

Clinical Policy: Facet Joint Interventions

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[Coding Implications](#)

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Description

Also known as a zygapophysial joint or z-joint, a facet joint is a joint of the spine that connects the posterior elements of adjacent vertebra and provides stability to the spinal column.⁵ Chronic low back pain is frequently attributed to disorders of the facet joint. Neck pain related to whiplash injury is also thought to be related to the cervical zygapophyseal facet joint. However, the diagnosis of facet joint pain is difficult and is often based on pain relief following a diagnostic pain block of the medial branch of the posterior rami of the spinal nerve supplying the facet joint.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Managed Health Services that invasive pain management procedures performed by a physician are **medically necessary** when the relevant criteria are met, and the patient receives only one procedure per visit, with or without radiographic guidance.
 - A. *Diagnostic Facet Joint Injections* performed under fluoroscopy or computed tomographic (CT) guidance are considered **medically necessary** for the following indications:
 1. *Up to two controlled medial branch blocks/facet joint injections in the lumbar and cervical regions* when all the following criteria are met:
 - a. Intermittent or continuous back or neck pain that interferes with activities of daily living (ADLs) has lasted for $\geq$ three months;
 - b. The member/enrollee has failed to respond to conservative therapy within the past year, including all of the following:
 - i. $\geq$ four weeks physical therapy or prescribed home exercise program, or documentation of member/enrollee inability to tolerate;
Note: Physical therapy or prescribed home exercise program is not necessary in the presence of a facet joint synovial cyst causing nerve root compression with moderate to severe radicular pain and associated functional limitations.
 - ii. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) $\geq$ three weeks, or NSAIDs contraindicated or not tolerated;
 - c. Clinical findings suggest facet joint syndrome, and imaging studies suggest no other obvious cause of the pain (e.g., fracture, tumor, infection, extraspinal lesion), and pain is not associated with radiculopathy (except for radiculopathy caused by a facet joint synovial cyst) or myelopathy. Physical findings of spinal facet joint syndrome can include low back pain exacerbated on extension and rotation or positive response to facet loading maneuvers;
 - d. No more than three spinal levels (unilateral or bilateral) are to be treated at the same session;
 - e. If a second injection is required, it is performed at the same level(s) to confirm the validity of a positive clinical response (i.e. $\geq$ 80% pain relief) to the initial injection, and the injections should be given at least two weeks apart;
 - f. A radiofrequency joint denervation/ablation procedure is being considered.

Note: If the first controlled medial branch block/facet joint injection has < 80% pain relief, a second block at the same level is **not medically necessary**.

- B. *Facet joint medial branch conventional radiofrequency neurotomy* performed under fluoroscopy or computed tomographic (CT) guidance is considered **medically necessary** for the following indications:
1. *Initial facet joint medial branch conventional radiofrequency neurotomy in the lumbar or cervical region* is medically necessary when all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. Neck or back pain present for $\geq$ three months;
 - b. There was a positive response to two diagnostic controlled facet joint injections/medial branch blocks (at each region to be treated), as indicated by $\geq$ 80% pain relief;
 - c. No more than three spinal levels (unilateral or bilateral) are to be treated at the same session.
 2. *Repeat facet joint medial branch conventional radiofrequency neurotomy* performed under fluoroscopy or computed tomographic (CT) guidance in the lumbar or cervical regions is medically necessary when all the following criteria are met:
 - a. At least six months have elapsed since the previous treatment;
 - b. $\geq$ 50% pain relief was obtained for at least six months, with associated functional improvement, following the previous treatment;
 - c. No more than three spinal levels (unilateral or bilateral) are to be treated at the same session.
- C. *Facet joint injections of the thoracic region* are considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established.
- D. *Therapeutic facet joint injections* performed under fluoroscopy or computed tomographic (CT) guidance are considered **medically necessary** when meeting all of the following:
1. There was a positive response to two diagnostic controlled facet joint injections/medial branch blocks (at each region to be treated), as indicated by $\geq$ 80% pain relief;
 2. Subsequent therapeutic facet joint procedures at the same anatomic site result in $\geq$ 50% pain relief for at least three months from the prior therapeutic procedure or at least 50% consistent improvement in the ability to perform previously painful movements and ADLs as compared to baseline measurement using the same scale;
 3. Documentation explains why member/enrollee is not a candidate for radiofrequency neurotomy (such as established spinal pseudarthrosis or implanted electrical device);
 4. No more than three spinal levels (unilateral or bilateral) are to be treated at the same session.
- E. *Conventional radiofrequency neurotomy of the facet joints of the thoracic region* is considered **not medically necessary** because effectiveness has not been established. There is a need for further well-designed, randomized controlled trials to evaluate effectiveness.

- F. *Pulsed radiofrequency neurotomy of the facet joints* is considered **not medically necessary**. The available evidence on the effectiveness of pulsed radiofrequency in the treatment of patients with various chronic pain syndromes is largely based on retrospective, case series studies. Its clinical value needs to be examined in well-designed, randomized controlled trials with large sample size and long-term follow-up. Studies on pulsed radiofrequency ablation continue to be done.

Background

Facet Joint Injection

Nearly 80% of people experience low back pain in their lifetime with lumbar facet pain, also known as lumbar facet syndrome, accounting for 15% to 45% of low back pain cases.¹ Neck pain is the sixth leading cause of years lived with disability in the United States. The reported annual prevalence rates of neck pain range from 15% to 50% with a higher prevalence and peak impact in middle age for all genders.² Patients referred for facet injections most often have degenerative disease of the facet joints. However, even if the facet joint appears radiologically normal, facet injections still may be of use as radiologically occult synovitis can cause facet pain, particularly in younger patients. Post laminectomy syndrome, or nonradicular pain occurring after laminectomy, is also an acceptable reason to perform facet injections.³

The body of evidence for facet joint injection equivocally supports the use of corticosteroids or local anesthetic for low back pain of facet joint origin, but questions remain regarding long-term safety, patient selection criteria, and comparative effectiveness versus standard therapies. It is unclear whether improvements from facet joint injections last beyond two to six months.³

Evidence is insufficient to support the use of facet joint injections for thoracic pain of facet joint origin as there is limited evidence to support long-term efficacy and safety.^{4,25}

Facet Joint Radiofrequency Neurotomy

Based on the outcome of a facet joint nerve block, if the patient gets sufficient relief of pain, but the pain recurs, one of the options is to denervate the facet joint. Radiofrequency neurotomy, also known as radiofrequency ablation, has been shown to temporarily reduce cervical and lumbar pain. Radiofrequency neurotomy involves delivering radio waves to targeted nerves via needles inserted through the skin. The heat created by the radio waves interferes with the nerves' ability to transmit pain signals.⁶

Studies comparing pulsed radiofrequency neurotomy with conventional radiofrequency neurotomy have had low sample size and poor inclusion criteria.⁶ A recent search of published peer-reviewed literature identified five abstracts evaluating pulsed radiofrequency in adults for treatment of lumbar facet joint pain, including one randomized controlled trial (RCT), three comparative studies, and one systematic review/meta-analysis.¹ Although this procedure is considered to be a less destructive and safer alternative to conventional radiofrequency neurotomy, further research is needed to determine the long term outcomes and clinical efficacy of pulsed radiofrequency neurotomy for low back pain.^{1,7}

According to the American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians (ASIPP) and the American Society of Pain and Neuroscience (ASPN) guidelines, further studies are needed to assess pulsed

radiofrequency for lumbar facet joint pain; however, conventional radiofrequency is recommended.¹ Furthermore, a study of patients who experienced complete pain relief following diagnostic medial branch blocks, and were subsequently treated with radiofrequency neurotomy, noted the patients experienced 80 to 100% pain relief for at least six months with complete return to work and activities of daily living following treatment.⁶

Imaging Guidance

It is recommended that facet joint interventions be performed under fluoroscopy or computed tomographic (CT) guidance. The evidence evaluating ultrasound guidance for facet joint interventions is limited and inconclusive at this time.^{4,5} Further, a systematic review with meta-analysis found that ultrasound-guided facet joint injections were associated with significant risk of incorrect needle placement.²⁷ The North American Spine Society (NASS) also considers the use of ultrasound in performing facet joint interventions as experimental and does not recommend coverage at this time.²⁵

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 2025, 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.

Note: Per IHCP, the following codes are not covered **0213T, 0214T, 0215T, 0216T, 0217T, and 0218T**. [1] [2]

CPT Code Table 1 - CPT codes that support coverage criteria

CPT[®] Codes	Description
64490	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), cervical or thoracic; single level
64491	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), cervical or thoracic; second level (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64492	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), cervical or thoracic; third and any additional level(s) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64493	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), lumbar or sacral; single level

CPT® Codes	Description
64494	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), lumbar or sacral; second level (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64495	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with image guidance (fluoroscopy or CT), lumbar or sacral; third and any additional level(s) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64633	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); cervical or thoracic, single facet joint
64634	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); cervical or thoracic, each additional facet joint (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
64635	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); lumbar or sacral, single facet joint
64636	Destruction by neurolytic agent, paravertebral facet joint nerve(s), with imaging guidance (fluoroscopy or CT); lumbar or sacral, each additional facet joint (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

CPT Code Table 2 - CPT codes that do not support coverage criteria

CPT® Codes	Description
0213T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, cervical or thoracic; single level
0214T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, cervical or thoracic; second level (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0215T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, cervical or thoracic; third and any additional level(s) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0216T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, lumbar or sacral; single level
0217T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, lumbar or sacral; second level (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
0218T	Injection(s), diagnostic or therapeutic agent, paravertebral facet (zygapophyseal) joint (or nerves innervating that joint) with ultrasound guidance, lumbar or sacral; third and any additional level(s) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
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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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CLINICAL POLICY

Facet Joint Interventions

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Note: For Medicaid members/enrollees, 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/enrollees, 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.

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