

Subject: Cervical Spine CT (72125, 72126, 72127)		Original Effective Date: 7/25/17
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### DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE/SERVICE/PHARMACEUTICAL

# A Cervical Spine CT

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

For most clinical indications, MRI is the preferred modality for imaging the spine and its related conditions. CT provides excellent bony details and is superior at evaluating spine fractures. CT imaging is also performed when MRI imaging is contraindicated.

## Chronic Pain:

- Evaluation of chronic pain with recent documented (ending within the last 6 months) trial of conservative therapy for 6 weeks. \*Conservative care consists of inactive treatments such as anti-inflammatory medications, activity modification, bracing, icing, etc. plus active treatments such as one of the following:
  - Physical Therapy
  - Chiropractic Therapy
  - Provider supervised home exercise program
- Worsening pain or symptom progression during the course of conservative treatments.

# Abnormal Neurologic Findings

Weakness, abnormal reflexes, or dermatomal sensory change documented on physical exam



- Abnormal electromyography (EMG) or nerve conduction study (NCS) findings indicating a cervical spine abnormality
- Atrophy of related muscles

## Signs of Cervical Cord Compression (myelopathy)

- Progressive hand clumsiness, worsening handwriting, difficulty with holding objects
- Difficulty with balance and ambulation (unsteadiness, broad-based gait)
- Increased muscle tone
- Hyperreflexia
- Clonus
- Positive Babinski sign (toes up going in adult)
- Positive Hoffman's sign (flick test of middle finger)
- Diminished sensation to light touch, temperature, proprioception, vibration
- Bowel or bladder dysfunction

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#### Trauma

Blunt trauma to the spine with any abnormal neurological findings described above

- Failure to respond to a 6 week trial of \*conservative care
- Worsening pain or symptom progression during the course of \*conservative treatments
- For evaluation of spinal fractures

# Known or Suspected Tumor or Mass

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

#### Spine Issues Related to Immune System Suppression

• Evaluation of spine abnormalities related to immune system suppression, e.g. HIV, chemotherapy, leukemia, or lymphoma.

### Spine Issues Related to Infection or Other Inflammatory Process

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

### 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 patient's progress after treatment procedure intervention or surgery. The reason for the repeat study and that it will affect care must be clear.

#### **Congenital Conditions**

- Known or suspected Arnold Chiari malformation
- Known or suspected syrinx/syringomyelia when ordered by Neurologist, Orthopedist or Neurosurgeon
- Suspected tethered cord

### Multiple Sclerosis

• Known Multiple Sclerosis



- Worsening or new symptoms without imaging in the past three months
- Follow up of or surveillance of known disease and no imaging within the last year
- Follow up of disease progression after a change in medications and no imaging in the last three months

## • Suspected Multiple Sclerosis

 For evaluation of patients with symptoms consistent with a possible diagnosis of multiple sclerosis and involvement of the cervical spine

### **Other**

• Known or suspected spinal vascular lesion/malformation

# Brain/Cervical Spine CT Combination

- For evaluation of known Multiple Sclerosis
- Follow up of Arnold Chiari malformation, syrinx, or syringomyelia
- For CT myelogram or discogram

#### ADDITIONAL CRITICAL INFORMATION

The above medical necessity recommendations are used to determine the best diagnostic study based on a patient'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 patient'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.

#### REFERENCES USED FOR DETERMINATIONS

- 1. ACR Appropriateness Criteria, Chronic back pain, accessed at NASS Clinical Guidelines Committee, Evidence-based clinical guidelines for multidisciplinary spine care, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cervical Radiculopathy from Degenerative Disorders, page 21, North American Spine Society
  - https://www.spine.org/ResearchClinicalCare/QualityImprovement/ClinicalGuidelines.aspx
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- 5. Hsu JM, Joseph T, Ellis AM. Thoracolumbar fracture in blunt trauma patients: guidelines for diagnosis and imaging. *Injury*. 2003; 34(6):426-433.
- 6. Chang CH, Holmes JF, Mower WR, Panacek EA. Distracting injuries in patients with vertebral injuries. *J Emerg Med.* 2005; 28(2):147-152.



- 7. Cheshire WP, Santos CC, Massey EW, Howard JF Jr. Spinal cord infarction: etiology and outcome. Neurology 1996; 47:321.
- 8. 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.

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72125	CT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine without contrastCT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine without contrast)
72126	CT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine with contrastCT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine with contrast)
72127	CT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine without and with contrastCT (Computed Tomography) Cervical Spine without and with contrast)