MEDICAL POLICY – 7.01.130
Axial Lumbosacral Interbody Fusion

BCBSA Ref. Policy: 7.01.130

Effective Date: July 1, 2020
Last Revised: June 4, 2020
Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
7.01.107 Interspinous and Interlaminar Stabilization/Distraction Devices (Spacers)
7.01.120 Facet Arthroplasty
7.01.138 Interspinous Fixation (Fusion) Devices
7.01.542 Lumbar Fusion
7.01.551 Lumbar Spine Decompression Surgery: Discectomy, Foraminotomy, Laminotomy, Lamineotomy

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

POLICY CRITERIA | CODING | RELATED INFORMATION
EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

∞ Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

Fusing the bones at the lowest part of the back may be one choice to treat lower back (lumbar) pain. When this kind of fusion is needed, it’s usually done by making an opening (an incision) through the back muscles and other tissue. In axial lumbar interbody fusion, the incision is made in the buttock. A tube, long enough to reach the spine, is inserted upwards along a specific path. Special tools are then threaded through the tube to reach the disc that sits between the bones. The surgeon cuts way the damaged disk and removes it through the tube. The tube also guides the path for the bone graft material and a small implant. The bone graft material promotes bone growth, and over time the two bones grow together and are permanently joined. Because more studies are needed to determine the risks and benefits of this procedure compared to other methods of lumbar fusion, this service is considered unproven (investigational).

Note: The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.
### Policy Coverage Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Investigational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axial lumbosacral interbody fusion</td>
<td>Axial lumbosacral interbody fusion is considered investigational.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22586</td>
<td>Arthrodesis, pre-sacral interbody technique, including disc space preparation, discectomy, with posterior instrumentation, with image guidance, includes bone graft when performed, L5-S1 interspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22899</td>
<td>Unlisted procedure, spine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Related Information

N/A

### Evidence Review

### Description

Axial lumbosacral interbody fusion (LIF; also called presacral, transsacral or paracoccygeal interbody fusion) is a minimally invasive technique designed to provide anterior access to the L4-S1 disc spaces for interbody fusion, while minimizing damage to muscular, ligamentous, neural, and vascular structures. It is performed under fluoroscopic guidance.
Background

*Interbody Fusion*

Interbody fusion is a surgical procedure that fuses 2 adjacent vertebral bodies of the spine. Lumbar interbody fusion may be performed in patients with spinal stenosis and instability, spondylolisthesis, scoliosis, following discectomy, or for adjacent-level disc disease.

*Axial Lumbosacral Interbody Fusion*

Axial lumbosacral interbody fusion (LIF; also called presacral, transsacral, or paracoccygeal interbody fusion) is a minimally invasive technique designed to provide anterior access to the L4-S1 disc spaces for interbody fusion while minimizing damage to muscular, ligamentous, neural, and vascular structures. It is performed under fluoroscopic guidance.

An advantage of axial LIF is that it preserves the annulus and all paraspinous soft tissue structures. However, there is an increased need for fluoroscopy and an inability to address intracanal pathology or visualize the discectomy procedure directly. Complications of the axial approach may include perforation of the bowel and injury to blood vessels and/or nerves.

*Summary of Evidence*

For individuals with degenerative spine disease at the L4-S1 disc spaces who receive axial LIF the evidence includes comparative systematic review of case series and a retrospective comparative study. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, quality of life, and treatment-related morbidity. The systematic review found that fusion rates were higher following transforaminal LIF than following axial LIF, although this difference decreased with use of bone morphogenetic protein or pedicle screws. The findings of this systematic review were limited by the lack of prospective comparative studies and differences in how fusion rates were determined. Studies have suggested that complication rates may also be increased with 2-level axial LIF. Controlled trials with clinical outcome measures are needed to better define the benefits and risks of this procedure compared with treatment alternatives. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

An unpublished trial that might influence this policy is listed in Table 1. A search of ClinicalTrials.gov in March 2019 did not identify any ongoing trials that would likely influence this policy.

Table 1. Summary of Key Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCT01716182</td>
<td>RAMP Study: A Prospective Randomized Study Comparing Two Lumbar Fusion Procedures</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>July 2014 (terminated) slow enrollment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial

* Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial

Clinical Input Received from Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate with and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

In response to requests, input was received from 2 specialty medical societies and 3 academic medical centers while this policy was under review in 2011. The input considered axial lumbosacral interbody fusion to be investigational.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

North American Spine Society

In 2014, the North American Spine Society published guidelines on the treatment of degenerative spondylolisthesis. The Society gave a grade B recommendation for surgical decompression with fusion in patients with spinal stenosis and spondylolisthesis. The guidelines
discussed posterolateral fusion, 360° fusion, and minimally invasive fusion; it did not address axial lumbosacral interbody fusion.

**National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence**

In 2011, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) provided guidance on transaxial interbody fusion in the lumbosacral spine. The guidance stated that current evidence on the efficacy of transaxial interbody lumbosacral fusion is “limited in quantity but shows symptom relief in the short term in some patients. Evidence on safety shows that there is a risk of rectal perforation.” The Institute encouraged “further research into transaxial interbody lumbosacral fusion. Research outcomes should include fusion rates, pain and functional scores, quality-of-life measures, and the frequency of both early and late complications.”

In July 2018, the NICE guidance was updated and replaced by evidence-based recommendations on transaxial interbody lumbosacral fusion for low back pain in adults. The recommendation, based on a literature review conducted in December 2017, states, “Evidence on the safety of transaxial interbody lumbosacral fusion for severe chronic low back pain shows that there are serious but well-recognized complications. Evidence on efficacy is adequate in quality and quantity. Therefore, this procedure may be used provided that standard arrangements are in place for clinical governance, consent and audit. This procedure should only be done by a surgeon with specific training in the procedure, who should carry out their initial procedures with an experienced mentor.”

**Medicare National Coverage**

There is no national coverage determination.

**Regulatory Status**

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has cleared for marketing multiple anterior spinal intervertebral body fixation device systems through the 510(k) pathway (see Table 2). The systems are not intended to treat severe scoliosis, severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4), tumor, or trauma. The devices are not meant to be used in patients with vertebral compression fractures or any other condition in which the mechanical integrity of the vertebral body is compromised. Their usage is limited to anterior supplemental fixation of the lumbar spine at L5-
S1 or L4-S1 disc spaces in conjunction with legally marketed facet or pedicle screw systems.
Food and Drug Administration product code: KWQ

Table 2. Select Anterior Spinal Intervertebral Body Fixation Orthoses Cleared by FDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthotic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Date Cleared</th>
<th>501(k) No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TranS1® AxiaLIF™ System</td>
<td>For patients requiring fusion to treat pseudoarthrosis, unsuccessful previous fusion, spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis (grade 1 or 2), or degenerative disc disease limited to anterior supplemental fixation of L5-S1 in conjunction with legally marketed pedicle screws</td>
<td>TranS1</td>
<td>12/04</td>
<td>K040426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TranS1® AxiaLIF™ System</td>
<td>Indication modified to include facet screws</td>
<td>TranS1</td>
<td>06/05</td>
<td>K050965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TranS1® AxiaLIF® II System</td>
<td>For patients requiring fusion to treat pseudoarthrosis, unsuccessful previous fusion, spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis (grade 1 or 2), or degenerative disc disease limited to anterior supplemental fixation of L4-S1 in conjunction with legally marketed facet and pedicle screws</td>
<td>TranS1</td>
<td>04/08</td>
<td>K073643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TranS1® AxiaLIF® 2L System</td>
<td>Indication unchanged, marketed with branded bone morphogenetic protein</td>
<td>TranS1</td>
<td>01/10</td>
<td>K092124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| TranS1® AxiaLIF® Plus System    | Intended to provide anterior stabilization of the L5-S1 or L4-S1 spinal segment (s) as an adjunct to spinal fusion  
This device’s instruments are used for independently distracting the L5-S1 or L4-S1 vertebral bodies and inserting bone graft material (D3M, autograft or autologous blood) into the disc space.  
Use limited to anterior supplemental fixation of the lumbar spine at L5-S1 | TranS1       | 03/11        | K102334    |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthotic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Date Cleared</th>
<th>501(k) No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or L4-S1 in conjunction with use of legally marketed facet screw or pedicle screw systems at the same levels that are treated with AxiaLIF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from the Food and Drug Administration (2007, 2008)\(^1\,\(^2\)

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

References


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02/27/12</td>
<td>Replace Policy – Policy Section on axial LIF moved from policy 7.01.542 (Minimally Invasive Lumbar Interbody Fusion) and updated with literature search through September 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/27/12</td>
<td>Update Coding Section – ICD-10 codes are now effective 10/01/2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/29/13</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review through August 2012; references 7 and 8 added; one reference removed. Policy statement unchanged. CPT coding updated: CPT codes 22586 and 0309T, effective 1/1/13, added; descriptors changed for codes 0195T and 1096T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/30/13</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Change title to 7.01.120.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/21/14</td>
<td>Replace policy. Policy updated with literature review through September 30, 2013. Reference 5 added; others renumbered/removed. Policy statement unchanged. ICD-9 code 81.08 descriptor updated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/28/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature review through September 24, 2014; references 6, 13 added; policy statement unchanged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>06/01/15</td>
<td>Coding update. ICD-10 PCS codes added; these were inadvertently removed at last publication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/01/18</td>
<td>Annual Review, approved June 22. Policy updated with literature review through February 2018; no references added. Policy statement unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/19</td>
<td>Removed CPT code 0309T from policy as it was terminated 1/1/18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/01/20</td>
<td>Coding update, removed CPT codes 0195T and 0196T as they were terminated 1/1/19.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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200 Independence Avenue SW, Room S09F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)
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