

# Clinical Policy: Gastric Electrical Stimulation

Reference Number: LA.CP.MP.40

Date of Last Revision: 03/26

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## Description

Gastric electrical stimulation (GES) has been used as compassionate care in patients who are proven refractory to conventional treatment for gastroparesis.<sup>1</sup> It can be used as an alternative to more invasive surgery to reduce symptoms of gastroparesis.<sup>2</sup> The GES device includes a pair of leads that are placed in the muscularis propria of the greater curvature of the stomach about ten centimeters proximal to the pylorus.<sup>3</sup> The leads are connected to a pulse generator that is typically placed subcutaneously in the right or left upper quadrants of the abdomen, and an external programming device controls the gastric stimulation parameters of the GES device.<sup>3</sup> This stimulation has not shown a significant improvement in gastric emptying but has proven to be beneficial in those who have nausea and vomiting as primary symptoms.<sup>8,10</sup>

## Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that gastric electrical stimulation (GES) is **medically necessary** for diabetic and idiopathic gastroparesis when all the following criteria are met:
  - A. Member/enrollee is  $\geq 18$  years of age;
  - B. Diagnosis of diabetic or idiopathic gastroparesis confirmed by gastric emptying scintigraphy;
  - C. Chronic intractable (drug refractory) nausea and vomiting;
  - D. Documented intolerance or failure of a trial of antiemetic, dietary modifications, and prokinetic drug therapy;
  - E. Not currently pregnant;
  - F. Technology is provided in accordance with the Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE) specifications of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

### *Note:*

- Current recommended combination prokinetic therapy includes metoclopramide and erythromycin and centrally acting antidepressants used as symptom modulators.<sup>1,6</sup>
- A humanitarian device exemption (HDE) is granted by the FDA. A humanitarian use device (HUD) is a device that is intended to benefit patients in the treatment or diagnosis of a disease or condition that affects fewer than 8,000 individuals in the United States annually. A HUD may only be used in facilities that have established an institutional review board (IRB) to supervise clinical testing of devices and after an IRB or an appropriate local committee has approved the use of the device to treat or diagnose the specific disease.<sup>11</sup>

- II. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that GES is **not medically necessary** for the reduction of pain, fullness, bloating, or acid reflux symptoms, as there is no evidence to support efficacy of such therapy.

- III. It is the policy of Louisiana Healthcare Connections that current evidence in peer-reviewed

literature does not support the use of GES for any other indications, including, but not limited to, the treatment of obesity.

## **Background**

### *Gastric Electrical Stimulation (GES) for Gastroparesis*

Gastroparesis is a disorder in which there is delayed gastric emptying following ingestion of food in the absence of mechanical obstruction due to abnormal or absent motility of the stomach.<sup>2,4,5</sup> The stomach is unable to contract normally and cannot crush food or propel food into the small intestine properly.<sup>2,6</sup>

There are numerous conditions associated with gastroparesis, but the majority of gastroparesis cases are either idiopathic or associated with diabetes.<sup>4,6</sup> The main symptoms of gastroparesis include nausea, vomiting, early satiety, bloating, and abdominal discomfort.<sup>4,6</sup> Nausea and vomiting may be so severe that it causes weight loss, dehydration, electrolyte disturbances, and malnutrition.<sup>3</sup>

The exact mechanism of action for GES is not fully understood. However, it is hypothesized that electrical stimulation of the gastric musculature could cause contraction of the muscles, which promotes gastric motility and improves gastric emptying. It has also been suggested that gastric stimulation could result in production of gastric contractile wave activity.<sup>2</sup> Further, the beneficial effects of GES may occur via modulation of the gastric pacemaker, interstitial cells of Cajal, sensory afferents, other myoneural pathways, or the release of peptides.<sup>14</sup>

Multiple studies on GES for gastroparesis have shown an improvement in quality-of-life scores, even though, on average, gastric emptying did not change. They have also shown a reduction in the use of prokinetic and antiemetic medication and a decrease in hospitalizations.<sup>15</sup> Nausea and vomiting also improved for at least one year after surgery.<sup>8,11</sup>

### *Gastric Electrical Stimulation for Obesity*

GES is currently not supported by peer-reviewed literature as a treatment for obesity. Cha et al<sup>7</sup> reviewed current approaches to evaluate the effect of GES on obesity and included 31 studies in their systematic review. Most of the studies showed weight loss during the first 12 months of treatment, but only a few studies performed follow-up past one year. Some of the evaluated GES treatments also showed positive effects in lowering HbA1c and blood pressure. The review concluded that GES is promising for the treatment of obesity, but stronger studies with longer follow-up are needed to determine long-term effects.<sup>7</sup>

Lebovitz reviewed the evidence on three different methods of GES, including the Transcend<sup>®</sup> Implantable Gastric Stimulator, the Maestro<sup>®</sup> vagal blockade device, and the DIAMOND<sup>®</sup> gastric electrical stimulatory device. Two randomized controlled trials failed to show a significant benefit in reducing excess body weight with the Transcend<sup>®</sup> device. The other evaluated GES device, the DIAMOND<sup>®</sup>, has been assessed in clinical trials with obese patients with type II diabetes. Findings included reduced HbA1c and weight loss, but these results varied among patients included in the treatment and seemed to be influenced by baseline HbA1c levels and triglyceride levels. Further research is needed to determine long-term effects and appropriate patient selection criteria to ensure the best outcomes.<sup>8</sup>

**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
43647*	Laparoscopy, surgical; implantation or replacement of gastric neurostimulator electrodes, antrum
43648*	Laparoscopy, surgical; revision or removal of gastric neurostimulator electrodes, antrum
43881*	Implantation or replacement of gastric neurostimulator electrodes, antrum, open
43882*	Revision or removal of gastric neurostimulator electrodes, antrum, open
64590	Insertion or replacement of peripheral, sacral, or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, requiring pocket creation and connection between electrode array and pulse generator or receiver
64595*	Revision or removal of peripheral, sacral, or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, with detachable connection to electrode array
95980*	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system (eg, rate, pulse amplitude and duration, configuration of wave form, battery status, electrode selectability, output modulation, cycling, impedance, and patient measurements) gastric neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter, intraoperative, with programming
95981*	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system (eg, rate, pulse amplitude and duration, configuration of wave form, battery status, electrode selectability, output modulation, cycling, impedance and patient measurements) gastric neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter; subsequent, without reprogramming
95982*	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator system (eg, rate, pulse amplitude and duration, configuration of wave form, battery status, electrode selectability, output modulation, cycling, impedance and patient measurements) gastric neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter; subsequent, with reprogramming

HCPCS Codes	Description
C1767	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), non-rechargeable
C1778	Lead, neurostimulator (implantable)
L8679*	Implantable neurostimulator, pulse generator, any type

HCPCS Codes	Description
L8680	Implantable neurostimulator electrode, each
L8685	Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, single array, rechargeable, includes extension
L8686	Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, single array, nonrechargeable, includes extension
L8687	Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, dual array, rechargeable, includes extension
L8688	Implantable neurostimulator pulse generator, dual array, non-rechargeable, includes extension

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date	Effective Date
Converted corporate to local policy.	08/15/20		
Annual review. References reviewed and updated. Updated description and background with no clinical significance. Added “and may not support medical necessity” to Coding Implications section	5/22		
Annual review. Updated description with no impact on criteria. Added criteria that gastroparesis should be confirmed by scintigraphy. Modified criteria in I.B requiring daily vomiting to say that vomiting should happen at least once daily on most days of the week. “Dietary modifications” added to I.C. and “FDA specifications” added as I.E. Updated verbiage in note at the end of criteria I. and added additional note about humanitarian device exemptions. ICD-10 code table removed. References reviewed and updated. External specialist reviewed.	4/23	7/21/23	
Annual review. Updated description and background with no clinical significance. Added I.A. "Member/enrollee is ≥ 18 years of age". Updated I.B. to include "diabetic or" in describing type of gastroparesis. Updates made to CPT code descriptions. References reviewed and updated.	03/24	5/22/24	6/21/24
Annual review. Updated description and background with no clinical significance. Changed I.C. to “Chronic intractable (drug refractory) nausea and vomiting”. Revised verbiage in note at the end of policy/criteria. Added L8685, L8686, and L8687 and their respective descriptions to HCPCS code table. References reviewed and updated. External specialist reviewed.	03/25	5/20/25	6/19/25
Annual review. Coding and descriptions reviewed. References reviewed and updated.	03/26	5/27/26	6/26/26

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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

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