

Implantable Peripheral Nerve Stimulators

Medicare Advantage Medical Policy # MA-150

Original Effective Date: 12/01/2025

Current Effective Date: 12/01/2025

Applies to all products administered or underwritten by the Health Plan, unless otherwise provided in the applicable contract. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and we reserve the right to review and update Medical Policy periodically.

Note: Percutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (PENS) and Percutaneous Neuromodulation Therapy (PNT) is addressed in medical policy MA-139.

When Services May Be Eligible for Coverage

Coverage for eligible medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products may be provided only if:

- *Benefits are available in the member's contract/certificate, and*
- *Medical necessity criteria and guidelines are met.*

Implantable Peripheral Nerve Stimulation Trial

Based on review of available data, the Health Plan may consider implantable Peripheral Nerve Stimulation (PNS) trial to be **eligible for coverage**** for individuals who meet **ALL OF** the following criteria:

- Documented chronic pain for at least 3 months; **AND**
- For **ANY OF** the following indications:
 - PNS of occipital nerves for occipital neuralgia, post-surgical neuropathic pain, cervicogenic headaches, resistant migraines; **OR**
 - PNS of trigeminal nerves and/or branches for post-traumatic or post-surgical neuropathic facial pain; **OR**
 - PNS of peripheral nerves in extremities for complex regional pain syndromes (type 1 and 2), pain due to peripheral nerve injury or nerve entrapment, painful mononeuropathy, painful amputation neuromas; **OR**
 - PNS of intercostal and ilio-inguinal nerves for post-surgical or post-traumatic pain; **OR**
 - Post-surgical or post-traumatic neuropathic pain; **OR**
 - Post-surgical lower back or trunk continuous burning pain.

AND

- Documented failure of comprehensive conservative management such as medications, physical therapy, psychological therapy; **AND**
- Lack of surgical contraindications including infections and medical risk; **AND**
- Appropriate proper patient education, discussion and disclosure of risks and benefits; **AND**
- No active substance abuse issues; **AND**
- Formal psychological screening by a mental health professional.

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Permanent Placement of Implantable Peripheral Nerve Stimulators

Based on review of available data, the Health Plan may consider permanent placement of Implantable PNS to be **eligible for coverage**** for individuals who meet **ALL OF** the following criteria:

- The individual met criteria and has completed a trial placement of implantable PNS; **AND**
- The individual demonstrates functional improvement after the trial evidenced by **ONE OF** the following:
 - At least 50% reduction of target pain; **OR**
 - 50% reduction of analgesic medications.

Note: If a trial fails, a repeat trial may be considered in extenuating circumstances when failure was due to equipment malfunction or early lead migration. Documentation must explain these unusual situations.

When Services Are Considered Investigational

Coverage is not available for investigational medical treatments or procedures, drugs, devices or biological products.

Based on review of available data, the Health Plan considers the use of implantable PNS for all other indications, including those listed below, to be **investigational***:

- Fibromyalgia
- Phantom limb pain
- Diffuse polyneuropathy
- Nociceptive pain in trunk or lower back
- Angina pectoris

The use of implantable PNS when patient selection criteria are not met is considered to be **investigational.***

Background/Overview

Peripheral nerve stimulation (PNS) may be covered for relief of chronic intractable pain for patients with conditions known to be responsive to this form of therapy, and only after attempts to cure the underlying conditions and appropriate attempts at medication management, physical therapy, psychological therapy and other less invasive interventional treatments. As with spinal nerve stimulations, severe neuropathic pain is typically well suited for successful responses to PNS. There may be rare selected situations where both spinal cord stimulators and peripheral neurostimulators are used together.

PNS refers to the placement of a lead by a physician (via open surgical or percutaneous approach) near the known anatomic location of a peripheral nerve. Peripheral nerve field stimulation (PNFS) refers to use of a lead placed to stimulate the subcutaneous distal distribution of an area of pain

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(indirectly stimulating the peripheral nerve). In both PNS and PNFS leads are composed of multiple contacts (of varying number) connected to an external pulse generator when temporary. In both PNS and PNFS leads are composed of multiple contacts (of varying number) and implanted when made permanent.

PNS, like deep brain stimulation and spinal cord stimulation modulates the nervous system with electrical stimulation to lessen chronic pain and other conditions. PNFS has an uncertain mechanism of action.

PNS has been tried for over 50 years and has been used in a wide variety of chronic pain syndromes, but the scientific literature is limited for many of the indications tried. The most accepted uses of PNS involves one of two methods:

- Open exposure of a peripheral nerve and direct implantation of a PNS electrode (as in treatment of a radial nerve, sciatic nerve, median nerve, etc.).
- Percutaneous insertion of a PNS electrode in direct vicinity of the stimulated nerve (e.g., occipital nerve for severe headaches).

As with a SCS and PNS, performance of an effective trial is a pre-requisite of final implantation. Many experts recommend that the temporary neurostimulator be placed in an Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) or outpatient hospital setting. However, the temporary neurostimulator trial can be done in an office setting if all the sterility, equipment, professional training and support personnel for the proper surgery and follow up of the patient are available. Permanent neurostimulators must be placed in an ASC or hospital. Physicians performing PNS trials in place of service office must have like privileges at an ASC or hospital, or the physician must be board certified or board eligible in Pain Medicine, Orthopedic Surgery, or Neurosurgery by an ABMS Board or the equivalent as determined by the state of practice. Other ABMS Specialty Boards or the equivalent in the state of practice may be included if such practice is included in the training program curriculum.

It is preferable that the physicians performing the PNS trials will also perform the permanent implant. If the physician implanting the trial PNS does not or cannot implant the permanent neurostimulator(s), the patient should be informed of this in writing and given the name of the referral surgeon who will implant the permanent neurostimulator(s).

The only reliable predictor of PNS effectiveness is a trial of stimulation with implanted PNS electrodes. If a trial fails, a repeat trial is usually not appropriate unless there are extenuating circumstances that led to the trial failure (equipment malfunction, early lead migration, etc.), technological advances, or an alternative neuromodulatory technique that may lead to a more successful second trial. Documentation must explain these unusual situations. It is expected that accurate patient selection will lead to most patients going on to receive permanent implants. All trials which proceed to permanent implant must have adequate documentation in the chart to

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support that decision. A successful trial should be associated with at least a 50% reduction of target pain, or 50% reduction of analgesic medications, and show some element of functional improvement.

Physicians with a low trial to permanent implant ratio less than 50% will be subject to post payment review and may be asked to submit documentation as to the patient selection criteria, the imaging demonstrating proper lead placement, and the medical necessity of the trials. Failure to provide this documentation will be cause for post-payment denial and recoupment of reimbursement. It is understood that all patients may not have a favorable result of the trial implant; but careful selection should find the most appropriate patients.

Rationale/Source

This medical policy was developed through consideration of peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval status, nationally accepted standards of medical practice and accepted standards of medical practice in this community, technology evaluation centers, reference to federal regulations, other plan medical policies, and accredited national guidelines.

References

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Policy History

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09/16/2025 Utilization Management Committee review/approval. New policy.

Next Scheduled Review Date: 09/2026

Coding

The five character codes included in the Health Plan Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines are obtained from Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®)‡, copyright 2024 by the American Medical Association (AMA). CPT is developed by the AMA as a listing of descriptive terms and five character identifying codes and modifiers for reporting medical services and procedures performed by physician.

The responsibility for the content of the Health Plan Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines is with the Health Plan and no endorsement by the AMA is intended or should be implied. The AMA disclaims responsibility for any consequences or liability attributable or related to any use, nonuse or interpretation of information contained in the Health Plan Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein. Any use of CPT outside of the Health Plan Medical Policy Coverage Guidelines should refer to the most current Current Procedural Terminology which contains the complete and most current listing of CPT codes and descriptive terms. Applicable FARS/DFARS apply.

CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

Codes used to identify services associated with this policy may include (but may not be limited to) the following:

Code Type	Code
CPT	64553, 64555, 64569, 64570, 64575, 64585, 64590, 64595, 64596, 64597, 64598, 64999
HCPCS	No codes
ICD-10 Diagnosis	All related diagnoses

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*Investigational – A medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational if the effectiveness has not been clearly tested and it has not been incorporated into standard medical practice. Any determination we make that a medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is Investigational will be based on a consideration of the following:

- A. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product can be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and whether such approval has been granted at the time the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product is sought to be furnished; or
- B. Whether the medical treatment, procedure, drug, device, or biological product requires further studies or clinical trials to determine its maximum tolerated dose, toxicity, safety, effectiveness, or effectiveness as compared with the standard means of treatment or diagnosis, must improve health outcomes, according to the consensus of opinion among experts as shown by reliable evidence, including:
 1. Consultation with technology evaluation center(s);
 2. Credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community; or
 3. Reference to federal regulations.

**Medically Necessary (or “Medical Necessity”) - Health care services, treatment, procedures, equipment, drugs, devices, items or supplies that a Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

- A. In accordance with nationally accepted standards of medical practice;
- B. Clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, level of care, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and
- C. Not primarily for the personal comfort or convenience of the patient, physician or other health care provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

For these purposes, “nationally accepted standards of medical practice” means standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community, Physician Specialty Society recommendations and the views of Physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas and any other relevant factors.

‡ Indicated trademarks are the registered trademarks of their respective owners.

NOTICE: If the Patient’s health insurance contract contains language that differs from the Health Plan’s Medical Policy definition noted above, the definition in the health insurance contract will be relied upon for specific coverage determinations.

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NOTICE: Medical Policies are scientific based opinions, provided solely for coverage and informational purposes. Medical Policies should not be construed to suggest that the Health Plan recommends, advocates, requires, encourages, or discourages any particular treatment, procedure, or service, or any particular course of treatment, procedure, or service.

NOTICE: Federal and State law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage.

Medicare Advantage Members

Established coverage criteria for Medicare Advantage members can be found in Medicare coverage guidelines in statutes, regulations, National Coverage Determinations (NCD)s, and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD)s. To determine if a National or Local Coverage Determination addresses coverage for a specific service, refer to the Medicare Coverage Database at the following link: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>. You may wish to review the Guide to the MCD Search here: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/help/mcd-benehelp.aspx>.

When coverage criteria are not fully established in applicable Medicare statutes, regulations, NCDs or LCDs, internal coverage criteria may be developed. This policy is to serve as the summary of evidence, a list of resources and an explanation of the rationale that supports the adoption of this internal coverage criteria.

InterQual®

InterQual® is utilized as a source of medical evidence to support medical necessity and level of care decisions. InterQual® criteria are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider. InterQual® criteria are clinically based on best practice, clinical data, and medical literature. The criteria are updated continually and released annually. InterQual® criteria are a first-level screening tool to assist in determining if the proposed services are clinically indicated and provided in the appropriate level or whether further evaluation is required. The utilization review staff does the first-level screening. If the criteria are met, the case is approved; if the criteria are not met, the case is referred to the medical director.