Medical Policy
Quantitative Sensory Testing

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Policy Number: 258
BCBSA Reference Number: 2.01.39
NCD/LCD: National Coverage Determination for Sensory Nerve Conduction Threshold Tests (sNCTs) (160.23)

Related Policies
None

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

Quantitative sensory testing, including but not limited to current perception threshold testing, pressure-specified sensory device testing, vibration perception threshold testing, and thermal threshold testing, is considered INVESTIGATIONAL.

Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Medical necessity criteria and coding guidance can be found through the link(s) below.

National Coverage Determinations (NCDs)

National Coverage Determination for Sensory Nerve Conduction Threshold Tests (sNCTs) (160.23)

Note: To review the specific NCD, please remember to click “accept” on the CMS licensing agreement at the bottom of the CMS webpage.

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.
Outpatient

| Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS) | This is **not** a covered service. |
| Commercial PPO and Indemnity         | This is **not** a covered service. |
| Medicare HMO Blue℠                   | This is **not** a covered service. |
| Medicare PPO Blue℠                   | This is **not** a covered service. |

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 following CPT and HCPCS codes are considered investigational for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

**CPT Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0106T</td>
<td>Quantitative sensory testing (QST), testing and interpretation per extremity; using touch pressure stimuli to assess large diameter sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0107T</td>
<td>Quantitative sensory testing (QST), testing and interpretation per extremity; using vibration stimuli to assess large diameter fiber sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0108T</td>
<td>Quantitative sensory testing (QST), testing and interpretation per extremity; using cooling stimuli to assess small nerve fiber sensation and hyperalgesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0109T</td>
<td>Quantitative sensory testing (QST), testing and interpretation per extremity; using heat-pain stimuli to assess small nerve fiber sensation and hyperalgesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110T</td>
<td>Quantitative sensory testing (QST), testing and interpretation per extremity; using other stimuli to assess sensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HCPCS Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS codes:</th>
<th>Code Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G0255</td>
<td>Current perception threshold/sensory nerve conduction test (SNCT), per limb, any nerve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

**Nerve Damage and Disease**

Nerve damage and nerve diseases can reduce functional capacity and lead to neuropathic pain.

**Treatment**

There is a need for tests that can objectively measure sensory thresholds. Moreover, quantitative sensory testing (QST) could aid in the early diagnosis of disease, before patients would be diagnosed clinically. Also, although the criterion standard for evaluation of myelinated, large fibers is electromyography nerve conduction study, there are no criterion standard reference tests to diagnose small fiber dysfunction.

**Quantitative Sensory Testing**

QST systems measure and quantify the amount of physical stimuli required for sensory perception to occur. As sensory deficits increase, the perception threshold of QST will increase, which may be
informative in documenting the progression of neurologic damage or disease. QST has not been established for use as a sole tool for diagnosis and management but has been used with standard evaluative and management procedures (eg, physical and neurologic examination, monofilament testing, pinprick, grip and pinch strength, Tinel sign, and Phalen and Roos test) to enhance the diagnosis and treatment-planning process, and to confirm physical findings with quantifiable data. Stimuli used in QST includes touch, pressure, pain, thermal (warm and cold), or vibratory stimuli.

The criterion standard for evaluation of myelinated, large fibers is the electromyography nerve conduction study. However, the function of smaller myelinated and unmyelinated sensory nerves, which may show pathologic changes before the involvement of the motor nerves, cannot be detected by nerve conduction studies. Small fiber neuropathy has traditionally been a diagnosis of exclusion in patients who have symptoms of distal neuropathy and a negative nerve conduction study.

Depending on the type of stimuli used, QST can assess both small and large fiber dysfunction. Touch and vibration measure the function of large myelinated A alpha and A beta sensory fibers. Thermal stimulation devices are used to evaluate pathology of small myelinated and unmyelinated nerve fibers; they can be used to assess heat and cold sensation, as well as thermal pain thresholds. Pressure-specified sensory devices assess large myelinated sensory nerve function by quantifying the thresholds of pressure detected with light, static, and moving touch. Finally, current perception threshold testing involves the quantification of the sensory threshold to transcutaneous electrical stimulation. In current perception threshold testing, typically 3 frequencies are tested: 5 Hz, designed to assess C fibers; 250 Hz, designed to assess A delta fibers; and 2000 Hz, designed to assess A beta fibers. Results are compared with those of a reference population.

Because QST combines the objective physical, sensory stimuli with the subject patient response, it is psychophysical and requires patients who are alert, able to follow directions, and cooperative. Also, to get reliable results, examinations need to include standardized instructions to the patients, and stimuli must be applied consistently by trained staff. Psychophysical tests have greater inherent variability, making their results more difficult to reproduce.

QST has primarily been applied in patients with conditions associated with nerve damage and neuropathic pain. There have also been preliminary investigations to identify sensory deficits associated with conditions such as autism spectrum disorder, Tourette syndrome, restless legs syndrome, musculoskeletal pain, and response to opioid treatment.

**Summary**

Quantitative sensory testing (QST) systems are used for the noninvasive assessment and quantification of sensory nerve function in patients with symptoms of, or the potential for neurologic damage or disease. Types of sensory testing include current perception threshold testing, pressure-specified sensory testing (PSST), vibration perception testing, and thermal sensory testing. Information on sensory deficits identified using QST has been used in research settings to understand neuropathic pain better. It could be used to diagnose conditions linked to nerve damage and disease, and to improve patient outcomes by impacting management strategies.

For individuals who have conditions linked to nerve damage or disease (eg, diabetic neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome) who receive current perception threshold testing, the evidence includes several studies on technical performance and diagnostic accuracy. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and functional outcomes. The existing evidence does not support the accuracy of current perception threshold testing for diagnosing any condition linked to nerve damage or disease. Studies comparing current perception threshold testing with other testing methods have not reported on sensitivity or specificity. Also, there is a lack of direct evidence on the clinical utility of current perception testing and, because there is insufficient evidence on test performance, an indirect chain of evidence on clinical utility cannot be constructed. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
For individuals who have conditions linked to nerve damage or disease (e.g., diabetic neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome) who receive PSST, the evidence includes several studies on diagnostic accuracy. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and functional outcomes. Current evidence does not support the diagnostic accuracy of PSST for diagnosing any condition linked to nerve damage or disease. A systematic review found that PSST had low accuracy for diagnosing spinal conditions. Also, there is a lack of direct evidence on the clinical utility of current perception testing and, because there is insufficient evidence on test performance, an indirect chain of evidence on clinical utility cannot be constructed. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have conditions linked to nerve damage or disease (e.g., diabetic neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome) who receive vibration perception testing, the evidence includes several studies on diagnostic accuracy. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and functional outcomes. A few studies have assessed the diagnostic performance of vibration testing using devices not cleared by the Food and Drug Administration. Also, there is a lack of direct evidence on the clinical utility of vibration perception testing and, in the absence of sufficient evidence on test performance, an indirect chain of evidence on clinical utility cannot be constructed. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have conditions linked to nerve damage or disease (e.g., diabetic neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome) who receive thermal sensory testing, the evidence includes diagnostic accuracy. The relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and functional outcomes. Two studies identified evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of thermal QST using the same Food and Drug Administration-cleared device. Neither found a high diagnostic accuracy for thermal QST but both studies found the test had potential when used with other tests. The optimal combination of tests is currently unclear. Also, there is a lack of direct evidence on the clinical utility of thermal sensory testing and, because there is insufficient evidence on test performance, an indirect chain of evidence on clinical utility cannot be constructed. 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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/2019</td>
<td>BCBSA National medical policy review. Description, summary and references updated. Policy statement(s) unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/2017</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2016</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2015</td>
<td>Added coding language. BCBSA National medical policy references added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2014</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2014</td>
<td>New references added from BCBSA National medical policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2013</td>
<td>New references from BCBSA National medical policy.</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