

DISCLAIMER

This Molina Clinical Review (MCR) is intended to facilitate the Utilization Management process. Policies are not a supplementation or recommendation for treatment; Providers are solely responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and clinical recommendations for the Member. It expresses Molina's determination as to whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary, experimental, investigational, or cosmetic for purposes of determining appropriateness of payment. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered (e.g., will be paid for by Molina) for a particular Member. The Member's benefit plan determines coverage – each benefit plan defines which services are covered, which are excluded, and which are subject to dollar caps or other limits. Members and their Providers will need to consult the Member's benefit plan to determine if there are any exclusion(s) or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and a Member's plan of benefits, the benefits plan will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a State, the Federal government or CMS for Medicare and Medicaid Members. CMS's Coverage Database can be found on the CMS website. The coverage directive(s) and criteria from an existing National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) will supersede the contents of this MCP and provide the directive for all Medicare members.¹ References included were accurate at the time of policy approval and publication.

OVERVIEW

A Lumbosacral Spine MRI uses powerful magnets and radio waves to create pictures of the structures that make up the spine, the spinal cord, and the spaces between the vertebrae, through which the nerves travel. An MRI does not use radiation (x-rays).

COVERAGE POLICY

MRI Imaging can be contraindicated in any of the following circumstances; there is a metallic body in the eye, for magnetically activated implanted devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators, insulin pumps, neurostimulators, and for some types of metal, and aneurysm clipping. The imaging facility should always be consulted with any compatibility questions as the types of metal used and development of MRI compatible devices is continually changing. In children and adolescents, spinal imaging is not necessarily subject to a failed course of conservative therapy. Early intervention may be appropriate.

Lumbar Spine MRI **may be considered medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

1. Chronic Pain

- a. Evaluation of chronic pain with recent documented trial of conservative therapy for 6 weeks (ending within the last 6 months). Conservative care consists of inactive treatments such as anti- inflammatory medications, activity modification, bracing, icing, etc. in addition to active treatments such as at least **ONE** of the following:
 - Physical Therapy; **OR**
 - Chiropractic Therapy; **OR**
 - Provider supervised home exercise program.

OR

- b. Worsening pain or symptom progression during the course of conservative treatments.

OR

2. Abnormal Neurologic Findings

- a. Weakness, abnormal reflexes, or dermatomal sensory change documented on physical exam; **OR**
- b. Bowel or bladder dysfunction (decreased anal sphincter tone, or urinary issues [not due to stress incontinence or other female related urinary issues]); **OR**
- c. Saddle anesthesia; **OR**
- d. Abnormal electromyography (EMG) and nerve conduction study (NCS) findings indicating a cervical spine abnormality; **OR**
- e. Atrophy of related muscles; **OR**
- f. Neurogenic claudication (pseudoclaudication) only if x-ray shows significant lumbar spinal stenosis **AND** intervention is considered; **OR**

Molina Clinical Review
Lumbar Spine MRI: Policy No. MCR-621
Last Approval: 12/8/2021
Next Review Due By: December 2022



- g. Scoliosis, when ordered by orthopedist or neurosurgeon and age of patient and severity of scoliosis on x-ray indicate bracing or surgery may be provided.

OR

3. Known or Suspected Tumor or Mass

- a. Initial evaluation of a recently diagnosed cancer; **OR**
- b. Follow up of a known tumor or mass after completion of treatment or with new signs/symptoms; **OR**
- c. Surveillance of a known tumor or mass according to accepted clinical standards; **OR**
- d. Severe bone pain with history of cancer; **OR**
- e. Positive bone scan and/or x-rays suggestive for bone cancer (primary or metastatic).

OR

4. Trauma (includes blunt trauma to the spine with any abnormal neurological findings described above)

- a. Failure to respond to a 6-week trial of conservative care. Conservative care consists of inactive treatments such as anti- inflammatory medications, activity modification, bracing, icing, etc. in addition to active treatments such as at least **ONE** of the following:
 - Physical Therapy; **OR**
 - Chiropractic Therapy; **OR**
 - Provider supervised home exercise program.

OR

- b. Worsening pain or symptom progression during the course of *conservative treatments; **OR**
- c. For evaluation of spinal fractures.

OR

5. Spine Issues Related to Immune System Suppression

- a. Evaluation of spine abnormalities related to immune system suppression (e.g. HIV, chemotherapy, leukemia, or lymphoma).

OR

6. Spine Issues Related to Infection or Other Inflammatory Process

- a. Suspected infection, abscess, or inflammatory disease with abnormal signs, symptoms, lab tests or other imaging findings.

OR

7. Congenital Conditions

- a. Sacral dimples suspicious for dysraphism because of skin lesions such as hairy patches, sacral lipomas, hemangioma, dimple larger than 0.5 cm, or distance greater than 2.5 cm from anal verge; **OR**
- b. Known spinal dysraphism or spina bifida which needs follow-up; **OR**
- c. Possible tethered cord.

OR

8. Other

- a. Suspected Ankylosing Spondylitis-with sacral iliac pain, high ESR or C-reactive protein,+ HLA-B27, or indeterminate x-ray result; **OR**
- b. Known or suspected spinal vascular lesion/malformation

Pre / Post-Procedural

- Pre-operative evaluation when surgery is planned on the cervical spine.
- Post-operative for routine recommended follow up or for potential post-operative complications.
- A repeat study may be needed to help evaluate a Member's progress after treatment procedure intervention or surgery. The reason for the repeat study and that it will affect care must be clear.

Molina Clinical Review
Lumbar Spine MRI: Policy No. MCR-621

Last Approval: 12/8/2021
Next Review Due By: December 2022



Additional Critical Information

The above medical necessity recommendations are used to determine the best diagnostic study based on a Member's specific clinical circumstances. The recommendations were developed using evidence-based studies and current accepted clinical practices. Medical necessity will be determined using a combination of these recommendations as well as the Member's individual clinical or social circumstances.

- Tests that will not change treatment plans should not be recommended.
- Same or similar tests recently completed need a specific reason for repeat imaging.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS. Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

CODING & BILLING INFORMATION

CPT Codes

CPT	Description
72148	MRI lumbar spine without contrast
72149	MRI lumbar spine with contrast
72158	MRI lumbar spine without and with contrast

CODING DISCLAIMER. Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry standard coding practices for all submissions. When improper billing and coding is not followed, Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s). Due to changing industry practices, Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

APPROVAL HISTORY

12/8/2021 Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria, updated references.
Review Dates 12/13/2018, 12/10/2019, 12/9/2020
9/19/2017 New policy.

REFERENCES

1. American College of Radiology (ACR). ACR appropriateness criteria. <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/ACR-Appropriateness-Criteria>. Accessed October 1, 2021.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: A joint clinical practice guideline form the American College of physicians and the American Pain Society. Ann Intern Med. 2007 Oct 2;147(7):478-91. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-147-7-200710020-00006. Accessed October 4, 2021.
3. North American Spine Society (NASS). Evidence-based clinical guidelines for multidisciplinary spine care: Diagnosis and treatment of degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis. <https://www.spine.org/Portals/0/assets/downloads/ResearchClinicalCare/Guidelines/LumbarStenosis.pdf>. Updated 2011. Accessed October 4, 2021.
4. Barnes PD, Lester PD, Yamanashi WS, Prince JR. MRI in infants and children with spinal dysraphism, AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1986 Aug;147(2):339-46. doi: 10.2214/ajr.147.2.339. Accessed October 4, 2021.
5. Husband DJ, Grant KA, Romaniuk CS. MRI in the diagnosis and treatment of suspected malignant spinal cord compression. Br J Radiol. 2001 Jan;74(877):15-23. doi: 10.1259/bjr.74.877.740015. Accessed October 4, 2021.
6. Davids JR, Chamberlin E, Blackhurst DW. Indications for magnetic resonance imaging in presumed adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2004 Oct;86(10):2187-95. doi: 10.2106/00004623-200410000-00009. Accessed October 4, 2021.
7. Moses S. Family Practice Notebook: Cutaneous signs of dysraphism. <https://fpnotebook.com/nicu/Derm/CtnsSgnsOfDysrphsm.htm>. Published August 15, 2017. Updated October 2, 2021. Accessed October 4, 2021.
8. Jarvik JG, Gold LS, Comstock BA, et al. Association of early imaging for back pain with clinical outcomes in older adults. JAMA, 313(11), 1143-1153. doi: 10.1001/jama.2015.1871. Accessed October 4, 2021.
9. Hsu JM, Joseph T, Ellis AM. Thoracolumbar fracture in blunt trauma patients: Guidelines for diagnosis and imaging. Injury. 34(6):426-433. doi: 10.1016/s0020-1383(02)00368-6. Accessed October 4, 2021.
10. Chang CH, Holmes JF, Mower WR, Panacek EA. Distracting injuries in patients with vertebral injuries. J Emerg Med. 2005; 28(2):147-152.

Molina Clinical Review
Lumbar Spine MRI: Policy No. MCR-621
Last Approval: 12/8/2021
Next Review Due By: December 2022



- doi: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2004.10.010. Accessed October 4, 2021.
11. Cheshire WP, Santos CC, Massey EW, Howard JF Jr. Spinal cord infarction: Etiology and outcome. Neurology 1996; 47:321. doi: 10.1212/wnl.47.2.321. Accessed October 4, 2021.
 12. Masson C, Pruvot JP, Meder JF, et al. Spinal cord infarction: clinical and magnetic resonance imaging findings and short term outcome. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2004 Oct;75(10):1431-5. doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2003.031724. Accessed October 4, 2021.
 13. Muralidharan R, Saladino A, Lanzino G, et al. The clinical and radiological presentation of spinal dural arteriovenous fistula. Spine (Phila Pa 1976) 2011; 36:E1641. <https://thejns.org/focus/downloadpdf/journals/neurosurg-focus/32/5/2012.1.focus11376.pdf?pdfjsInlineViewToken=348771528&inlineView=true>. Accessed October 4, 2021.
 14. North American Spine Society. Five things physicians and patients should question. Choosing Wisely. Philadelphia, PA: American Board of Internal Medicine; 2013. <https://www.choosingwisely.org/societies/north-american-spine-society/>. Published October 9, 2013. Updated 2021. Accessed October 4, 2021.

APPENDIX

Reserved for State specific information (to be provided by the individual States, not Corporate). Information includes, but is not limited to, State contract language, Medicaid criteria and other mandated criteria.