Subtalar Arthroereisis

Description of Procedure or Service

Arthroereisis (also referred to as arthroisis) is the limitation of excessive movement across a joint. Subtalar arthroereisis or extraosseous talotarsal stabilization (EOTTS) is performed by placing an implant in the sinus tarsi (a canal located between the talus and the calcaneus) and is designed to correct excessive talar displacement and calcaneal eversion.

Flexible flatfoot is a common disorder, anatomically described as excessive pronation during weight bearing due to anterior and medial displacement of the talus. It may be congenital in nature, or may be acquired in adulthood due to posterior tibial tendon dysfunction, which in turn may be caused by trauma, overuse, inflammatory disorders, and other factors. Symptoms include dull, aching and throbbing, cramping pain, which in children may be described as growing pains. Additional symptoms include refusal to participate in athletics or walking long distances. Conservative treatments include orthotics or shoe modifications. Surgical approaches for painful flatfoot deformities include tendon transfers, osteotomy, and arthrodesis. Arthroereisis with a variety of implant designs has also been investigated. Subtalar arthroereisis or extraosseous talotarsal stabilization is designed to correct the excessive talar displacement and calcaneal eversion by reducing pronation across the subtalar joint. Extraosseous talotarsal stabilization is also being evaluated as a treatment of talotarsal joint dislocation. It is performed by placing an implant in the sinus tarsi, a canal located between the talus and the calcaneus.

Subtalar arthroereisis has been performed for more than 50 years, with a variety of implant designs and compositions. The Maxwell-Brancheau Arthroereisis (MBA) implant is the most frequently reported, although other devices reported in the medical literature include the HyProCure, STA peg, and Kalix. The MBA implant is described as a reversible and easy to insert device with the additional advantage that it does not require bone cement. In children, insertion of the MBA implant is frequently offered as a stand-alone procedure, however, adults and children often require adjunctive surgical procedures on bone and soft tissue to correct additional deformities.

A number of implants have received marketing clearance through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) 510(k) pathway. For example, the HyProCure® Subtalar Implant System/Extra Osseous Fixation Device (GraMedica) received marketing clearance in 2004 (K042030) and the Arthrex ProStop Plus™ (Arthrex, Naples, FL) received marketing clearance in 2008 (K071456). The MBA® implant (now owned by Integra LifeSciences Corp., Plainsboro, NJ) received 510(k) marketing clearance in 1996 (K960692) because it was substantially equivalent to products on the market prior to device regulation. According to the FDA summary, the primary indication for the Subtalar MBA device is “as a spacer for stabilization of the subtalar joint. It is designed to block the anterior and inferior displacement of the talus, thus allowing normal subtalar joint motion but blocking excessive pronation and the resulting sequela.” The MBAResorb Implant received 510(k) marketing clearance in 2005 (K051611).
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This implant employs the same basic mechanical features as the predicate MBA implant but is composed of a material (poly l-lactic acid) that is resorbed by the body. More recently, the Trilliant Surgical Subtalar Implant (Trilliant Surgical, 2011), the Metasurg Subtalar Implant (Metasurg, 2011), the NuGait™ Subtalar Implant System (Ascension Orthopedic, 2011), the Disco Subtalar Implant (Trilliant Surgical, 2011), the OsteoSpring FootJack Subtalar Implant System (OsteoSpring Medical, 2011), the IFS Subtalar Implant (Internal Fixation Systems, 2011), and the Life Spine Subtalar Implant System (Life Spine, 2016) have received FDA clearance.

***Note: This Medical Policy is complex and technical. For questions concerning the technical language and/or specific clinical indications for its use, please consult your physician.

Policy

Subtalar arthroereisis is considered investigational. BCBSNC does not provide coverage for investigational services or procedures.

Benefits Application

This medical policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Please refer to the Member's Benefit Booklet for availability of benefits. Member's benefits may vary according to benefit design; therefore member benefit language should be reviewed before applying the terms of this medical policy.

When Subtalar Arthroereisis is covered

Not Applicable.

When Subtalar Arthroereisis is not covered

Subtalar arthroereisis is not covered. It is considered investigational for all clinical applications.

Policy Guidelines

For individuals who have flatfoot or talotarsal joint dislocation who receive STA, the evidence includes mainly single-arm case series and a small nonrandomized controlled trial comparing STA with lateral column calcaneal lengthening. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. The small nonrandomized comparative trial (n=24 feet) is considered preliminary, and interpretation of the case series evidence is limited by the use of adjunctive procedures in addition to STA, creating difficulties in determining the extent to which each modality contributed to the outcomes. Another limitation of the published data is the lack of long-term outcomes, which is particularly important because the procedure is often performed in growing children. In addition, some publications report high rates of complications and implant removal. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Billing/Coding/Physician Documentation Information

This policy may apply to the following codes. Inclusion of a code in this section does not guarantee that it will be reimbursed. For further information on reimbursement guidelines, please see Administrative Policies on the Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina web site at www.bcbsnc.com. They are listed in the Category Search on the Medical Policy search page.

Applicable codes: S2117, 0335T, 0510T, 0511T
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Physicians may be using an unlisted procedure code (28899 and 27899) to describe subtalar arthroereisis. CPT code 28725 describes subtalar arthrodesis which is a significantly different procedure.

BCBSNC may request medical records for determination of medical necessity. When medical records are requested, letters of support and/or explanation are often useful, but are not sufficient documentation unless all specific information needed to make a medical necessity determination is included.

Scientific Background and Reference Sources


Senior Medical Director review 7/2009


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 7/2010


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2012


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2013


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2014

Medical Director review 2/2014


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2015

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Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2017


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2018


Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2019


Policy Implementation/Update Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/20/09</td>
<td>Notification of new policy titled &quot;Subtalar Arthroereisis.&quot; BCBSNC will not provide coverage for subtalar arthroereisis for the treatment of flatfoot deformity. It is considered investigational. Notification given 7/20/09. Effective date 10/26/09. (adn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/8/11</td>
<td>References updated. No changes to Policy Statements. (mco)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/6/11</td>
<td>Policy Statement revised. “for treatment of flatfoot deformity” removed. New policy statement as follows: “BCBSNC will not provide coverage for subtalar arthroereisis. It is considered investigational. BCBSNC does not cover investigational services.” “When not Covered” section revised to state: “Subtalar arthroereisis is not covered. It is considered investigational for all clinical applications.” Medical Director review 11/2011. (mco)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/20/12</td>
<td>Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/2012. No changes to policy statements. (mco)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/27/12</td>
<td>Policy Guidelines updated. References updated. No changes to Policy Statement. (mco)</td>
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<td>12/31/13</td>
<td>CPT code 0335T added to Billing/Coding section. (mco)</td>
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<td>11/25/14</td>
<td>Reference added. No changes to Policy Statement. (sk)</td>
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10/30/15  Reference added. (sk)

4/1/16   Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/24/2016. (sk)


9/29/17  Reference added. (sk)


7/13/18  Reference added. Additional implants added to Description section. (sk)

12/14/18 Codes 0510T and 0511T added to Billing/Coding section for effective date 1/1/2019. (sk)

3/12/19  Specialty Matched Consultant Advisory Panel review 2/20/2019. (sk)

7/1/19  Reference added. (sk)

Medical policy is not an authorization, certification, explanation of benefits or a contract. Benefits and eligibility are determined before medical guidelines and payment guidelines are applied. Benefits are determined by the group contract and subscriber certificate that is in effect at the time services are rendered. This document is solely provided for informational purposes only and is based on research of current medical literature and review of common medical practices in the treatment and diagnosis of disease. Medical practices and knowledge are constantly changing and BCBSNC reserves the right to review and revise its medical policies periodically.