



MASSACHUSETTS

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Medical Policy

Intravenous Anesthetics for the Treatment of Chronic Pain

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Policy Number: 291

BCBSA Reference Number: 5.01.16 (For Plans internal use only)

NCD/LCD: N/A

Related Policies

- Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), #[297](#)
- Esketamine Nasal Spray (Spravato™) and Intravenous Ketamine for Treatment-Resistant Depression, #[087](#)

Policy

Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, and Indemnity Medicare HMO BlueSM and Medicare PPO BlueSM Members

Intravenous infusion of anesthetics (eg, ketamine or lidocaine) for the treatment of chronic pain, including, but not limited to chronic neuropathic pain, chronic daily headache, and fibromyalgia, is **INVESTIGATIONAL**.

Prior Authorization Information

Inpatient

- For services described in this policy, precertification/preauthorization **IS REQUIRED** for all products if the procedure is performed **inpatient**.

Outpatient

- For services described in this policy, see below for products where prior authorization **might be required** if the procedure is performed **outpatient**.

	Outpatient
Commercial Managed Care (HMO and POS)	This is not a covered service.
Commercial PPO and Indemnity	This is not a covered service.
Medicare HMO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.
Medicare PPO Blue SM	This is not a covered service.

CPT Codes / HCPCS Codes / ICD Codes

Inclusion or exclusion of a code does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage as it applies to an individual member.

Providers should report all services using the most up-to-date industry-standard procedure, revenue, and diagnosis codes, including modifiers where applicable.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes only; this is not an all-inclusive list.

According to the policy statement above, the following HCPCS code considered investigational for the conditions listed for Commercial Members: Managed Care (HMO and POS), PPO, Indemnity, Medicare HMO Blue and Medicare PPO Blue:

HCPCS Codes

HCPCS codes:	Code Description
J2001	Injection, lidocaine hydrochloride for intravenous infusion, 10 mg

Description

Intravenous Anesthetic Agents

Courses of intravenous (IV) anesthetic agents may be given in the inpatient or outpatient setting as part of a pain management program, with the infusion of a subanesthetic dose preceded by a bolus infusion to achieve desired blood levels sooner. Treatment protocols for the initial cycle may include infusion of subanesthetic doses for 1 to 6 hours for up to 10 days.

Lidocaine

Lidocaine, which prevents neural depolarization through effects on voltage-dependent sodium channels, is also used systemically for the treatment of arrhythmias.¹ Adverse events for lidocaine are common, can be mild to moderate, and include general fatigue, somnolence, dizziness, headache, periorbital and extremity numbness and tingling, nausea, vomiting, tremors, and changes in blood pressure and pulse. Severe adverse events may include arrhythmias, seizures, loss of consciousness, confusion, or even death. Lidocaine should only be given IV to patients with normal conduction on electrocardiography and normal serum electrolyte concentrations to minimize the risk of cardiac arrhythmias.

Ketamine

Ketamine is an antagonist of the N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor and is a dissociative anesthetic.² Respiratory depression may occur with overdosage or a rapid rate of ketamine administration. Ketamine is a schedule III controlled substance. Psychological manifestations vary in severity from pleasant, dream-like states to hallucinations and delirium; further, these manifestations can be accompanied by confusion, excitement, aggression, or irrational behavior. The occurrence of adverse events with IV anesthetics may be reduced by the careful titration of subanesthetic doses. However, the potential benefits must be carefully weighed against the potential for serious, harmful adverse events.

Indications

The IV administration of anesthetics has been reported for various conditions, including chronic headache, chronic pain of neuropathic origin, fibromyalgia, depression, and obsessive-compulsive disorders.

Chronic daily headache is defined as a headache disorder that occurs 15 or more days a month for more than 3 months.³ Chronic daily headache includes chronic migraine, new daily persistent headache, hemicranias continua, and chronic tension-type headache.

Neuropathic pain is often disproportionate to the extent of the primary triggering injury and may consist of thermal or mechanical allodynia, dysesthesia, and/or hyperalgesia.⁴ Allodynia is pain that occurs from a

stimulus that normally does not elicit a painful response (eg, light touch, warmth). Dysesthesia is a constant or ongoing unpleasant or electrical sensation of pain. Hyperalgesia is an exaggerated response to normally painful stimuli. In the latter, symptoms may continue longer (eg, ≥ 6 months) than clinically expected after an illness or injury. It is proposed that chronic neuropathic pain results from peripheral afferent sensitization, neurogenic inflammation, and sympathetic afferent coupling, along with sensitization and functional reorganization of the somatosensory, motor, and autonomic circuits in the central nervous system. Therefore, treatments focus on reducing activity and desensitizing pain pathways, thought to be mediated through N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors in the peripheral and central nervous system. Sympathetic ganglion blocks with lidocaine have been used to treat sympathetically maintained chronic pain conditions, such as complex regional pain syndrome (previously known as reflex sympathetic dystrophy). Test infusion of an anesthetic has also been used in treatment planning to assess patient responsiveness to determine whether medications, such as oral mexiletine or oral ketamine, may be effective. A course of IV lidocaine or ketamine, usually at subanesthetic doses, has also been examined. This approach for treating chronic neuropathic pain differs from continuous subcutaneous or IV infusion of anesthetics for managing chronic pain conditions, such as terminal cancer pain, which is not discussed herein.

Fibromyalgia is a chronic state of widespread pain and tenderness.⁵ Although fibromyalgia is generally considered a disorder of central pain processing or central sensitization, others have proposed that the nerve stimuli causing pain originates mainly in the muscle, causing both widespread pain and pain on movement. There are focal areas of hyperalgesia, or tender points, which tend to occur at muscle-tendon junctions. Biochemical changes associated with fibromyalgia include alterations in N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors, low levels of serotonin, suppression of dopamine-releasing neurons in the limbic system, dysfunction of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, and elevated substance P levels. Fibromyalgia is typically treated with neuropathic pain medications such as pregabalin, non-narcotic pain relievers, or low doses of antidepressants.

Summary

Intravenous (IV) infusion of lidocaine or ketamine has been investigated for the treatment of migraine and chronic daily headache, fibromyalgia, and chronic neuropathic pain. Chronic neuropathic pain disorders include phantom limb pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, complex regional pain syndrome, diabetic neuropathy, and pain related to stroke or spinal cord injuries. An IV infusion of ketamine has also been investigated for treatment-resistant depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)..

For individuals who have chronic pain syndromes (eg, neuropathic pain or fibromyalgia) who receive a course of IV anesthetics (eg, lidocaine, ketamine), the evidence includes systematic reviews, several randomized controlled trials (RCTs) , and observational studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, morbid events, functional outcomes, quality of life (QOL) , medication use, and treatment-related morbidity. Several RCTs have been performed using IV lidocaine for post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) , complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) , and diabetic neuropathy. These trials have failed to show a durable effect of lidocaine infusion on chronic pain. Two trials with a total of 100 patients provide limited evidence that courses of IV ketamine may provide temporary relief (2 to 4 weeks) to some chronic pain patients in some settings. Neither of the RCTs used an active control, raising concerns about placebo effects. A third trial found no benefit from a single infusion of ketamine or ketamine/magnesium. Overall, the intense treatment protocols, the severity of adverse events, and the limited treatment durability raise questions about the net health benefit of this therapy. Additional clinical trials are needed to evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of repeat courses of IV anesthetics for chronic pain. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Policy History

Date	Action
1/2024	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.

1/2023	Annual policy review. Description, summary, and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2022	Annual policy review. References updated. Policy statements unchanged. 1/1/2022.
1/2021	Annual policy review. No changes to policy statements. New references added.
4/2020	Investigational statement on Inhaled (Spravato™, Ketanest™), oral, or intravenous ketamine for the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD), including treatment resistant depression (TRD) removed. For coverage information see policy #087. Title Changed. Effective 4/1/2020.
8/2019	Investigational statement on inhaled ketamine clarified to include Spravato™ (esketamine). Description, summary and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
1/2019	Annual policy review. Description, summary and references updated. Policy statements unchanged.
7/2018	New investigational indications described. Title changed. Effective 7/1/2018.
1/2016	New references added from Annual policy review. Clarified coding information.
3/2015	Annual policy review. New investigational indications described. Clarified coding information. Effective 3/1/2015.
6/2014	Updated Coding section with ICD10 procedure and diagnosis codes. Effective 10/2015.
12/2013	New references from Annual policy review.
11/2011-4/2012	Medical policy ICD 10 remediation: Formatting, editing and coding updates. No changes to policy statements.
12/3/2010	New policy effective 12/02/1020 describing ongoing non-coverage.

Information Pertaining to All Blue Cross Blue Shield Medical Policies

Click on any of the following terms to access the relevant information:

[Medical Policy Terms of Use](#)

[Managed Care Guidelines](#)

[Indemnity/PPO Guidelines](#)

[Clinical Exception Process](#)

[Medical Technology Assessment Guidelines](#)

References

Treatment of Chronic Pain

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