

Clinical Policy: Discography

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.115

Date of Last Revision: 06/25

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Description

Discography is an invasive, intradiscal diagnostic technique that uses imaging and pain to diagnose discogenic pain.¹ In lumbar discography, contrast medium is injected into a lumbar intervertebral disc that is thought to be the cause of low back pain. This procedure is a screening tool used to reproduce a patient's pain, visualize the disc morphology, and determine if surgical intervention would be appropriate. Injection pressures are also taken into account when considering whether the test suggests symptomatic disc degeneration.¹

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that lumbar discography is considered **not medically necessary**, as there is evidence that the procedure is not safe or effective.
- II. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support the use of cervical and thoracic discography.

Background

Lumbar Discography

Lumbar Discography is a controversial diagnostic test for chronic discogenic low back pain after other possible sources of lumbar pain have been excluded, and surgery is being considered.^{1,2} Proponents argue that recreating the patient's pain makes the test more sensitive and specific than imaging such as radiographs, myelography, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which identify both symptomatic and asymptomatic abnormalities.² The North American Spine Society (NASS) supports the use of lumbar discography citing evidence that it associates pain with moderate to severe disc degeneration and endplate abnormalities on imaging. However, NASS indicates there is insufficient evidence to support the use of discography to predict successful outcomes in patients after lumbar surgery.³ Critics argue that discography lacks reliability, given the absence of a clearly defined gold-standard reference test and the ability of the test to produce pain in patients without any prior history of back pain.^{2,4} Additionally, studies have come to conflicting conclusions regarding the accuracy of lumbar discography in identifying the source of discogenic pain and in guiding treatment decisions.^{1,5,6,7,8} Further, in a review of published studies since 2017, Hayes, Inc. identified five position statements or guidelines that confer weak support of lumbar provocative discography.⁹

Recent guidelines upheld prior statements regarding the unsuitability of discography as a stand-alone test. Moreover, there is evidence from a prospective cohort study that discography may lead to accelerated disk degeneration, such as occurrence of new herniations, loss of disc height, and loss of disc signal intensity.²

Cervical/Thoracic Discography

Cervical discography and thoracic discography remain controversial procedures due to the absence of validation and controlled outcome studies. Further limitations include a paucity of literature and few studies of poor quality.^{10,11,12} For cervical and thoracic pain, discography is not an appropriate diagnostic or screening tool.^{11,12}

Coding Implications

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NOTE: Coverage is subject to each requested code's inclusion on the corresponding LDH fee schedule. Non-covered codes are denoted (*) and are reviewed for Medical Necessity for members under 21 years of age on a per case basis.

CPT® Codes	Description
62290	Injection procedure for discography, each level; lumbar
62291	Injection procedure for discography, each level; cervical or thoracic
62292	Injection procedure for chemonucleolysis, including discography, intervertebral disc, single or multiple levels, lumbar
72285	Discography, cervical or thoracic, radiological supervision and interpretation
72295	Discography, lumbar, radiological supervision and interpretation

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
Converted corporate to local policy.	08/15/20		
References reviewed, updated and reformatted. "Experimental/investigational" verbiage replaced in policy statement II with "there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support the use of cervical and thoracic discography." Replaced member with member/enrollee. Changed "review date" in the header to "date of last revision" and "date" in the revision log header to "revision date."	11/11/21		
Annual review completed. Description and background updated with no impact to criteria. References reviewed and updated. Specialist reviewed.	8/22		
Annual review. Background updated with no impact on criteria. References reviewed and updated.	06/23	9/13/23	

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
Annual review. Updated background with no clinical significance. References reviewed and updated. Reviewed by external specialist.	07/24	9/24/24	10/25/24
Annual review. Added clarifying language to Criteria I. Background updated with no impact on criteria. Reviewed codes and descriptions. References reviewed and updated.	06/25	8/18/25	9/17/25

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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. LHCC 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.

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