

EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

Non-Discrimination Statement and Multi-Language Interpreter Services information are located at the end of this document.

Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Evidence-Based Criteria must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any.

This Evidence-Based Criteria provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide BCBSAZ complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines.

The section identified as "<u>Description</u>" defines or describes a service, procedure, medical device or drug and is in no way intended as a statement of medical necessity and/or coverage.

The section identified as "<u>Criteria</u>" defines criteria to determine whether a service, procedure, medical device or drug is considered medically necessary or experimental or investigational.

State or federal mandates, e.g., FEP program, may dictate that any drug, device or biological product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may not be considered experimental or investigational and thus the drug, device or biological product may be assessed only on the basis of medical necessity.

Evidence-Based Criteria are subject to change as new information becomes available.

For purposes of this Evidence-Based Criteria, the terms "experimental" and "investigational" are considered to be interchangeable.

BLUE CROSS®, BLUE SHIELD® and the Cross and Shield Symbols are registered service marks of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, an association of independent Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans. All other trademarks and service marks contained in this guideline are the property of their respective owners, which are not affiliated with BCBSAZ.



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

#### **Description**:

Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (PENS), percutaneous neuromodulation therapy (PNT), and restorative neurostimulation therapy (ReActiv8) combine the features of electroacupuncture and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is performed with needle electrodes while PNT uses very fine needle-like electrode arrays placed near the painful area to stimulate peripheral sensory nerves in the soft tissue. ReActiv8 is an implantable electrical neurostimulation system that stimulates the nerves that innervate the lumbar multifidus muscles.

#### Chronic Pain

A variety of chronic musculoskeletal or neuropathic pain conditions, including low back pain, neck pain, diabetic neuropathy, chronic headache, and surface hyperalgesia, present a substantial burden to individuals, adversely affecting function and quality of life.

#### **Treatment**

These chronic pain conditions have typically failed other treatments, and percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (PENS) and percutaneous neuromodulation therapy (PNT) have been evaluated as treatments to relieve unremitting pain.

Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is similar in concept to transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) but differs in that needles are inserted either around or immediately adjacent to the nerves serving the painful area and are then stimulated. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is generally reserved for individuals who fail to get pain relief from TENS. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is also distinguished from acupuncture with electrical stimulation. In electrical acupuncture, needles are also inserted just below the skin, but the placement of needles is based on specific theories regarding energy flow throughout the human body. In PENS, the location of stimulation is determined by proximity to the pain.

Percutaneous neuromodulation therapy is a variant of PENS in which fine filament electrode arrays are placed near the area causing pain. Some use the terms PENS and PNT interchangeably. It is proposed that PNT inhibits pain transmission by creating an electrical field that hyperpolarizes C fibers, thus preventing action potential propagation along the pain pathway.

In 2002, the Percutaneous Neuromodulation Therapy<sup>™</sup> was cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process. In 2006, the Deepwave® Percutaneous Neuromodulation Pain Therapy System was cleared for marketing by FDA through the 510(k) process. The Deepwave® system includes a sterile single-use percutaneous electrode array that contains 1014 microneedles in a 1.5-inch diameter area. The needles are 736 µm (0.736 mm) in length; the patch is reported to feel like sandpaper or Velcro.

In 2020, the ReActiv8 (Mainstay Medical) was FDA approved through the Premarket Approval (PMA) process (PMA P190021) for individuals with intractable chronic low back pain associated with multifidus dysfunction for whom available low back pain treatments do not provide sufficient or durable symptom relief.



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

#### Criteria:

- Percutaneous electrical neurostimulation is considered experimental or investigational when any ONE or more of the following criteria are met:
  - 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
  - 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
  - 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
  - 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives, or
  - 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting
- Percutaneous neuromodulation therapy is considered experimental or investigational when any ONE or more of the following criteria are met:
  - 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
  - 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
  - 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
  - 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives, or
  - 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting
- Restorative neurostimulation therapy (ReActiv8) is considered experimental or investigational when any ONE or more of the following criteria are met:
  - 1. Lack of final approval from the appropriate governmental regulatory bodies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration); or
  - 2. Insufficient scientific evidence to permit conclusions concerning the effect on health outcomes; or
  - 3. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome; or
  - 4. Insufficient evidence to support improvement of the net health outcome as much as, or more than, established alternatives, or
  - 5. Insufficient evidence to support improvement outside the investigational setting



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

#### Resources:

Literature reviewed 08/06/24. We do not include marketing materials, poster boards and non-published literature in our review

# Resources prior to 08/15/23 may be requested from the BCBSAZ Medical Policy and Technology Research Department.

- 1. Ahmed HE, White PF, Craig WF, Hamza MA, Ghoname ES, Gajraj NM. Use of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (PENS) in the short-term management of headache. *Headache*. Apr 2000;40(4):311-5. doi:10.1046/j.1526-4610.2000.00046.x
- 2. American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain M, American Society of Regional A, Pain M. Practice guidelines for chronic pain management: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. *Anesthesiology*. Apr 2010;112(4):810-33. doi:10.1097/ALN.0b013e3181c43103
- 3. Ardeshiri A, Shaffrey C, Stein KP, Sandalcioglu IE. Real-World Evidence for Restorative Neurostimulation in Chronic Low Back Pain-a Consecutive Cohort Study. *World Neurosurg*. Dec 2022;168:e253-e259. doi:10.1016/j.wneu.2022.09.104
- 4. Beltran-Alacreu H, Serrano-Munoz D, Martin-Caro Alvarez D, Fernandez-Perez JJ, Gomez-Soriano J, Avendano-Coy J. Percutaneous Versus Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation for the Treatment of Musculoskeletal Pain. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Pain Med.* Aug 1 2022;23(8):1387-1400. doi:10.1093/pm/pnac027
- 5. Botelho L, Angoleri L, Zortea M, et al. Insights About the Neuroplasticity State on the Effect of Intramuscular Electrical Stimulation in Pain and Disability Associated With Chronic Myofascial Pain Syndrome (MPS): A Double-Blind, Randomized, Sham-Controlled Trial. *Front Hum Neurosci.* 2018;12:388. doi:10.3389/fnhum.2018.00388
- Bril V, England J, Franklin GM, et al. Evidence-based guideline: Treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy: report of the American Academy of Neurology, the American Association of Neuromuscular and Electrodiagnostic Medicine, and the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. *Neurology*. May 17 2011;76(20):1758-65. doi:10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182166ebe
- 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). By the Numbers: Diabetes in America. Updated March 2022. Accessed May 8, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/healthequity/diabetes-by-the-numbers.html



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

- 8. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS). National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Assessing Patient's Suitability for ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION Therapy (160.7.1). Accessed May 8, 2024. https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/ncd.aspx?NCDId=63
- 9. Cheng RSS PB. Electrotheraphy of chronic musculoskeletal pain: Comparison of electroacupuncture and acupuncture-like transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. *Clin J Pain*. 1986;2(3):143-150.
- 10. Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, 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*. Oct 2 2007;147(7):478-91. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-147-7-200710020-00006
- 11. da Graca-Tarrago M, Deitos A, Patricia Brietzke A, et al. Electrical Intramuscular Stimulation in Osteoarthritis Enhances the Inhibitory Systems in Pain Processing at Cortical and Cortical Spinal System. *Pain Med.* May 1 2016;17(5):877-891. doi:10.1111/pme.12930
- 12. da Graca-Tarrago M, Lech M, Angoleri LDM, et al. Intramuscular electrical stimulus potentiates motor cortex modulation effects on pain and descending inhibitory systems in knee osteoarthritis: a randomized, factorial, sham-controlled study. *J Pain Res.* 2019;12:209-221. doi:10.2147/JPR.S181019
- 13. Deckers K, De Smedt K, Mitchell B, et al. New Therapy for Refractory Chronic Mechanical Low Back Pain-Restorative Neurostimulation to Activate the Lumbar Multifidus: One Year Results of a Prospective Multicenter Clinical Trial. *Neuromodulation*. Jan 2018;21(1):48-55. doi:10.1111/ner.12741
- 14. Dunning J, Butts R, Henry N, et al. Electrical dry needling as an adjunct to exercise, manual therapy and ultrasound for plantar fasciitis: A multi-center randomized clinical trial. *PLoS One*. 2018;13(10):e0205405. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0205405
- 15. Dunning J, Butts R, Young I, et al. Periosteal Electrical Dry Needling as an Adjunct to Exercise and Manual Therapy for Knee Osteoarthritis: A Multicenter Randomized Clinical Trial. *Clin J Pain*. Dec 2018;34(12):1149-1158. doi:10.1097/AJP.00000000000634
- 16. Dworkin RH, Turk DC, Farrar JT, et al. Core outcome measures for chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Pain*. Jan 2005;113(1-2):9-19. doi:10.1016/j.pain.2004.09.012
- 17. Dworkin RH, Turk DC, Wyrwich KW, et al. Interpreting the clinical importance of treatment outcomes in chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *J Pain*. Feb 2008;9(2):105-21. doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2007.09.005
- 18. Elbadawy MA. Effectiveness of Periosteal Stimulation Therapy and Home Exercise Program in the Rehabilitation of Patients With Advanced Knee Osteoarthritis. *Clin J Pain*. Mar 2017;33(3):254-263. doi:10.1097/AJP.000000000000404



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

- 19. Gewandter JS, Dworkin RH, Turk DC, et al. Research design considerations for chronic pain prevention clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Pain*. Jul 2015;156(7):1184-1197. doi:10.1097/j.pain.00000000000191
- 20. Ghoname EA, Craig WF, White PF, et al. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for low back pain: a randomized crossover study. *JAMA*. Mar 3 1999;281(9):818-23. doi:10.1001/jama.281.9.818
- 21. Ghoname EA, White PF, Ahmed HE, Hamza MA, Craig WF, Noe CE. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation: an alternative to TENS in the management of sciatica. *Pain*. Nov 1999;83(2):193-9. doi:10.1016/s0304-3959(99)00097-4
- 22. Ghoname ES, Craig WF, White PF, et al. The effect of stimulus frequency on the analgesic response to percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in patients with chronic low back pain. *Anesth Analg*. Apr 1999;88(4):841-6. doi:10.1097/00000539-199904000-00030
- 23. Gilligan C, Volschenk W, Russo M, et al. An implantable restorative-neurostimulator for refractory mechanical chronic low back pain: a randomized sham-controlled clinical trial. *Pain*. Oct 1 2021;162(10):2486-2498. doi:10.1097/j.pain.00000000002258
- 24. Gilligan C, Volschenk W, Russo M, et al. Long-Term Outcomes of Restorative Neurostimulation in Patients With Refractory Chronic Low Back Pain Secondary to Multifidus Dysfunction: Two-Year Results of the ReActiv8-B Pivotal Trial. *Neuromodulation*. Jan 2023;26(1):87-97. doi:10.1016/j.neurom.2021.10.011
- 25. Gilligan C, Volschenk W, Russo M, et al. Three-Year Durability of Restorative Neurostimulation Effectiveness in Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain and Multifidus Muscle Dysfunction. *Neuromodulation*. Jan 2023;26(1):98-108. doi:10.1016/j.neurom.2022.08.457
- 26. Hamza MA, Ghoname EA, White PF, et al. Effect of the duration of electrical stimulation on the analgesic response in patients with low back pain. *Anesthesiology*. Dec 1999;91(6):1622-7. doi:10.1097/00000542-199912000-00012
- 27. Hamza MA, White PF, Craig WF, et al. Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation: a novel analgesic therapy for diabetic neuropathic pain. *Diabetes Care*. Mar 2000;23(3):365-70. doi:10.2337/diacare.23.3.365
- 28. Kang RW, Lewis PB, Kramer A, Hayden JK, Cole BJ. Prospective randomized single-blinded controlled clinical trial of percutaneous neuromodulation pain therapy device versus sham for the osteoarthritic knee: a pilot study. *Orthopedics*. Jun 2007;30(6):439-45. doi:10.3928/01477447-20070601-11



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

- 29. Lehmann TR, Russell DW, Spratt KF, et al. Efficacy of electroacupuncture and TENS in the rehabilitation of chronic low back pain patients. *Pain*. Sep 1986;26(3):277-290. doi:10.1016/0304-3959(86)90057-6
- 30. Leon-Hernandez JV, Martin-Pintado-Zugasti A, Frutos LG, Alguacil-Diego IM, de la Llave-Rincon AI, Fernandez-Carnero J. Immediate and short-term effects of the combination of dry needling and percutaneous TENS on post-needling soreness in patients with chronic myofascial neck pain. *Braz J Phys Ther.* Jul 11 2016;20(5):422-431. doi:10.1590/bjpt-rbf.2014.0176
- 31. Medeiros LF, Caumo W, Dussan-Sarria J, et al. Effect of Deep Intramuscular Stimulation and Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation on Neurophysiological Biomarkers in Chronic Myofascial Pain Syndrome. *Pain Med.* Jan 2016;17(1):122-35. doi:10.1111/pme.12919
- 32. Mitchell B, Deckers K, De Smedt K, et al. Durability of the Therapeutic Effect of Restorative Neurostimulation for Refractory Chronic Low Back Pain. *Neuromodulation*. Aug 2021;24(6):1024-1032. doi:10.1111/ner.13477
- 33. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for refractory neuropathic pain [IPG450]. Accessed May 8, 2024. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg450
- 34. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). 2022 Neurostimulation of lumbar muscles for refractory nonspecific chronic low back pain: Interventional Procedures Guidance. Accessed May 7, 2024. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg739
- 35. Ng MM, Leung MC, Poon DM. The effects of electro-acupuncture and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on patients with painful osteoarthritic knees: a randomized controlled trial with follow-up evaluation. *J Altern Complement Med*. Oct 2003;9(5):641-9. doi:10.1089/107555303322524490
- 36. Pérez-Palomares S, Oliván-Blázquez B, Magallón-Botaya R, et al. Percutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation Versus Dry Needling: Effectiveness in the Treatment of Chronic Low Back Pain. *Journal of Musculoskeletal Pain*. 2010/01/01 2010;18(1):23-30. doi:10.3109/10582450903496047
- 37. Plaza-Manzano G, Gomez-Chiguano GF, Cleland JA, Arias-Buria JL, Fernandez-de-Las-Penas C, Navarro-Santana MJ. Effectiveness of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for musculoskeletal pain: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Pain.* Jul 2020;24(6):1023-1044. doi:10.1002/ejp.1559
- Price R, Smith D, Franklin G, et al. Oral and Topical Treatment of Painful Diabetic Polyneuropathy: Practice Guideline Update Summary: Report of the AAN Guideline Subcommittee. *Neurology*. Jan 4 2022;98(1):31-43. doi:10.1212/WNL.000000000013038



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

- 39. Qaseem A, Wilt TJ, McLean RM, et al. Noninvasive Treatments for Acute, Subacute, and Chronic Low Back Pain: A Clinical Practice Guideline From the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med*. Apr 4 2017;166(7):514-530. doi:10.7326/M16-2367
- 40. Raphael JH, Raheem TA, Southall JL, Bennett A, Ashford RL, Williams S. Randomized doubleblind sham-controlled crossover study of short-term effect of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in neuropathic pain. *Pain Med*. Oct 2011;12(10):1515-22. doi:10.1111/j.1526-4637.2011.01215.x
- 41. Sumen A, Sarsan A, Alkan H, Yildiz N, Ardic F. Efficacy of low level laser therapy and intramuscular electrical stimulation on myofascial pain syndrome. *J Back Musculoskelet Rehabil*. 2015;28(1):153-8. doi:10.3233/BMR-140503
- 42. Thomson S, Chawla R, Love-Jones S, et al. Restorative Neurostimulation for Chronic Mechanical Low Back Pain: Results from a Prospective Multi-centre Longitudinal Cohort. *Pain Ther*. Dec 2021;10(2):1451-1465. doi:10.1007/s40122-021-00307-3
- 43. Topuz O, E Ö, Özgen M, Ardic F. Topuz O, Özfidan E, Özgen M, Ardic F. Efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and percutaneous neuromodulation therapy in chronic low back pain. Journal of Back and Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation. 2004; 17 (3-4): 127-133. *Journal of Back and Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation*. 04/06 2005;17:12-133.
- 44. Tsukayama H, Yamashita H, Amagai H, Tanno Y. Randomised controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of electroacupuncture and TENS for low back pain: a preliminary study for a pragmatic trial. *Acupunct Med.* Dec 2002;20(4):175-80. doi:10.1136/aim.20.4.175
- 45. U.S. Food & Drug Administration. ReActiv8 Implantable Neurostimulation System Approval Order. Accessed May 8, 2024. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\_docs/pdf19/P190021A.pdf
- 46. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. ReActiv8 Implantable Neurostimulation System: Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. Accessed May 7, 2024. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\_docs/pdf19/P190021B.pdf
- 47. Weiner DK, Moore CG, Morone NE, Lee ES, Kent Kwoh C. Efficacy of periosteal stimulation for chronic pain associated with advanced knee osteoarthritis: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. *Clin Ther.* Nov 2013;35(11):1703-20 e5. doi:10.1016/j.clinthera.2013.09.025
- 48. Weiner DK, Perera S, Rudy TE, Glick RM, Shenoy S, Delitto A. Efficacy of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and therapeutic exercise for older adults with chronic low back pain: a randomized controlled trial. *Pain*. Nov 30 2008;140(2):344-357. doi:10.1016/j.pain.2008.09.005
- 49. Weiner DK, Rudy TE, Glick RM, et al. Efficacy of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for the treatment of chronic low back pain in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. May 2003;51(5):599-608. doi:10.1034/j.1600-0579.2003.00202.x



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

- 50. Weiner DK, Rudy TE, Morone N, Glick R, Kwoh CK. Efficacy of periosteal stimulation therapy for the treatment of osteoarthritis-associated chronic knee pain: an initial controlled clinical trial. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* Oct 2007;55(10):1541-7. doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.2007.01314.x
- 51. White PF, Craig WF, Vakharia AS, Ghoname E, Ahmed HE, Hamza MA. Percutaneous neuromodulation therapy: does the location of electrical stimulation effect the acute analgesic response? *Anesth Analg*. Oct 2000;91(4):949-54. doi:10.1097/00000539-200010000-00034
- 52. Yokoyama M, Sun X, Oku S, et al. Comparison of percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation with transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for long-term pain relief in patients with chronic low back pain. *Anesth Analg.* Jun 2004;98(6):1552-1556. doi:10.1213/01.ANE.0000112312.94043.DF
- 53. Yoshimizu MT, A.R.; Ando, M.; Kiyohara, K.; and Kawamura, T. Relief of Chronic Shoulder and Neck Pain by Electro-Acupuncture and Transcutaneous Electrical Nervous Stimulation: A Randomized Crossover Trial. *Medical Acupuncture*. 2012;24(2):97-103.

#### Coding:

CPT: 64999 HCPCS: L8679, L8680

<u>History</u> :	<u>Date</u> :	Activity:
Medical Policy Panel	08/06/24	Review with revisions
Medical Policy Panel	08/15/23	Review with revisions

#### Policy Revisions:

08/06/24 Updated: Resources section; Title



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

#### Non-Discrimination Statement:

Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona (BCBSAZ) complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. BCBSAZ provides appropriate free aids and services, such as qualified interpreters and written information in other formats, to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us. BCBSAZ also provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as qualified interpreters and information written in other languages. If you need these services, call (602) 864-4884 for Spanish and (877) 475-4799 for all other languages and other aids and services.

If you believe that BCBSAZ has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex, you can file a grievance with: BCBSAZ's Civil Rights Coordinator, Attn: Civil Rights Coordinator, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, P.O. Box 13466, Phoenix, AZ 85002-3466, (602) 864-2288, TTY/TDD (602) 864-4823, crc@azblue.com. You can file a grievance in person or by mail or email. If you need help filing a grievance BCBSAZ's Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you. You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at <u>https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf</u>, or by mail or phone at: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Room 509F, HHH Building, Washington, DC 20201, 1–800–368–1019, 800–537–7697 (TDD). Complaint forms are available at <u>https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html</u>

#### Multi-Language Interpreter Services:

Spanish: Si usted, o alguien a quien usted está ayudando, tiene preguntas acerca de Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, tiene derecho a obtener ayuda e información en su idioma sin costo alguno. Para hablar con un intérprete, llame al 602-864-4884.

Navajo: Díí kwe'é atah nílínigíí Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona haada yit'éego bína'ídíłkidgo éí doodago Háida bíjá anilyeedígíí t'áadoo le'é yína'ídíłkidgo beehaz'áanii hólo díí t'áá hazaadk'ehjí háká a'doowołgo bee haz'ą doo bąąh ílínígóó. Ata' halne'ígíí kojj' bich'j' hodíilnih 877-475-4799.

Chinese: 如果您, 或是您正在協助的對象, 有關於插入項目的名稱 Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona 方面的問題, 您有權利免費以您的母語得到幫助和訊息。洽詢一位翻譯員, 請撥電話 在此插入數字 877-475-4799。

Vietnamese: Nếu quý vị, hay người mà quý vị đang giúp đỡ, có câu hỏi về Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona quý vị sẽ có quyền được giúp và có thêm thông tin bằng ngôn ngữ của mình miễn phí. Để nói chuyện với một thông dịch viên, xin gọi 877-475-4799.

Arabic:

إن كان لديك أو لدى شخص تساعده أسئلة بخصوص Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona، فلديك الحق في الحصول على المساعدة والمعلومات الضرورية بلغتك من دون اية تكلفة اللتحدث مع مترجم اتصل ب .877-475-479



EVIDENCE-BASED CRITERIA SECTION: MEDICINE ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:08/15/23LAST REVIEW DATE:08/06/24CURRENT EFFECTIVE DATE:08/06/24LAST CRITERIA REVISION DATE:08/15/23ARCHIVE DATE:08/15/23

NEXT ANNUAL REVIEW DATE: 3RD QTR 2025

## PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION, PERCUTANEOUS NEUROMODULATION THERAPY AND RESTORATIVE NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY

#### Multi-Language Interpreter Services:

Tagalog: Kung ikaw, o ang iyong tinutulangan, ay may mga katanungan tungkol sa Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, may karapatan ka na makakuha ng tulong at impormasyon sa iyong wika ng walang gastos. Upang makausap ang isang tagasalin, tumawag sa 877-475-4799.

Korean: 만약 귀하 또는 귀하가 돕고 있는 어떤 사람이 Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona 에 관해서 질문이 있다면 귀하는 그러한 도움과 정보를 귀하의 언어로 비용 부담없이 얻을 수 있는 권리가 있습니다. 그렇게 통역사와 얘기하기 위해서는 877-475-4799 로 전화하십시오.

French: Si vous, ou quelqu'un que vous êtes en train d'aider, a des questions à propos de Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, vous avez le droit d'obtenir de l'aide et l'information dans votre langue à aucun coût. Pour parler à un interprète, appelez 877-475-4799.

German: Falls Sie oder jemand, dem Sie helfen, Fragen zum Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona haben, haben Sie das Recht, kostenlose Hilfe und Informationen in Ihrer Sprache zu erhalten. Um mit einem Dolmetscher zu sprechen, rufen Sie bitte die Nummer 877-475-4799 an.

Russian: Если у вас или лица, которому вы помогаете, имеются вопросы по поводу Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, то вы имеете право на бесплатное получение помощи и информации на вашем языке. Для разговора с переводчиком позвоните по телефону 877-475-4799.

Japanese: ご本人様、またはお客様の身の回りの方でも、Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona についてご質問が ございましたら、ご希望の言語でサポートを受けたり、情報を入手したりすることができます。料金はか かりません。通訳とお話される場合、877-475-4799 までお電話ください。

#### Farsi:

اگر شما، یا کمی که شما به او کمک میکنید ، سوال در مورد Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona ، داشته باشید حق این را دارید که کمک و اطلاعات به زبان خود را به طور رایگان دریافت نمایید 4799-475-479 \_[تماس حاصل نمایید.

Assyrian:

٤، ٤سمەر، بې سو قدومەقغ وەلمەدەمە، دىملامدە، دىملامدەر، تەھتە جەمتە مەدە Alue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona دىمل مىلامە مەموختەمە چىلىدىمە مىلىدىم. ئەھرەمەد ئىچ سو ھمەزىھىدە، ھەد بىھەر خىلا ھائىمە ، مىلىغ 479-475-877.

Serbo-Croatian: Ukoliko Vi ili neko kome Vi pomažete ima pitanje o Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona, imate pravo da besplatno dobijete pomoć i informacije na Vašem jeziku. Da biste razgovarali sa prevodiocem, nazovite 877-475-4799.

Thai: หากคณ หรอคนทคณกาลงชวยเหลอมคาถามเกยวกบ Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona คณมสทธทจะไดรบความชวยเหลอและขอมลในภาษา ของคณไดโดยไมมคาใช่จาย พดคยกบลาม โทร 877-475-4799