



Clinical Policy: Acupuncture

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[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

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Description

Acupuncture involves the manual and/or electrical stimulation of thin, solid, metallic needles inserted into the skin.¹ Acupuncture has been studied for the treatment of many conditions, but some of the more common and studied indications include pain and nausea and vomiting, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, allergic rhinitis and addictive behavior.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Coordinated Care Corporation, that, when a covered benefit under the benefit plan contract, needle acupuncture is **medically necessary** when meeting all of the following:
 - A. 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,
 - B. Requested for Ambetter members as part of a chemical dependency treatment program OR for one of the following:
 1. Postoperative or chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting,
 2. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy,;
 3. Chronic low back, neck, or shoulder pain,;
 4. Chronic migraines or moderate to severe chronic tension headaches occurring ≥ 15 days per month for more than three months,;
 5. Pain from clinically diagnosed osteoarthritis of the knee or hip,;
 - C. None of the following contraindications:
 1. Severe neutropenia as seen after myelosuppressive chemotherapy,
 2. Insertion of acupuncture needles at sites of active infection or malignancy.

An initial course of six visits over one month is considered medically necessary. If improvement in the condition occurs following the initial course of treatment, an additional six visits over two months is considered medically necessary to maintain improvement. Acupuncture is unlimited for chemical dependency treatment.

- II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that current evidence does not support the use of acupuncture for indications other than those listed above.

Background

Acupuncture is a form of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and one of the oldest medical procedures in the world.¹ It encompasses a large array of styles and techniques,

however, the techniques most frequently used and studied are manual manipulation and/or electrical stimulation of thin, solid, metallic needles inserted into skin.¹

The typical acupuncture treatment begins with evaluation of the patient through inspection, auscultation, inquiring, and palpation. Once the evaluation is complete, treatment begins with fine metal needles being inserted into precisely defined points and remaining in place anywhere from five to 20 minutes while the patient lies relaxed.¹⁻² Treatments can occur one to two times a week, and the total number of sessions varies based on the patient's condition, disease severity and chronicity.¹ There is insufficient evidence in studies to establish a defined treatment protocol for any condition.¹

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 magnetic resonance imaging (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.¹

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.³⁻⁴

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.¹⁻²

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. An updated Cochrane Review that previously noted promising, but insufficient evidence in support of acupuncture for migraine headache indicates, "there is consistent evidence that acupuncture provides additional benefit to treatment of acute migraine attacks only or to routine care," following the completion of 12 additional trials.⁵ However, according to Hayes, ambiguity remains due to the low quality of the evidence and the variety of the studies evaluated, considering the diversity in acupuncture technique, number of treatment sessions, and length of follow-up.⁶

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.^{1,7} According to the American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation, acupuncture is conditionally recommended for osteoarthritis

in the knee, hip, or hand, but the most positive trials with the greatest effect were in relation to knee osteoarthritis.⁸

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.^{1,9}

Coding Implications

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

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy created from CP.MP.92 to reflect Ambetter chemical dependency treatment benefit.	12/24	12/24

References

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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.

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