

# **Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS)**

Date of Origin: 12/2008 Last Review Date: 05/27/2020 Effective Date: 06/01/2020

Dates Reviewed: 07/2010, 07/2011, 07/2012, 05/2013, 07/2014, 01/2016, 01/2017, 06/2018, 05/2019,

05/2020

**Developed By:** Medical Necessity Criteria Committee

#### I. Description

A vagus nerve stimulator (VNS) is an implantable device that is used as an adjunctive treatment for medical refractory partial onset seizures. Similar to a pacemaker, the VNS pulse generator is surgically implanted under the skin near the collar bone. A lead wire connects the pulse generator to the left vagus nerve in the neck. The VNS is then programmed to produce weak electrical signals that travel along the vagus nerve to the brain at regular intervals. These signals help prevent the electrical bursts in the brain that cause seizures.

### II. Criteria (CWQI: HCS-0068A)

- A. Moda Health considers vagus nerve stimulators medically necessary durable medical equipment (DME) and will allow coverage to plan limitations when **ALL** of the following criteria are met
  - a. The member is 4 years of age or older (FDA approved for 4 years old and older);
  - b. The member has not had a bilateral or Left cervical vagotomy
  - c. The member has medically refractory partial onset seizures and 1 or more of the following:
    - Medically refractory seizures that occur in spite of therapeutic levels of antiepileptic medications; or
    - ii. Seizures that cannot be treated with therapeutic levels of anti-epileptic drugs because of intolerable side effects
  - d. Unsuccessful surgical intervention (lesionectomy or medial temporal lobectomy) with **1 or more** of the following conditions:
    - i. Seizures refractory to surgical intervention
    - ii. Patient was not a surgical candidate
    - iii. Patient refused surgical intervention
- B. Note Electronic analysis of an implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system for VNS is considered medically necessary when criteria are met
- C. Moda Health considers replacement/revision of a vagus nerve therapy system/handheld magnet medically necessary if the original system/magnet met criteria as medically necessary and is no longer under warranty and cannot be repaired.
- D. Moda Health considers vagus nerve stimulation experimental and investigational for use in treatment-resistant depression due to the lack of well-designed controlled clinical trials. Only one randomized control trial evaluating the effectiveness of VNS for treatment-resistant depression has

- been identified. This study did not find statistically significant improvement on most measures of depression. Therefore, the available evidence is not sufficient to permit conclusions on the effect of VNS therapy on health outcomes or its effects compared with alternative therapies for depression treatment.
- E. Moda Health considers vagus nerve stimulation experimental and investigational for the treatment of all other indications, including but not limited to, addictions, Alzheimer's disease, anxiety disorders, autism, cognitive impairment associated with Alzheimer's disease, depression, headaches, obesity, obsessive compulsive disorder and Tourette's syndrome. The effectiveness of vagus nerve stimulation for the treatment of these, or other conditions, has not been established.

### III. Information Submitted with the Prior Authorization Request:

1. Medical records from the treating neurologist documenting a diagnosis of partial onset seizures as well as medical and surgical treatment tried and failed.

## IV. Applicable CPT or HCPC codes

| Codes | Description  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| 61885 | Insertion or replacement of cranial neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver,             |  |
|       | direct or inductive coupling; with connection to a single electrode array                    |  |
| 61886 | Insertion or replacement of cranial neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver,             |  |
|       | direct or inductive coupling; with connection to two or more electrode array                 |  |
| 64553 | Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrodes; cranial nerve                       |  |
| 64568 | Incision for implantation of cranial nerve (eg, vagus nerve) neurostimulator electrode array |  |
| 64560 | and pulse generator  |  |
| 64569 | Revision or replacement of cranial nerve (eg, vagus nerve) neurostimulator electrode         |  |
|       | array, including connection to existing pulse generator                                      |  |
| 64570 | Removal of cranial nerve (eg, vagus nerve) neurostimulator electrode array and pulse         |  |
|       | generator  |  |
| L8680 | Implantable neurostimulator electrode, each  |  |
| L8681 | Patient programmer (external) for use with implantable programmable                          |  |
|       | neurostimulator pulse generator  |  |
| L8682 | Implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receive   |  |
| L8683 | Radiofrequency transmitter (external) for use with implantable neurostimulator               |  |
|       | radiofrequency receive   |  |
| L8685 | Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, single array, rechargeable,                     |  |
|       | includes extension   |  |
| L8686 | Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, single array, non-rechargeable,                 |  |
|       | includes extension   |  |
| L8687 | Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, dual array, rechargeable, includes              |  |
|       | Extension  |  |
| L8688 | Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, dual array, non-rechargeable,                   |  |
|       | includes extension   |  |

#### V. References

- 1. Amar AP, DeGiorgio CM, Tarver WB, et al. Long-term multicenter experience with vagus nerve stimulation for intractable partial seizures: results of the XE5 trial. Stereotact Funct Neurosurg. 1999;73(1-4):104-8.
- 2. American Psychiatric Association: Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with major depressive disorder (revision). Am J Psychiatry 2000; 157:1-45.
- 3. Ansari S, Chaudhri K, Al Moutaery KA. Vagus nerve stimulation: Indications and limitations. Acta Neurochir Suppl. 2007;97(Pt 2):281-286.
- 4. Ardesch JJ, Buschman HPJ, Wagner-Schimmel LJJC, van der Aa HE, Hageman G. Vagus nerve stimulation for medically refractory epilepsy: A long-term follow-up study. Seizure. 2007 Oct;16(7):579-85.
- 5. Balabanov A, Rossi MA. Epilepsy surgery and vagal nerve stimulation: what all neurologists should know. Semin Neurol. 2008 Jul;28(3):355-63. Epub 2008 Jul 24.
- 6. Beekwilder JP, Beems T. Overview of the clinical applications of vagus nerve stimulation. J Clin Neurophysiol. 2010;27(2):130-138.
- 7. Camilleri M, Toouli J, Herrera MF, et al. Intra-abdominal vagal blocking (VBLOC therapy): Clinical results with a new implantable medical device. Surgery. 2008;143(6):723-731.
- De Herdt V, Boon P, Ceulemans B, Hauman H, Lagae L, Legros B, et al. Vagus nerve stimulation for refractory epilepsy: A Belgian multicenter study. Eur J Paediatr Neurol. 2007 Sep;11(5):261-9.
- DeGiorgio, C, Heck C, Bunch S; J. Britton J, Green P, Lancman M, et al. Vagus nerve stimulation for epilepsy: Randomized comparison of three stimulation paradigms. Neurology 2005; 65:317-9.
- 11. Dietrich S, Smith J, Scherzinger C, et al. A novel transcutaneous vagus nerve stimulation leads to brainstem and cerebral activations measured by functional MRI. Biomed Tech (Berl). 2008;53(3):104-111.
- 12. Fochtmann LJ, Gelenberg AJ. Guideline Watch: Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with major depressive disorder, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.
- 13. George MS, Nahas Z, Borckardt JJ, et al. Vagus nerve stimulation for the treatment of depression and other neuropsychiatric disorders. Expert Rev Neurother. 2007;7(1):63-74.
- 14. George MS, Sackeim HA, Rush J, et al. Vagus nerve stimulation: a new tool for brain research and therapy. Society of Biol. Psych. 2000; 47:287-295.
- 15. Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Major depression in adults in primary care. ICSI Health Care Guideline. 10<sup>th e</sup>d. Bloomington, MN: ICSI; May 2007.
- 16. Lund C, Kostov H, Blomskjøld B, Nakken KO. Efficacy and tolerability of long-term treatment with vagus nerve stimulation in adolescents and adults with refractory epilepsy and learning disabilities. Seizure. 2011;20(1):34-37.
- 17. National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE). Vagus nerve stimulation for refractory epilepsy in children. March 16, 2004. Accessed August 16, 2010. Available at URL address: <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=download&o=30908">http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=download&o=30908</a>

- 18. Renfroe JB, Wheless JW. Earlier use of adjunctive vagus nerve stimulation therapy for refractory epilepsy. Neurology. 2002 Sep 24;59(6 Suppl 4): S26-30.
- 19. Rielo D, Benbadis S. Vagus nerve stimulation. eMedicine. February 14, 2007. Accessed on May 22, 2013 available at: <a href="http://www.emedicine.com/neuro/TOPIC559.HTM">http://www.emedicine.com/neuro/TOPIC559.HTM</a>. Accessed December 4, 2008.
- 20. Trescher WH, Lesser RP. The Epilepsies. Vagus Nerve Stimulation. Bradley: Neurology in Clinical Practice. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Butterworth Heinemann Elsevier Philadelphia, PA. 2008. Ch 71. 51. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). New Device Approval VNS Therapy S
- 21. Wheless JW, Baumgartner J. Vagus nerve stimulation therapy. Drugs Today. 2004 Jun;40(6):501-15.
- 22. Physician Advisors

## VI. Annual Review History

| Review<br>Date | Revisions   | Effective Date |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| 05/2013        | Annual Review: Added table with review date, revisions, and effective date.                             | 05/2013        |
| 07/2014        | Annual Review: No change  | 07/2014        |
| 01/2016        | Annual Review: No change  | 01/27/2016     |
| 01/2017        | Annual Review: Updated to new template, removed word refractory from the depression indication in III.C | 01/25/2017     |
| 06/2018        | Annual Review: No change  | 06/27/2018     |
| 05/2019        | Annual Review: Updating and rewording the criteria. Removed deleted codes                               | 06/01/2019     |
| 05/2020        | Annual Review: No content changes   | 06/01/2020     |

## Appendix 1 – Covered Diagnosis Codes

| ICD-10  | ICD-10 Description   |  |
|---------|--|--|
| G40.A01 | Absence epileptic syndrome, not intractable, with status epilepticus                     |  |
| G40.A09 | Absence epileptic syndrome, not intractable, without status epilepticus                  |  |
| G40.A11 | Absence epileptic syndrome, intractable, with status epilepticus                         |  |
| G40.A19 | Absence epileptic syndrome, intractable, without status epilepticus                      |  |
| G40.101 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | simple partial seizures, not intractable, with status epilepticus                        |  |
| G40.109 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | simple partial seizures, not intractable, without status epilepticus                     |  |
| G40.111 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | simple partial seizures, intractable, with status epilepticus                            |  |
| G40.119 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | simple partial seizures, intractable, without status epilepticus                         |  |
| G40.201 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | complex partial seizures, not intractable, with status epilepticus                       |  |
| G40.209 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with |  |
|         | complex partial seizures, not intractable, without status epilepticus                    |  |

| ICD-10  | ICD-10 Description   |  |
|---------|--|--|
| G40.211 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with complex partial seizures, intractable, with status epilepticus    |  |
| G40.219 | Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with complex partial seizures, intractable, without status epilepticus |  |
| G40.301 | Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, not intractable, with status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.309 | Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, not intractable, without status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.311 | Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, intractable, with status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.401 | Other generalized epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, not intractable, with status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.409 | Other generalized epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, not intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.411 | Other generalized epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, intractable, with status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.419 | Other generalized epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.501 | Epileptic seizures related to external causes, not intractable, with status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.509 | Epileptic seizures related to external causes, not intractable, without status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.802 | Other epilepsy, not intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.804 | Other epilepsy, intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.821 | Epileptic spasms, not intractable, with status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.822 | Epileptic spasms, not intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.823 | Epileptic spasms, intractable, with status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.824 | Epileptic spasms, intractable, without status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.901 | Epilepsy, unspecified, not intractable, with status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.909 | Epilepsy, unspecified, not intractable, without status epilepticus   |  |
| G40.911 | Epilepsy, unspecified, intractable, with status epilepticus  |  |
| G40.919 | Epilepsy, unspecified, intractable, without status epilepticus   |  |
| O99.351 | Diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy, first trimester   |  |
| O99.352 | Diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy, second trimester  |  |
| O99.353 | Diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy, third trimester   |  |
| O99.355 | Diseases of the nervous system complicating the puerperium   |  |
| R56.01  | Complex febrile convulsions  |  |
| R56.1   | Post traumatic seizures  |  |
| R56.9   | Unspecified convulsions  |  |

## Appendix 2 – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Medicare coverage for outpatient (Part B) drugs is outlined in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Pub. 100-2), Chapter 15, §50 Drugs and Biologicals. In addition, National Coverage Determination (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. They can be found at: <a href="http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/advanced-search.aspx">http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search/advanced-search.aspx</a>. Additional indications may be covered at the discretion of the health plan.

Medicare Part B Covered Diagnosis Codes (applicable to existing NCD/LCD):

#### NCD/LCD Document (s): NCD 160.18

| Medicare Part B Administrative Contractor (MAC) Jurisdictions |  |                                    |  |  |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Jurisdiction  | Applicable State/US Territory          | Contractor                         |  |  |  |
| F (2 & 3)   | AK, WA, OR, ID, ND, SD, MT, WY, UT, AZ | Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC |  |  |  |