**Inpatient Hospital Pain Rehabilitation Programs (NCD 10.3)**

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<th>Policy Number</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
<th>Current Approval Date</th>
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<td>10.3</td>
<td>UnitedHealthcare Medicare Reimbursement Policy Committee</td>
<td>02/12/2014</td>
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**IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS REIMBURSEMENT POLICY**

This policy is applicable to UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Plans offered by UnitedHealthcare and its affiliates.

You are responsible for submission of accurate claims. This reimbursement policy is intended to ensure that you are reimbursed based on the code or codes that correctly describe the health care services provided. UnitedHealthcare reimbursement policies use Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®*), Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), or other coding guidelines. References to CPT or other sources are for definitional purposes only and do not imply any right to reimbursement.

This reimbursement policy applies to all health care services billed on CMS 1500 forms and, when specified, to those billed on UB04 forms (CMS 1450). Coding methodology, industry-standard reimbursement logic, regulatory requirements, benefits design and other factors are considered in developing reimbursement policy. This information is intended to serve only as a general resource regarding UnitedHealthcare’s reimbursement policy for the services described and is not intended to address every aspect of a reimbursement situation. Accordingly, UnitedHealthcare may use reasonable discretion in interpreting and applying this policy to health care services provided in a particular case. Further, the policy does not address all issues related to reimbursement for health care services provided to UnitedHealthcare enrollees. Other factors affecting reimbursement may supplement, modify or, in some cases, supersede this policy. These factors may include, but are not limited to: legislative mandates, the physician or other provider contracts, and/or the enrollee’s benefit coverage documents. Finally, this policy may not be implemented exactly the same way on the different electronic claims processing systems used by UnitedHealthcare due to programming or other constraints; however, UnitedHealthcare strives to minimize these variations.

UnitedHealthcare may modify this reimbursement policy at any time by publishing a new version of the policy on this Website. However, the information presented in this policy is accurate and current as of the date of publication.

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## Inpatient Hospital Pain Rehabilitation Programs (NCD 10.3)

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### Summary

#### Overview

Pain rehabilitation programs are an innovative approach to the treatment of intractable pain. The goal of such programs is to give a patient the tools to manage and control his/her pain and thereby improve his/her ability to function independently.

A hospital level pain rehabilitation program is one that employs a coordinated multidisciplinary team to deliver, in a controlled environment, a concentrated program that is designed to modify pain behavior through the treatment of the physiological, psychological, and social aspects of pain. Such programs generally include diagnostic testing, skilled nursing, psychotherapy, structured progressive withdrawal from pain medications, physical therapy and occupational therapy to restore physical fitness (mobility and endurance) to a maximal level within the constraints of a patient's physical disability, and the use of mechanical devices and/or activities to relieve pain or modify a patient's reaction to it (e.g., nerve stimulator, hydrotherapy, massage, ice, systemic muscle relaxation training, and diversional activities). The nurse's responsibility in such pain rehabilitation programs is to observe and assess, on a continuing basis, a patient's condition and response to the program as reflected by his actions while in the nursing unit, and to assure that the atmosphere within the unit is not supportive of pain behavior. The day-to-day activities involved in carrying out the program are under the general supervision and, as needed, direct supervision of a physician.

#### Reimbursement Guidelines

Since pain rehabilitation programs of a lesser scope than that described above would raise a question as to whether the program could be provided in a less intensive setting than on an inpatient hospital basis, carefully evaluate such programs to determine whether the program does, in fact, necessitate a hospital level of care. Some pain rehabilitation programs may utilize services and devices which are excluded from coverage, e.g., acupuncture dorsal column stimulator, and family counseling services. In determining whether the scope of a pain program does necessitate inpatient hospital care, evaluate only those services and devices which are covered. Although diagnostic tests may be an appropriate part of pain rehabilitation programs, such tests would be covered in an individual case only where they can be reasonably related to a patient's illness, complaint, symptom, or injury and where they do not represent an unnecessary duplication of tests previously performed.

An inpatient program of 4 weeks' duration is generally required to modify pain behavior. After this period it would be expected that any additional rehabilitation services which might be required could be effectively provided on an outpatient basis under an outpatient pain rehabilitation program (see §10.4 of the NCD Manual) or other outpatient program. The first 7-10 days of such an inpatient program constitute, in effect, an evaluation period. If a patient is unable to adjust to the program within this period, it is generally concluded that it is unlikely that the program will be effective and the patient is discharged from the program. On occasions a program longer than 4 weeks may be required in a particular case. In such a case there should be documentation to substantiate that inpatient care beyond a 4-week period was reasonable and necessary. Similarly, where it appears that a patient participating in a program is being granted frequent outside passes, a question would exist as to whether an inpatient program is reasonable and necessary for the treatment of
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the patient's condition.

An inpatient hospital stay for the purpose of participating in a pain rehabilitation program would be covered as reasonable and necessary to the treatment of a patient's condition where the pain is attributable to a physical cause, the usual methods of treatment have not been successful in alleviating it, and a significant loss of ability to function independently has resulted from the pain. Chronic pain patients often have psychological problems which accompany or stem from the physical pain and it is appropriate to include psychological treatment in the multidisciplinary approach. However, patients whose pain symptoms result from a mental condition, rather than from any physical cause, generally cannot be successfully treated in a pain rehabilitation program.

References Included (but not limited to):

**CMS NCD(s)**
NCD 10.3 Inpatient Hospital Pain Rehabilitation Programs
Reference NCD: NCD 10.4 Outpatient Hospital Pain Rehabilitation Programs

**CMS LCD(s)**
Numerous LCDs

**CMS Article(s)**
One article

**CMS Claims Processing Manual**
Chapter 3; § 140.1.1 Criteria That Must Be Met By Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities

**CMS Transmittals**
Transmittal 2511, Change Request 7836, Dated 08/03/2012 (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP))

**UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Coverage Summaries**
Durable Medical Equipment (DME), Prosthetics, Corrective Appliances/Orthotics (Non-Foot Orthotics) and Medical Supplies Grid
Pain Management and Pain Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation - Medical Rehabilitation (OT, PT and ST, including Cognitive Rehabilitation)
Stimulators - Electrical and Spinal Cord Stimulators

**UnitedHealthcare Reimbursement Policies**
NCD 10.2 Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Acute Post-Operative Pain
NCD 160.27 Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP)

**UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies**
Electrical Stimulation for the Treatment of Pain and Muscle Rehabilitation
Epidural Steroid and Facet Injections for Spinal Pain

**MLN Matters**
Article SE1250, Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: A Resource to Help Address Prescription Drug Abuse and Diversion
Article MM7836 Revised, Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP)

**History**

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>02/12/2014</td>
<td>Annual review; no changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/13/2013</td>
<td>Policy presented to MRP Committee; approved</td>
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<td>07/11/2012</td>
<td>Administrative updates</td>
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