

02-61000-05

Original Effective Date: 09/15/02

Reviewed: 06/27/24

Revised: 07/15/24

## Subject: Spinal Cord and Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation

THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE IS NOT AN AUTHORIZATION, CERTIFICATION, EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS, OR A GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT, NOR DOES IT SUBSTITUTE FOR OR CONSTITUTE MEDICAL ADVICE. ALL MEDICAL DECISIONS ARE SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN. BENEFITS ARE DETERMINED BY THE GROUP CONTRACT, MEMBER BENEFIT BOOKLET, AND/OR INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER CERTIFICATE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME SERVICES WERE RENDERED. THIS MEDICAL COVERAGE GUIDELINE APPLIES TO ALL LINES OF BUSINESS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS SECTION.

<a href="#">Position Statement</a>	<a href="#">Billing/Coding</a>	<a href="#">Reimbursement</a>	<a href="#">Program Exceptions</a>	<a href="#">Definitions</a>	<a href="#">Related Guidelines</a>
<a href="#">Other</a>	<a href="#">References</a>	<a href="#">Updates</a>			

### DESCRIPTION:

Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) delivers low-voltage electrical stimulation to the dorsal columns of the spinal cord to block the sensation of pain; this is achieved through a surgically implanted SCS device, which comes equipped with a radiofrequency receiver. The neurostimulator device is also issued with a standard power source (battery) that can be implanted or worn externally. Other neurostimulators target the dorsal root ganglion.

Dorsal root ganglia consists of sensory cell bodies that transmit input from the peripheral nervous system to the central nervous system, and play a role in neuropathic pain perception. Dorsal root ganglia are located in the epidural space between spinal nerves and the spinal cord on the posterior root in a minimal amount of cerebrospinal fluid, amenable to epidural access.

SCS devices consist of several components: (1) the lead that delivers the electrical stimulation to the spinal cord; (2) an extension wire that conducts the electrical stimulation from the power source to the lead; and (3) a power source that generates the electricity. The lead may incorporate from 4 to 8 electrodes, with 8 electrodes more commonly used for complex pain patterns. There are 2 basic types of power source: one type, the power source (battery), can be surgically implanted or worn externally with an antenna over the receiver; the other, a radiofrequency receiver, is implanted. Totally implantable systems are most commonly used. There are different types of neurostimulators including open-loop systems and closed-loop systems. An open-loop system operates based on preset stimulation parameters. A closed-loop system uses real-time readings from sensor inputs to adjust the electrical stimulation automatically. Several devices have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the premarket approval process.

## POSITION STATEMENT:

**Temporarily** implanted standard or high-frequency FDA approved spinal cord stimulator or FDA approved dorsal root ganglion stimulator **meets the definition of medical necessity** for the treatment of severe and chronic, intractable neuropathic pain of the trunk or limbs when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- The treatment is used as a last resort; **AND**
- Other treatment modalities (pharmacologic, surgical, physical, psychological) have been tried and failed **OR** the treatment modalities are judged to be unsuitable or contraindicated; **AND**
- Pain is neuropathic in nature i.e., resulting from actual damage to the peripheral nerves. Common indications include, but are not limited to, failed back surgery syndrome, complex regional pain syndrome (i.e., reflex sympathetic dystrophy), arachnoiditis, radiculopathies, phantom limb/stump pain, peripheral neuropathy, and painful diabetic neuropathy. Spinal cord stimulation is generally not effective in treating nociceptive pain (resulting from irritation, not damage to the nerves) and central deafferentation pain (related to central nervous system damage from a stroke or spinal cord injury); **AND**
- Psychological evaluation was obtained and documentation clearly states the pain is not psychological in origin and/or no evidence of an uncontrolled mental health problem (e.g., alcohol or drug dependence, depression, psychosis).

**Permanent** implanted standard or high-frequency FDA approved spinal cord stimulator or FDA approved dorsal root ganglion stimulator **meets the definition of medical necessity** for the treatment of severe and chronic, intractable neuropathic pain of the trunk or limbs when **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- All criteria for temporarily implanted stimulator are met **AND**
- Demonstration of at least 50% pain relief with a temporarily implanted electrode precedes permanent implantation.

Spinal cord stimulation and dorsal root ganglion neurostimulation is considered **experimental or investigational** for all other indications including, but not limited to, treatment of critical limb ischemia to forestall amputation, treatment of refractory angina pectoris, heart failure, and cancer-related pain. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that spinal cord stimulation improves net health outcomes.

## BILLING/CODING INFORMATION

### CPT Coding:

63650	Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrode array, epidural
63655	Laminectomy for implantation of neurostimulator electrodes, plate/paddle, epidural
63661	Removal of spinal neurostimulator electrode percutaneous array(s), including fluoroscopy, when performed
63662	Removal of spinal neurostimulator electrode plate/paddle(s) placed via laminotomy or laminectomy, including fluoroscopy, when performed
63663	Revision including replacement, when performed, of spinal neurostimulator electrode percutaneous array(s), including fluoroscopy, when performed

63664	Revision including replacement, when performed, of spinal neurostimulator electrode plate/paddle(s) placed via laminotomy or laminectomy, including fluoroscopy, when performed
63685	Insertion or replacement of spinal neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, requiring pocket creation and connection between electrode array and pulse generator or receiver
63688	Revision or removal of implanted spinal neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, with detachable connection to electrode array
95970	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with brain, cranial nerve, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, or sacral nerve, neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter, without programming
95971	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with simple spinal cord or peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional
95972	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter (eg, contact group[s], interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters) by physician or other qualified health care professional; with complex spinal cord or peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional
0784T	Insertion or replacement of percutaneous electrode array, spinal, with integrated neurostimulator, including imaging guidance, when performed
0785T	Revision or removal of neurostimulator electrode array, spinal, with integrated neurostimulator
0788T	Electronic analysis with simple programming of implanted integrated neurostimulation system (eg, electrode array and receiver), including contact group(s), amplitude, pulse width, frequency (Hz), on/off cycling, burst, dose lockout, patient-selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed-loop parameters, and passive parameters, when performed by physician or other qualified health care professional, spinal cord or sacral nerve, 1-3 parameters

0789T	Electronic analysis with complex programming of implanted integrated neurostimulation system (eg, electrode array and receiver), including contact group(s), amplitude, pulse width, frequency (Hz), on/off cycling, burst, dose lockout, patient-selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed-loop parameters, and passive parameters, when performed by physician or other qualified health care professional, spinal cord or sacral nerve, 4 or more parameters
-------	--

### HCPCS Coding:

C1767	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), nonrechargeable
C1778	Lead, neurostimulator (implantable)
C1787	Patient programmer, neurostimulator
C1816	Receiver and/or transmitter, neurostimulator (implantable)
C1820	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), with rechargeable battery and charging system
C1822	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), high frequency, with rechargeable battery and charging system
C1826	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), includes closed feedback loop leads and all implantable components, with rechargeable battery and charging system
C1883	Adaptor/extension, pacing lead or neurostimulator lead (implantable)
C1897	Lead, neurostimulator test kit (implantable)
L8679	Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, any type
L8680	Implantable neurostimulator electrode, each
L8681	Patient programmer (external) for use with implantable programmable neurostimulator pulse generator, replacement only
L8682	Implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receiver
L8683	Radiofrequency transmitter (external) for use with implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receiver
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
L8689	External recharging system for implanted neurostimulator, replacement only battery (internal) for use with implantable neurostimulator, replacement only
L8695	External recharging system for battery (external) for use with implantable neurostimulator, replacement only

### ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes That Support Medical Necessity:

G56.40	Causalgia of unspecified upper limb
G56.41	Causalgia of right upper limb

G56.42	Causalgia of left upper limb
G56.43	Causalgia of bilateral upper limbs
G57.70	Causalgia of unspecified lower limb
G57.71	Causalgia of right lower limb
G57.72	Causalgia of left lower limb
G57.73	Causalgia of bilateral lower limbs
G89.0 – G89.4	Pain, not elsewhere classified
G90.50 – G90.59	Complex regional pain syndrome I (CRPS I)
M25.50 – M25.579	Pain in joint
M54.10 – M54.18	Radiculopathy
M54.30 – M54.32	Sciatica
M54.40 – M54.42	Lumbago with sciatica
M54.50 - M54.59	Low back pain
M54.6	Pain in thoracic spine
M54.81 – M54.9	Dorsalgia
M79.10 - M79.18	Myalgia
M79.601 – M79.676	Pain in limb, hand, foot, fingers and toes

**REIMBURSEMENT INFORMATION:**

Reimbursement for the revision or removal of a dorsal root ganglion or spinal cord neurostimulator is made only if the implantation procedure was initially allowed and the existing stimulator, battery, or generator is malfunctioning and cannot be repaired.

The following information is required documentation to support medical necessity: physician history and physical, physician progress notes including demonstration of pain relief with temporary stimulator, documentation of other treatment modalities (pharmacological, surgical, therapy), treatment plan including narrative, radiology study reports, and physician operative report.

**LOINC Codes:**

Documentation Table	LOINC Codes	LOINC Time Frame Modifier Code	LOINC Time Frame Modifier Codes Narrative
Physician history and physical	28626-0	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim
Attending physician progress note	18741-9	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim.
Radiology	18726-0	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim.

Physician operative report	28573-4	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim
Treatment plan, plan of treatment	18776-5	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim
Physical therapy initial assessment	18735-1	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim
Physical therapy progress note	11508-9	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim
Current, discharge, or administered medications	34483-8	18805-2	Include all data of the selected type that represents observations made six months or fewer before starting date of service for the claim

### PROGRAM EXCEPTIONS:

**Federal Employee Program (FEP):** Follow FEP guidelines.

**State Account Organization (SAO):** Follow SAO guidelines.

**Medicare Advantage products:** The following National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) were reviewed on the last guideline reviewed date: Electrical Nerve Stimulators (160.7) located at cms.gov.

### DEFINITIONS:

None applicable.

### RELATED GUIDELINES:

[Deep Brain Stimulation and Responsive Neurostimulation, 02-61000-24](#)

### OTHER

None applicable.

### REFERENCES:

1. Abbott Neuromodulation Dossier with Executive Summary, October 2018.
2. Blonde L, Umpierrez GE, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guideline: Developing a Diabetes Mellitus Comprehensive Care Plan-2022 Update. Endocr Pract. 2022 Oct;28(10):923-1049.
3. Blue Cross Blue Shield Association (BCBSA) Evidence Positioning System®. 7.01.25 Spinal Cord and Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation; 05/24.
4. Boswell MV, Trescot AM, et al. Interventional Techniques: Evidence-based Practice Guidelines in the Management of Chronic Spinal Pain. Pain Physician. 2007 Jan; 10(1): 7-111.

5. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Electrical Nerve Stimulators (160.7), accessed at cms.gov.
6. Chang Chien GC, Mekhail N. Alternate Intraspinal Targets for Spinal Cord Stimulation: A Systematic Review. *Neuromodulation*. 2017 Oct;20(7):629-641. PMID 28160397.
7. Costandi S, Kapural L, et al. Impact of Long-Term Evoked Compound Action Potential Controlled Closed-Loop Spinal Cord Stimulation on Sleep Quality in Patients With Chronic Pain: An EVOKE Randomized Controlled Trial Study Subanalysis. *Neuromodulation*. 2023 Jul;26(5):1030-1038. PMID: 36437161.
8. Cruccu G, Garcia-Larrea L, Hansson P, et al. EAN guidelines on central neurostimulation therapy in chronic pain conditions. *Eur J Neurol*. Oct 2016;23(10):1489-1499.
9. Deer TR, Hunter CW, et al. A Systematic Literature Review of Dorsal Root Ganglion Neurostimulation for the Treatment of Pain. *Pain Med*. Aug 01 2020; 21(8): 1581-1589. PMID: 32803221.
10. Deer TR, Levy RM, Kramer J, et al. Dorsal root ganglion stimulation yielded higher treatment success rate for complex regional pain syndrome and causalgia at 3 and 12 months: a randomized comparative trial. *Pain*. 2017 Apr;158(4):669-681.
11. Deer T, Pope J, et al. The Neuromodulation Appropriateness Consensus Committee on Best Practices for Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation. *Neuromodulation*. 2019 Jan;22(1):1-35.
12. Deer T, Pope J, et al. Safety Analysis of Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation in the Treatment of Chronic Pain. *Neuromodulation*. Feb 2020; 23(2): 239-244. PMID: 30861617.
13. Dworkin RH, O'Connor AB, Kent J et al. Interventional management of neuropathic pain: NeuPSIG recommendations. *Pain* 2013; 154(11):2249-61.
14. Eldabe S, Duarte R, et al. Analgesic Efficacy of Burst and Tonic (500 Hz) Spinal Cord Stimulation Patterns: A Randomized Placebo-Controlled Crossover Study. *Neuromodulation*. Apr 2021; 24(3): 471-478. PMID:33251662.
15. Eldabe, SS, Espinet, AA, et al. Retrospective Case Series on the Treatment of Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy With Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation. *Neuromodulation*, 2018 Mar 27;21(8). PMID 29575331.
16. Hainline B. Chronic pain: physiological, diagnostic, and management considerations. *Psychiatr Clin North Am*. 2005 Sep; 28(3): 713-35.
17. Hunter CW, Deer TR, et al. Consensus Guidelines on Interventional Therapies for Knee Pain (STEP Guidelines) from the American Society of Pain and Neuroscience. *J Pain Res*. 2022 Sep 8;15:2683-2745.
18. Huygen FJPM, Kallewaard JW, et al. Effectiveness and Safety of Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation for the Treatment of Chronic Pain: A Pooled Analysis. *Neuromodulation*. Feb 2020; 23(2): 213-221. PMID: 31730273.
19. Huygen, FF, Liem, et al. Evaluating Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation in a Prospective Dutch Cohort. *Neuromodulation*, 2018 Aug 7;22(1). PMID 30079622.
20. Kallewaard, JJ, Edelbroek, et al. A Prospective Study of Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation for Non-Operated Discogenic Low Back Pain. *Neuromodulation*. 2019 Mar 1. PMID 30821901.
21. Kallewaard, JJ, Nijhuis, HH, et al. Prospective Cohort Analysis of DRG Stimulation for Failed Back Surgery Syndrome Pain Following Lumbar Discectomy. *Pain Pract*, 2018 Oct 1;19(2). PMID 30269439.
22. Kim JK, Hong SH, Lee JK, High-Level Cervical Spinal Cord Stimulation Used to Treat Intractable Pain Arising From Transverse Myelitis Caused by Schistosomiasis, *J Korean Neurosurg Soc*, 2010 February; 47(2): 151-154.

23. Kumar K, Taylor R, et al, The Effects of Spinal Cord Stimulation in Neuropathic Pain are Sustained, *Neurosurgery*, October 2008, Vol 63, issue 4, p762-770.
24. McKenzie-Brown AM, Pritzlaff SG. Spinal cord stimulation: Placement and management, 2024. In: UpToDate, Fishman S, Crowley M (Eds), UpToDate, Waltham, MA; accessed at uptodate.com.
25. Mailis A, Taenzer P. Evidence-based guideline for neuropathic pain interventional treatments: spinal cord stimulation, intravenous infusions, epidural injections and nerve blocks. *Pain Res Manag* 2012; 17(3):150-8.
26. Manca A, Kumar K, Taylor RS, et al, Quality of Life, Resources Consumption and Costs of Spinal Cord Stimulation Versus Conventional Medical Management in Neuropathic Pain Patients with Failed Back Surgery Syndrome, *Eur J Pain*, November 2008.
27. Manchikanti L, Abdi S, Atluri S et al. An update of comprehensive evidence-based guidelines for interventional techniques in chronic spinal pain. Part II: guidance and recommendations. *Pain Physician* 2013; 16(2 Suppl):S49-283.
28. Medtronic Evoke® Spinal Cord Stimulation (SCS) System Dossier and Publications Document, 2024.
29. Mekhail NA, Levy RM, et al. CAP-controlled closed-loop versus open-loop SCS for the treatment of chronic pain: 36-month results of the EVOKE blinded randomized clinical trial. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*. 2024 May 7;49(5):346-354.
30. Mekhail N, Levy RM, et al. Durability of Clinical and Quality-of-Life Outcomes of Closed-Loop Spinal Cord Stimulation for Chronic Back and Leg Pain: A Secondary Analysis of the Evoke Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Neurol*. 2022 Mar 1;79(3):251-260.
31. Mekhail NA, Levy RM, et al. Neurophysiological outcomes that sustained clinically significant improvements over 3 years of physiologic ECAP-controlled closed-loop spinal cord stimulation for the treatment of chronic pain. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*. . 2024 Mar 15:rapm-2024-105370. PMID: 38490687.
32. Mekhail N, Deer TR, et al. Paresthesia-Free Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation: An ACCURATE Study Sub-Analysis. *Neuromodulation*. Feb 2020; 23(2): 185-195. PMID: 30861286.
33. Morgalla, MM, Fortunato, et al. Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation (DRGS) for the Treatment of Chronic Neuropathic Pain: A Single-Center Study with Long-Term Prospective Results in 62 Cases. *Pain Physician*, 2018 Jul 27;21(4). PMID 30045604.
34. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Evoke Spinal Cord Stimulator for managing chronic neuropathic or ischaemic pain, December 2020; accessed at nice.org.uk.
35. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), Spinal Cord Stimulation for Chronic Pain of Neuropathic or Ischaemic Origin, October 2008; accessed at nice.org.uk.
36. North RB, Kidd DH, Farrokhi F, Piantadosi SA. Spinal cord stimulation versus repeated lumbosacral spine surgery for chronic pain: a randomized, controlled trial. *Neurosurgery*. 2005 Jan; 56(1): 98-106; discussion 106-7.
37. Pedrini L, Magnoni F. Spinal cord stimulation for lower limb ischemic pain treatment. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg*. 2007 Aug; 6(4):495-500. Epub 2007 Apr 6. Review.
38. Piedade, GG, Vesper, JJ, et al. Cervical and High-Thoracic Dorsal Root Ganglion Stimulation in Chronic Neuropathic Pain. *Neuromodulation*, 2019 Jan 9. PMID 30620789.
39. Poree L, Foster A, Staats PS. Device profile of the Evoke physiologic closed-loop spinal cord stimulation system for the treatment of chronic intractable pain: overview of its safety and efficacy. *Expert Rev Med Devices*. 2023 Jul-Dec;20(11):885-898. PMID:37691581.
40. Rigoard, PP, Basu, et al. Multicolumn Spinal Cord Stimulation for Predominant Back Pain in Failed Back Surgery Syndrome Patients: A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial. *Pain*, 2019 Feb 6. PMID 30720582.



41. Sayed D, Grider J, et al. The American Society of Pain and Neuroscience (ASPN) Evidence-Based Clinical Guideline of Interventional Treatments for Low Back Pain. J Pain Res. 2022 Dec 6:15:3729-3832.
42. Sivanesan, EE, Bicket, MM, Cohen, SS. Retrospective analysis of complications associated with dorsal root ganglion stimulation for pain relief in the FDA MAUDE database.. Reg Anesth Pain Med, 2019 Jan 15;44(1 ):100-106.
43. Thevathasan W, Mazzone P, et al, Spinal Cord Stimulation Failed to Relieve Akinesia or Restore Locomotion in Parkinson Disease, Neurology, April 20, 2010.
44. Ubbink DT, Vermeulen H. Spinal cord stimulation for non-reconstructable chronic critical leg ischaemia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD004001. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004001.pub2.
45. U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA); accessed at fda.gov.
46. Vuka, I, Marciuš, T, et al. Neuromodulation with electrical field stimulation of dorsal root ganglion in various pain syndromes: a systematic review with focus on participant selection. J Pain Res, 2019 Mar 19;12:803-830.
47. Yakovlev AE, Tamimi MA, et al, Spinal Cord Stimulation as Alternative Treatment for Chronic Post-Herniorrhaphy Pain, Neuromodulation, Epub 24 Feb 2010.

### COMMITTEE APPROVAL:

This Medical Coverage Guideline (MCG) was approved by the Florida Blue Medical Policy and Coverage Committee on 06/27/24.

### GUIDELINE UPDATE INFORMATION:

09/15/02	Medical Coverage Guideline Reformatted.
01/01/04	Annual HCPCS coding update.
10/15/04	Review and revision to guideline; consisting of updated references, removed information about intracranial neurostimulation and moved information to Deep Brain Stimulation MCG, added information to description section, added additional information to When Services are Covered section, and changed name from Central Nervous Stimulators to Spinal Cord Stimulation.
01/01/05	Annual HCPCS coding update: consisting of the revision of 63685 and the addition of 95970, 95971, 95972 and 95973.
10/15/05	Review and revision of guideline; consisting of updated references.
01/01/06	Annual HCPCS coding update: consisting of the deletion of E0752, E0756, E0757, E0758 and the addition of L8680, L8681, L8682, L8683, L8685, L8687, L8688, and L8689.
10/15/06	Review and revision of guideline consisting of updated references.
01/01/07	Annual HCPCS coding update: consisting of the revision of L8689 and the addition of L8695.
07/15/07	Annual review, current coverage maintained, guideline reformatted, references updated.
10/15/08	Review and revision of guideline consisting of updated references.
01/01/09	Annual HCPCS coding update: revised descriptor for codes L8681, L8689, and L8695.
09/15/09	Annual review: maintained position statements, description section, and references updated.

01/01/10	Annual HCPCS coding update: added codes 63661 – 63664; deleted code 63660.
07/15/10	Annual review: position statements maintained and references updated.
10/15/10	Revision: formatting changes.
10/01/11	Revision: formatting changes.
01/01/12	Annual HCPCS update. Revised descriptor for codes 95970-95973.
01/01/14	Annual HCPCS update. Added code L8679. Program Exceptions section updated.
03/15/14	Review; updated position statement, Program Exceptions, and references; formatting changes.
01/01/15	Annual HCPCS/CPT update. Revised code 95972.
03/15/15	Annual review; investigational position statement and references updated; formatting changes.
01/01/16	Annual HCPCS/CPT update; code 95972 revised, code 95973 deleted.
07/15/16	Revision; description, position statement section and references updated; formatting changes.
10/01/16	ICD-10 coding update; codes G56.43 & G57.73 added. Revision; formatting changes.
01/01/17	Annual CPT/HCPCS update. Revised 95972.
06/15/17	Revision; High-frequency spinal cord stimulation added to position statements; investigational statement for wireless injectable dorsal root ganglion neurostimulation added; description section and references updated.
09/15/17	Revision; Dorsal root ganglion position statement updated; guideline title and references updated.
10/01/18	ICD-10 coding update; added codes M79.10-M79.18; deleted code M79.1.
01/01/19	Annual CPT/HCPCS coding update. Revised codes 95970-95972.
06/15/19	Review; DRG stimulation position statements, reimbursement section, references updated.
08/15/21	Review; Position statements maintained; references updated.
06/15/23	Review: <i>Painful diabetic neuropathy</i> added to list of indications in pain criteria; references updated.
01/01/24	Annual CPT/HCPCS coding update. Codes 0784T, 0785T, 0788T, 0789T added; codes 63685, 63688 revised.
07/15/24	Review: Position statements updated to include <i>FDA approved</i> ; description, coding, and references updated.