

Clinical Policy: Acupuncture

Reference Number: CP.MP.92

Last Review Date: 09/19

[Coding Implications](#)
[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Acupuncture involves the manual and/or electrical stimulation of thin, solid, metallic needles inserted into the skin. Acupuncture has been studied for the treatment of many conditions, but some of the more common and studied indications include pain, nausea and vomiting, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, allergic rhinitis and addictive behavior.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that, when a covered benefit under the member's benefit plan contract, needle acupuncture is **medically necessary** when provided by a licensed acupuncturist or other appropriately licensed practitioner for whom acupuncture is within the practitioner's scope of practice and who has specific acupuncture training or credentialing and *any of the following* conditions:
- A. Postoperative or chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting;
 - B. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy;
 - C. Chronic low back, neck, or shoulder pain;
 - D. Chronic migraines or moderate to severe chronic tension headaches, defined as headaches >14 days per month for more than 3 months;
 - E. Pain from clinically diagnosed osteoarthritis of the knee.

An initial course of 6 visits over 1 month is considered medically necessary. If improvement in the condition occurs following the initial course of treatment, an additional 6 visits over 2 months is considered medically necessary to maintain improvement.

- II. All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and **not medically necessary**.

Background

Acute conditions typically are treated 2 to 3 times a week for two to three weeks then frequency is gradually reduced until treatment is no longer needed. Generally treatment will last for 2 to 3 months. There is insufficient evidence in studies to establish a defined treatment protocol for any condition.

Acupuncture is an ancient treatment originating in China approximately 2000 years ago. It is one of the oldest medical procedures in the world. It is a form of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) that has been more commonly practiced in the United States since 1971. Acupuncture theory is largely grounded in two major Chinese philosophies, Confucianism and Taoism. The two philosophies emphasize the importance of nature and for humans to integrate and abide by these laws rather than to resist them. The goal of the clinician is to maintain the body's harmonious balance both internally and in relation to the external environment. It is

believed treatment should not be solely symptom focused, so treatment is usually very individualized and two patients with the same symptoms often do not get the same treatment.

Three important concepts of acupuncture are qi, yin/yang, and the Five Elements: wood, water, fire, earth, and metal. Qi is often translated as “vital energy”. It is felt to permeate all things, may assume different forms, and travel through meridians located on the body. Disturbances in the flow of qi, such as stagnant, depleted, collapsed or rebellious, are believed to cause disease. Yin and yang are complementary opposites. Yin represents more material, dense states of matter and yang represents more immaterial, rarefied states of matter. The relationship between the two is dynamic and cyclic. The acupuncturist must employ a series of qualitative assessments to establish a patient’s present balance of yin and yang. The Five Elements represent different basic processes, qualities or phases of a cycle. Each can generate or counteract another element. Most vital organs, acupuncture meridians, emotions, and other health-related variable are assigned an element, providing a global description of the balancing dynamics seen in each person.

These principles are used by the acupuncturist to diagnose and treat individuals based on the nature of the imbalance. The aim is to shift the constitution towards balance with the use of various interventions, acupuncture being one important option.

The diagnostic evaluation of the acupuncturist may be extensive and complex, incorporating assessment of practically everything, including skin, complexion, bones, channels, smells, sounds, mental state, preferences, emotions, demeanor, and body build. Once the diagnosis is established, fine metal needles are inserted into precisely defined points to correct disruption in harmony. Needles are removed after being in place for 10 to 15 minutes while the patient lies relaxed. Treatments can occur one to two times a week and the total number of sessions is variable dependent on the condition, disease severity and chronicity.

There are many proposed models for the mechanism of action of the effects of acupuncture; however the data have been either too inconsistent or inadequate to draw significant conclusions. The theory in regards to the analgesic effect of acupuncture, associates the neurotransmitter effects such as endorphin release at both the spinal and supraspinal levels. Functional MRI studies have demonstrated various physiologic effects, associating acupuncture points with changes in brain MRI signals. Another theory is that acupuncture points are associated with anatomic locations of loose connective tissue.

Evidence from a number of randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled studies indicate that acupoint stimulation can be effective in the management of *postoperative nausea and vomiting*, particularly in women, with mixed results in pediatric populations. Acupoint stimulation for women undergoing chemotherapy also reduced nausea and vomiting in some studies, but no effect was reported in a study involving both men and women. The evidence regarding alleviation of morning sickness by acupoint stimulation is limited, less rigorous than for postoperative nausea and vomiting, and ambiguous.

CLINICAL POLICY

Acupuncture

Recent data on acupuncture for *postoperative dental pain* is limited, but earlier evidence indicated promising results for this use. Data was most promising for pain relief following tooth extraction.

There are a number of randomized controlled trials that establish improvement in *headache* frequency, intensity, response, use of relief medication and quality of life relative to usual care and relief treatment only. However, the trials failed to demonstrate that acupuncture is more effective than sham acupuncture. Results were ambiguous regarding efficacy of acupuncture relative to prophylactic drug treatment. There was insufficient evidence available to conclude the efficacy of acupuncture compared with nonpharmacological interventions.

Acupuncture for *osteoarthritis pain* appears to be effective, particularly for pain in the knee. Recent literature has shown relief of pain and improved function in osteoarthritis of the knee for patients treated with acupuncture.

Acupuncture has been studied for a variety of other reasons, but studies and evidence does not currently support its use for indications such as, but not limited to, arm pain, temporomandibular joint dysfunction, menstrual cramps and fibromyalgia.

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2019, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT®* Codes	Description
97810	Acupuncture, 1 or more needles; without electrical stimulation, initial 15 minutes of personal one-on-one contact with the patient
97811	Acupuncture, 1 or more needles; without electrical stimulation, each additional 15 minutes of personal one-on-one contact with the patient, with reinsertion of needles(s)
97813	Acupuncture, 1 or more needles; with electrical stimulation, initial 15 minutes of personal one-on-one contact with the patient
97814	Acupuncture, 1 or more needles; with electrical stimulation, each additional 15 minutes of personal one-on-one contact with the patient, with reinsertion of needles(s)

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

+ Indicates a code(s) requiring an additional character

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
G43.001-G43.919	Migraine
G44.221- G44.229	Chronic tension- type headache
M17.0-M17.9	Osteoarthritis of knee

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
M25.511-M25.519	Pain in shoulder
M50.00-M54.9+	Other dorsopathies
O21.0-O21.9	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy
R11.0-R11.2+	Nausea and vomiting

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
Bibliography reviewed and updated	11/14	12/14
Reworded medically necessary timeframes. No criteria changes made	01/15	
Reformatted criteria, adopted new template Reference reviewed and no criteria changes made	12/15	12/15
Integrated with Health Net acupuncture policy. Removed (adults and children) from I.A; removed acute post-operative dental pain; maintained neck and shoulder pain, and only osteoarthritis of knee. Did not incorporate list of investigational procedures since it is not all inclusive.	10/16	11/16
References reviewed and updated. Changed continuation criteria to remove statement that continued treatment after the initial 2 months is not medically necessary.	11/17	11/17
References reviewed and updated.	09/18	09/18
References reviewed and updated. Specialist review.	08/19	09/19

References

1. Ahn AC. Acupuncture. In: UpToDate, Aronson MD (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA, 2014. Accessed September 21, 2019.
2. American Society of Anesthesiologists. Practice guidelines for chronic pain management. *Anesthesiology* 2010; 112:1-1.
3. Aukerman G, Knutson D, Miser WF. Management of the acute migraine headache. *Am Fam Physician*. 2002 Dec 1;66(11):2123-2131.
4. Hayes Health Technology Brief. Acupuncture for treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc. ©2006-2014 Winifred S. Hayes, Inc. August 5, 2013, updated June 30, 2015. Archived Sept 5,2016.
5. Hayes Health Technology Assessment. Acupuncture for treatment of shoulder pain or chronic neck pain: A review of the reviews. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc. ©2006-2014 Winifred S. Hayes, Inc. August 22, 2018.
6. Hayes Health Technology Assessment. Acupuncture for the prevention or treatment of nausea and vomiting: A review of the reviews. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc. ©2006-2014 Winifred S. Hayes, Inc. Sept 19, 2018.
7. Hayes Health Technology Assessment. Acupuncture for treatment of fibromyalgia. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc. © 2006-2014 Winifred S. Hayes, Inc. August 28, 2018.
8. Hochberg MC, et al. American College of Rheumatology 2012 recommendations for the use of nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic therapies in osteoarthritis of the hand, hip, and knee. *Arthritis Care & Research*. 2012 April 4;64(4):465-474.
9. Kelly RB. Acupuncture for pain. *Am Fam Physician*. 2009 Sep 1;80(5):481-484.
10. Kemper KJ. Complementary and alternative medicine in pediatrics. In: UpToDate, Drutz JE (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA, 2015. Accessed September 21 2019.

Acupuncture

11. Linde K, Allais G, Brinkhaus B, Manheimer E, Vickers A, White AR. Acupuncture for migraine prophylaxis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2009;(1):CD001218.
12. MacPherson H, Tilbrook H, Richmond S, et al. Alexander Technique Lessons or Acupuncture Sessions for Persons With Chronic Neck Pain. *Annals of Internal Medicine.* 2015 November 3; 163 (9).
13. National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM). Acupuncture for pain. Last updated January 2016. <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/acupuncture/acupuncture-for-pain.htm?nav=gsa>
14. National Headache Foundation. Chronic Migraine, 2013. <http://www.headaches.org/2007/10/25/chronic-migraine/>
15. Vickers AJ, Cronin AM, Maschino AC, et al. Acupuncture for chronic pain: individual patient data meta-analysis. *Archives of Internal Medicine.* September 10, 2012; Epub ahead of print.
16. Hayes Comparative Effectiveness Review of Acupuncture for the Treatment of Episodic and Chronic Tension Headache and Episodic Migraine: A Review of the Reviews. Sept 10, 2018
17. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist. ACOG Practice Bulletin. Number 189. Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy. January 2019
18. WHO recommendation on interventions for the relief of nausea during pregnancy. 28 March 2018.

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan

retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

©2016 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved. All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.