for the treatment of sacroiliac joint pain when the following criteria have been met:

- Pain has failed to respond to 3 months of conservative management, which may consist of therapies such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, acetaminophen, manipulation, physical therapy, and a home exercise program; AND
- The injection is performed under imaging guidance; AND
- No more than 3 injections are given in 1 year.

Minimally invasive fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint using a titanium triangular implant may be considered MEDICALLY NECESSARY when ALL of the following criteria have been met:

- Pain is at least 5 on a 0 to 10 rating scale that impacts quality of life or limits activities of daily living; AND
- There is an absence of generalized pain behavior (eg, somatoform disorder) or generalized pain disorders (eg, fibromyalgia); AND
- Patients have undergone and failed a minimum 6 months of intensive nonoperative treatment that must include medication optimization, activity modification, bracing, and active therapeutic exercise targeted at the lumbar spine, pelvis, sacroiliac joint, and hip, including a home exercise program; AND
- Pain is caudal to the lumbar spine (L5 vertebra), localized over the posterior sacroiliac joint, and consistent with sacroiliac joint pain; AND
- A thorough physical examination demonstrates localized tenderness with palpation over the sacral sulcus (Fortin’s point) in the absence of tenderness of similar severity elsewhere; AND
- There is a positive response to a cluster of 3 provocative tests (eg, thigh thrust test, compression test, Gaenslen sign, distraction test, Patrick test, posterior provocation test); AND
- Diagnostic imaging studies include ALL of the following:
  - Imaging (plain radiographs and computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging) of the sacroiliac joint excludes the presence of destructive lesions (eg, tumor, infection) or inflammatory arthropathy of the sacroiliac joint; AND
  - Imaging of the pelvis (anteroposterior plain radiograph) rules out concomitant hip pathology; AND
  - Imaging of the lumbar spine (computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging) is performed to rule out neural compression or other degenerative condition that can be causing low back or buttock pain; AND
  - Imaging of the sacroiliac joint indicates evidence of injury and/or degeneration; AND
- There is at least a 75% reduction in pain for the expected duration of the anesthetic used following an image-guided, contrast-enhanced intra-articular sacroiliac joint injection on 2 separate occasions; AND
- A trial of a therapeutic sacroiliac joint injection (ie, corticosteroid injection) has been performed at least once.

**Note:** This technically demanding procedure should only be done by surgeons who have specific training and expertise in minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion surgery for chronic sacroiliac joint pain and who regularly use image-guidance for implant placement.

Fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint for the treatment of back pain presumed to originate from the sacroiliac joint is considered INVESTIGATIONAL under all other conditions and with any other devices not listed above.

Radiofrequency denervation of the sacroiliac joint is considered INVESTIGATIONAL.
Medicare HMO Blue℠ and Medicare PPO Blue℠ Members

Medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living in Massachusetts can be found through the links below.

Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Pain Management (L33622)

Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Minimally-invasive Surgical (MIS) Fusion of the Sacroiliac (SI) Joint (L36406)

For medical necessity criteria and coding guidance for Medicare Advantage members living outside of Massachusetts, please see the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website for information regarding your specific jurisdiction at https://www.cms.gov.

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>
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<th>Outpatient</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial Managed Care</strong></td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>required</strong> for minimally invasive fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(HMO and POS)</td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>not required</strong> for injection of anesthetic for diagnosing sacroiliac joint pain.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>not required</strong> for injection of corticosteroid for treatment of sacroiliac joint pain.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial PPO and Indemnity</strong></td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>not required</strong> for minimally invasive fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medicare HMO Blue℠</strong></td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>not required</strong> for minimally invasive fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prior authorization is <strong>not required</strong> for injection of anesthetic for diagnosing sacroiliac joint pain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prior authorization is **not required** for injection of corticosteroid for treatment of sacroiliac joint pain.

*Preauthorization Request Form: Diagnosis and Treatment of Sacroiliac Joint Pain
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**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 above **medical necessity criteria MUST** be met for the following codes to be covered for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO and Indemnity:

**CPT Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27096</td>
<td>Injection procedure for sacroiliac joint, anesthetic/steroid, with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT) including arthrography when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27279</td>
<td>Arthrodesis, sacroiliac joint, percutaneous or minimally invasive (indirect visualization), with image guidance, includes obtaining bone graft when performed, and placement of transfixing device</td>
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**HCPCS Codes**

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<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G0260</td>
<td>Injection procedure for sacroiliac joint; provision of anesthetic, steroid and/or other therapeutic agent, with or without arthrography</td>
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**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>0SG734Z</td>
<td>Fusion of Right Sacroiliac Joint with Internal Fixation Device, Percutaneous Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>0SG744Z</td>
<td>Fusion of Right Sacroiliac Joint with Internal Fixation Device, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>0SG834Z</td>
<td>Fusion of Left Sacroiliac Joint with Internal Fixation Device, Percutaneous Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0SG844Z</td>
<td>Fusion of Left Sacroiliac Joint with Internal Fixation Device, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach</td>
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</table>

The following HCPCS code is considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity:
HCPCS Codes

<table>
<thead>
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<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G0259</td>
<td>Injection procedure for sacroiliac joint; arthrography</td>
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**Description**

**Sacroiliac Joint Pain**

Similar to other structures in the spine, it is assumed that the sacroiliac joint (SIJ) may be a source of low back pain. In fact, before 1928, the SIJ was thought to be the most common cause of sciatica. In 1928, the role of the intervertebral disc was elucidated, and from that point forward, the SIJ received less research attention.

**Diagnosis**

Research into SIJ pain has been plagued by lack of a criterion standard to measure its prevalence and against which various clinical examinations can be validated. For example, SIJ pain is typically without any consistent, demonstrable radiographic or laboratory features and most commonly exists in the setting of morphologically normal joints. Clinical tests for SIJ pain may include various movement tests, palpation to detect tenderness, and pain descriptions by the patient. Further confounding study of the SIJ is that multiple structures, (eg, posterior facet joints, lumbar discs) may refer pain to the area surrounding the SIJ.

Because of inconsistent information obtained from history and physical examination, some have proposed the use of image-guided anesthetic injection into the SIJ for the diagnosis of SIJ pain. Treatments being investigated for SIJ pain include prolotherapy (see policy #183), corticosteroid injection, radiofrequency ablation, stabilization, and arthrodesis. Some procedures have been referred to as SIJ fusion but may be more appropriately called fixation (this is because there is little to no bridging bone on radiographs). Devices for SIJ fixation/fusion that promote bone ingrowth to fixate the implants include a triangular implant (iFuse Implant System) and cylindrical threaded devices (Rialto, Simmetry, Silex, SambaScrew, SI-LOK). Some devices also have a slot in the middle where autologous or allogeneic bone can be inserted. This added bone is intended to promote fusion of the SIJ.

**Summary**

Sacroiliac joint (SIJ) arthrography using fluoroscopic guidance with injection of an anesthetic has been explored as a diagnostic test for SIJ pain. Duplication of the patient’s pain pattern with the injection of contrast medium suggests a sacroiliac etiology, as does relief of chronic back pain with injection of local anesthetic. Treatment of SIJ pain with corticosteroids, radiofrequency ablation (RFA), stabilization, or minimally invasive SIJ fusion has also been explored.

For individuals who have SIJ pain who receive therapeutic corticosteroid injections, the evidence includes small randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. In general, the literature on injection therapy of joints in the back is of poor quality. Results from 2 small RCTs showed that therapeutic SIJ steroid injections were not as effective as other active treatments. Larger trials, preferably using sham injections, are needed to determine the degree of benefit of corticosteroid injections over placebo. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have SIJ pain who receive RFA, the evidence includes 4 small RCTs using different radiofrequency applications and case series. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. For RFA with a cooled probe, the 2 small RCTs reported short-term benefits, but these are insufficient to determine the overall effect on health outcomes. The RCT on palisade RFA of the SIJ did not include a sham control. Another sham-controlled randomized trial showed no benefit of RFA. Further high-quality controlled trials are needed that compare this procedure in defined populations with sham control and with alternative treatments. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
For individuals who have SIJ pain who receive SIJ fusion/fixation with a triangular implant, the evidence includes 2 nonblinded RCTs of minimally invasive fusion and 2 case series with more than 85% follow-up at 2 to 3 years. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. Both RCTs reported superior short-term results for fusion, however, a preferable design for assessing pain outcomes would be independent, blinded assessment of outcomes or, when feasible, a sham-controlled trial. Longer term follow-up from these RCTs has indicated that the results obtained at 6 months persist to 2 years. An additional cohort study and case series, with sample sizes ranging from 45 to 149 patients and low dropout rates (<15%), have also shown reductions in pain and disability at 2 years. One small case series showed outcomes that persisted to 5 years. The cohort studies and case series are consistent with the durability of treatment benefit. Analysis of an insurance database reported an overall incidence of complications to be 16.4% at 6 months and cumulative revision rate at 4 years of 3.54%. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have SIJ pain who receive SIJ fusion/fixation with a cylindrical threaded implant, the evidence includes a prospective cohort. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. The prospective cohort study will follow patients for 2 years following implantation of slotted screws filled with autologous bone. Results at 1 year are consistent with findings from the studies using a triangular implant. However, longer follow-up and controlled trials are needed to evaluate this type of implant. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Clinical input (2014) also has supported the use of controlled diagnostic blocks with at least 75% pain reduction for diagnosis of sacroiliac pain. Clinical input supported the use of corticosteroids for the treatment of SIJ pain. Based on clinical input (2014) and the established use of injections to diagnose and treat pain in other joints, controlled diagnostic (2 blocks with anesthetics of different duration) and therapeutic (corticosteroid) injections may be considered medically necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of SIJ pain.

Clinical input (2017) supports that fusion/stabilization of the sacroiliac joint using percutaneous and minimally invasive techniques for carefully selected patients as outlined in statements from the North American Spine Society provides a clinically meaningful improvement in the net health outcome and is consistent with generally accepted medical practice. Thus, this use may be considered medically necessary.

**Policy History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tr>
<td>12/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/2016</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
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<td>10/2016</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. First medically necessary policy statement clarified. 10/1/2016</td>
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<td>1/2016</td>
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<td>6/2015</td>
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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


33. Cher DJ, Reckling WC, Capobianco RA. Implant survivorship analysis after minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion using the iFuse Implant System(R)). *Med Devices (Auckl)*. Dec 2015;8:485-492. PMID 26648762


