

## Microdiscectomy Insurance Medical Necessity Criteria Are Inconsistent and Unnecessarily Restrictive

Mohamed F. Albana, Dylan R. Chayes, Omar M. Abuattieh and Kris E. Radcliff

*Int J Spine Surg* 2024, 18 (1) 1-8  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.14444/8521>  
<http://ijssurgery.com/content/18/1/1>

This information is current as of May 10, 2024.

---

**Email Alerts** Receive free email-alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up at:  
<http://ijssurgery.com/alerts>

# Microdiscectomy Insurance Medical Necessity Criteria Are Inconsistent and Unnecessarily Restrictive

MOHAMED F. ALBANA, DO<sup>1</sup>; DYLAN R. CHAYES, DO<sup>1</sup>; OMAR M. ABUATTIEH<sup>2</sup>; AND KRIS E. RADCLIFF, MD<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Inspira Health, Vineland, NJ, USA; <sup>2</sup>Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, USA; <sup>3</sup>Spinal Disc Institute, Orthopedic Spine Surgeon, Somers Point, NJ, USA

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Microdiscectomy for patients with chronic lumbar radiculopathy refractory to conservative therapy has significantly better outcomes than continued nonoperative management. The North American Spine Society (NASS) outlined specific criteria to establish medical necessity for elective lumbar microdiscectomy. We hypothesized that insurance providers have substantial variability among one another and from the NASS guidelines.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analysis of US national and local insurance companies was conducted to assess policies on coverage recommendations for lumbar microdiscectomy. Insurers were selected based on their enrollment data and market share of direct written premiums. The top 4 national insurance providers and the top 3 state-specific providers in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania were selected. Insurance coverage guidelines were accessed through a web-based search, provider account, or telephone call to the specific provider. If no policy was provided, it was documented as such. Preapproval criteria were entered as categorical variables and consolidated into 4 main categories: symptom criteria, examination criteria, imaging criteria, and conservative treatment.

**Results:** The 13 selected insurers composed roughly 31% of the market share in the United States and approximately 82%, 62%, and 76% of the market share for New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively. Insurance descriptions of symptom criteria, imaging criteria, and the definition of conservative treatment had substantial differences as compared with those defined by NASS.

**Conclusion:** Although a guideline to establish medical necessity was developed by NASS, many insurance companies have created their own guidelines, which have resulted in inconsistent management based on geographic location and selected provider.

**Clinical Relevance:** Providers must be cognizant of the differing preapproval criteria needed for each in-network insurance company in order to provide effective and efficient care for patients with lumbar radiculopathy.

**Level of Evidence:** 5

Lumbar Spine

Keywords: lumbar spine, back pain, microdiscectomy, medical necessity, insurance

## INTRODUCTION

Radiculopathy due to lumbar disc herniations is a common ailment affecting up to 5% of patients per year.<sup>1</sup> A vast majority of these patients will have significant improvement in their symptoms with the implementation of nonoperative management.<sup>1–4</sup> A subset of patients will have persistent radiculopathy and limitations in activity, despite a course of conservative management necessitating surgical intervention. Thus, the best management is observation and waiting for the first 6 weeks following onset. Evidence-based care path algorithms are critical to helping patients navigate the initial nonsurgical treatment course. Various stakeholders, including payers, societies, and the government, have created guidelines describing the appropriate interventions and duration of nonsurgical treatment of patients who

have had lumbar radiculopathy. For example, such guidelines have been developed by the North American Spine Society (NASS) using a multidisciplinary, unbiased, evidence-based approach to spinal care in the United States (Table 1).<sup>3</sup> All the guidelines are purported to be based upon scientific reviews of the medical literature, recommendations of practicing providers, or empirical evidence. Furthermore, some stakeholders, including NASS, invite public comment on draft guidelines and clearly disclose financial relationships that may create the appearance of a conflict of interest. Medical necessity criteria are a set of clinical conditions that must be met for payers to deem surgery appropriate. The variability in medical necessity criteria among payers results in varied patient treatment for the same pathology. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to evaluate policy

**Table 1.** NASS-recommended insurance coverage criteria for lumbar microdiscectomy.

Criterion	Detail
Lumbar radiculopathy	Symptoms last at least 6 wk
Lesion present on advanced imaging	Lesion location and characteristics must show correlation with patient's symptoms
4 wk of nonsurgical management	Patient must engage in at least one of the following: physical therapy, chiropractic treatment, fluoroscopic-guided epidural steroid injections

Abbreviation: NASS, North American Spine Society.

Note: NASS recommendations for lumbar discectomy: urgent and emergent criteria, including cauda equina syndrome, progressive neurological deficit, tumor, and infection are exempt from the above criteria.

criteria in our geographic region (New York [NY], New Jersey [NJ], and Pennsylvania [PA]) for lumbar microdiscectomy (Current Procedural Terminology [CPT] 63030) and assess the consistency of requirements as compared with nationally based providers. All selected payers, including any contracted companies, will be compared with NASS recommendations for lumbar microdiscectomy.

## METHODS

A cross-sectional analysis of selected US national and local insurance companies was conducted in December 2021 to assess their policies on coverage recommendations for lumbar microdiscectomy (CPT 63030). Insurers were selected based on their enrollment data and market share of direct written premiums as reported by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in their 2020 Market Share Report.<sup>5</sup> The top 4 national insurance providers, in addition to the top 3 state-specific providers in NY, NJ, and PA, were selected. The selected national insurers composed roughly 31% of the market share in the United States. For states, the combined share of the selected

national- and state-specific insurance providers was approximately 82%, 62%, and 76% of the market share for NJ, NY, and PA, respectively (Table 2).

Insurance coverage guidelines and requirements were accessed through a web-based search of the selected insurers. If the guidelines were not publicly available, as defined by inaccessibility via the insurer website, a provider account was created, and a formal request was submitted. If the request remained unanswered, the insurance provider or contracted company was called. The representative confirmed the presence or absence of specific guidelines for the CPT code under investigation. Finally, if no policy was provided, we documented it as such (Figure).

Categorical data were compiled into a spreadsheet that outlined specific coverage requirements for each insurance company (Table 3). We then compared the different preapproval criteria for the selected insurers to assess for discrepancies between insurance companies. Additionally, criteria for each insurer were compared with the current coverage recommendations for lumbar microdiscectomy (CPT 63030) as outlined by NASS. Data were compiled into a preformatted spreadsheet, and descriptive analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel (version 16.33; Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA) as seen in Table 4. These 13 subcategories were consolidated into 4 main categories: symptom criteria, examination criteria, imaging criteria, and conservative treatment (Table 5). Urgent and emergent indications were not considered as preapproval is typically not required.

## RESULTS

A total of 13 insurance companies were selected for inclusion in this study. Eight providers contracted with

**Table 2.** Market share data for selected insurers.

Insurer	National	New Jersey	New York	Pennsylvania
United Health Group	14.13	20.25	26.18	6.5
Kaiser Foundation Group	8.33	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Aetna/CVS group	5.52	15.39	6.75	9.86
Cigna Group	2.54	3.96	2.71	2.24
BCBS Group (NJ)	-	37.11	-	-
Independence Health Group (NJ)	-	3.12	-	-
Clover Health Group (NJ)	-	1.85	-	-
Lifetime Health Care Group (NY)	-	-	9.83	-
Emblem Health Group (NY)	-	-	9.64	-
Health First (NY)	-	-	6.26	-
Independence Health Group (PA)	-	-	-	22.91
UPMC Health (PA)	-	-	-	17.35
Highmark Group (PA)	-	-	-	17.17
Total <sup>a</sup>	30.52	81.7	~61.57	~76.03

Abbreviations: BCBS, Blue Cross and Blue Shield; UPMC, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

<sup>a</sup>NAIC (National Association of Insurance Commissioners) 2020 Market Share Report.

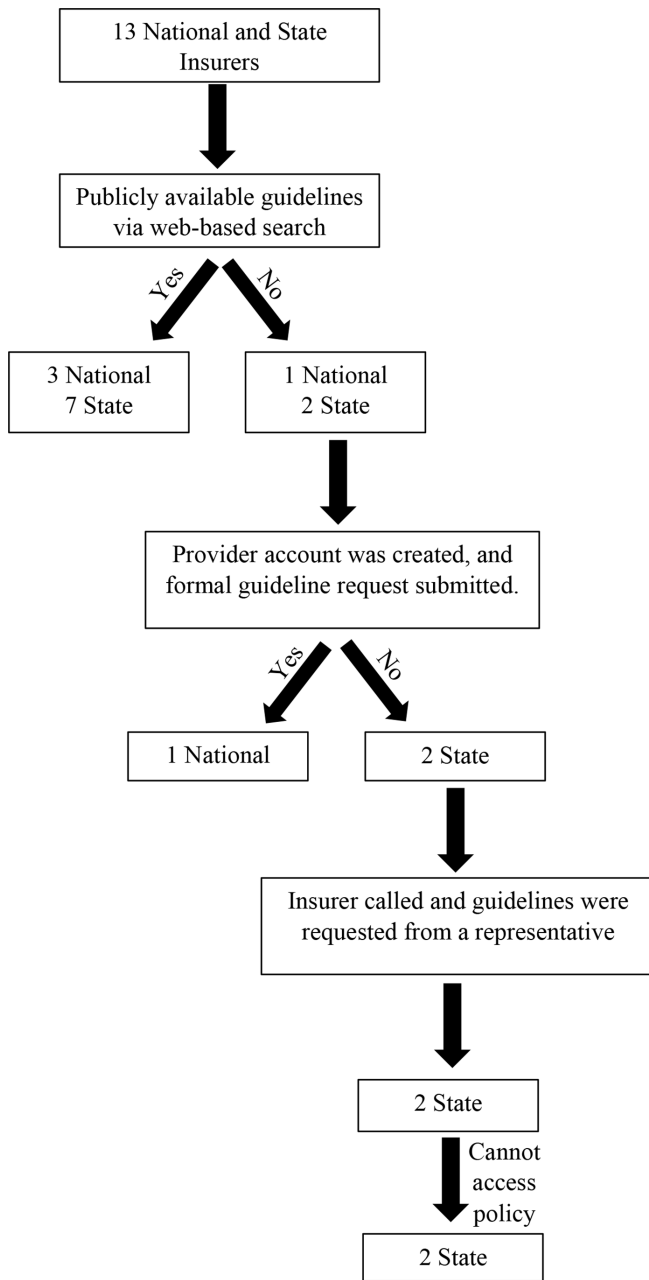


Figure. Flow chart depicting study methodology.

outside companies to establish and manage their surgical eligibility criteria, 4 established their criteria from within their own system, and 1 had no preapproval criteria (Table 6). Three (23.1%) of the 13 insurance companies did not have publicly available data, 2 of which contracted Orthonet from whom all attempts at obtaining preapproval criteria were unsuccessful. Kaiser is the only provider with no preapproval criteria required, making it the sole provider that is less restrictive than the NASS recommendations. United Healthcare uses the NASS criteria apart from 9 states, 2 of which were NJ and PA. Therefore, for the purpose of this study,

Table 3. Criteria for determining insurance coverage by insurance provider.

Coverage Criteria
• Are the coverage recommendations publicly available?
• Are the coverage recommendations determined in-house, or is there a contract with a third-party company?
• Is there any symptom criteria?
• Is there a minimum pain level (as determined by visual analog score)?
• Is a physical examination or are physical examination findings needed?
• Are there any specific magnetic resonance imaging language requirements?
• Does the patient need a documented advanced imaging read of at least moderate-severe stenosis?
• Does the patient need a documented advanced imaging read of at least mild-moderate stenosis?
• Does the insurer define acceptable conservative treatments?
• Does the insurer define how many different modalities of conservative treatments are needed?
• Does the insurer conflate physical therapy, chiropractic treatment, and osteopathic manipulative treatment?
• Is physical therapy mandatory?
• How long does the trial of physical therapy/conservative treatment need to be?
• Is a home exercise program an acceptable modality of conservative treatment?
• Are epidural injections an acceptable modality of conservative treatment?
• Is there a required level of response to epidural treatment that would indicate coverage?

none of the selected insurers had complete consensus with the NASS eligibility criteria.

### Physical Examination and Symptom Criteria

Symptom criteria were quite varied with 73% of companies having more requirements than NASS and only 55% agreement among providers. Evicore, the most contracted company, required documentation of neurogenic claudication affecting activities of daily living (ADL) daily, with a VAS pain score of 7 or greater and recent imaging that is concordant with patient’s symptoms. American Imaging Management (AIM) Specialty Health, the second most common contracted company with publicly available guidelines had similar, albeit less restrictive, criteria. They require documentation of VAS pain  $\geq 3$  that results in an inability to perform 2 or more ADLs.

Lifetime Healthcare Group (NY) and UPMC (PA) were the only 2 state-specific companies that established their surgical guidelines internally. Lifetime Healthcare Group requires a documented positive nerve root tension sign on physical examination with associated motor, sensory, or reflex changes. UPMC is the only group requiring either myelopathy or hyperreflexia as well as pain that affects ADLs with accompanying motor or sensory changes.

Aetna and United, both of which are national providers, also establish their surgical guidelines in-house.

**Table 4.** Criteria categories needed for coverage by recommendation set.

Category <sup>a</sup>	NASS	Evicore	AIM	Orthonet	Lifetime Health Care	UPMC	Aetna	United
Radiculopathy/claudeication	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Correlative lesion on imaging?	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Degree of stenosis specified?	N	N	N	N/A	N	N	Y	N
Duration of symptoms requirement?	Y	N	N	N/A	N	N	N	Y
Physical examination findings?	N	N	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N	N
Documented physical examination?	N	Y	Y	N/A	N	N	N	N
Exclude untreated psychiatric patients?	N	Y	N	N/A	Y	N	Y	N
Pain threshold? (On 10-point VAS scale)	N	7	3	N/A	7	N	N	N
Epidural injection necessary?	N	N	N	N/A	N	Y	N	N
Physical therapy necessary?	N	N	Y	N/A	N	Y	N	N
Duration of conservative management?	4 wk	6 wk	6 wk	N/A	6 wk	12 wk	6 wk	4 wk
Mandate a trial of medical treatment?	N	N	N	N/A	N	Y	N	N
Total categories needed for coverage	4	6	7	N/A	5	7	5	4

Abbreviations: AIM, American Imaging Management; N/A, not available; NASS, North American Spine Society; UPMC, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; VAS, visual analog scale.

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories required for coverage of surgical intervention.

Aetna requires documentation of radiculopathy or neurogenic claudication associated with the levels being treated. While United uses NASS criteria for 41 states, the remaining 9 states, 2 of which are NJ and PA, have unique guidelines that were not accessible despite multiple inquiry attempts.

### Imaging Criteria

All insurance companies, regardless of whether guidelines were established in-house or by a third-party company, require magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or computed tomography scan that is concordant with the patient’s symptoms. While NASS states decompression is indicated when imaging confirms neurological compression on cross-sectional imaging, no descriptive or

quantitative parameters are provided. Evicore requires imaging within 6 months. AIM Specialty Health specifies that if there is a discrepancy between the radiologist interpretation and surgeon interpretation, the radiologist will take precedence. Lifetime does not specify a timeframe for patient imaging, and UPMC and Aetna require that the stenosis be categorized as moderate to severe.

### Conservative Treatment

There is consensus among all providers regarding exemption from physical therapy (PT) in the setting of adequate documentation. Despite this single point of agreement, the definition of conservative therapy varied significantly from the NASS recommendations with

**Table 5.** Eligibility criteria for each insurer and analysis of agreement between insurers.

Payer	Criteria <sup>a,b</sup>				Total Number of Criteria Needed for Coverage
	Symptom	Examination	Imaging	Conservative Treatment	
NASS	1	0	1	1	4
BCBS of NJ	2	2	1	2	9
Independence Health Group (NJ)	3	2	1	2	11
Clover Health (NJ)	2	2	1	2	9
Lifetime Health Care Group (NY)	2	1	1	2	7
Emblem Health Group (NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Health First (NY)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Independence Health Group (PA)	3	2	1	2	11
UPMC Health (PA)	1	2	2	3	11
Highmark Group (PA)	2	2	1	2	9
Aetna (National)	2	0	2	3	9
Cigna (National)	2	2	1	2	9
United (National)	1	0	1	2	4
Kaiser (National)	0	0	0	0	0
Consensus agreement?	N	N	N	N	
80% agreement between insurers	N	N	Y	Y	
Agreement between insurers	55%	64%	73%	73%	
Percent more restrictive than NASS recommendations	73%	73%	18%	91%	

Abbreviations: BCBS, Blue Cross and Blue Shield; NASS, North American Spine Society; UPMC, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

<sup>a</sup>Emblem Health group and Health First use Orthonet for their guidelines, which was not publicly available for analysis.

<sup>b</sup>Specific subcategories of coverage criteria for different insurers as described by their coverage recommendation documents.

**Table 6.** Insurance guidelines and availability.

Established Guidelines	Contracted	In-House <sup>b</sup>	Publicly Available
Evicore	1. BCBS of NJ 2. Clover Health NJ 3. Highmark (PA) 4. Cigna (National)		Yes
AIM Specialty Health	1. Independence Health group (NJ) 2. Independence Health group (PA)		Yes
Orthonet	1. Emblem Health (NY) 2. Health First (NY)		No
Lifetime Health Care Group (NY)		X	Yes
UPMC (PA)		X	Yes
Aetna		X	Yes
United		X	No
Kaiser <sup>a</sup>		X	Yes

Abbreviations: AIM, American Imaging Management; BCBS, Blue Cross and Blue Shield; UPMC, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

<sup>a</sup>Kaiser is the only company that has no pre-surgical stipulation for lumbar decompression.

<sup>b</sup>Eight of the 11 insurance companies investigated establish their surgical guidelines with a third-party company. Four companies establish their guidelines in house.

91% of providers having more restrictive requirements. Evicore, AIM Specialty Health and Lifetime Health Care Group had complete consensus in their definition of conservative management, which includes 6 weeks of PT as well as 2 of the following complementary treatments: (1) prescription strength analgesics, (2) steroids and/or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or (3) epidural steroid injections. Interestingly, these 3 sets of guidelines conflated PT, chiropractic treatment, and manipulative treatment modalities. Aetna's guidelines are more restrictive than NASS and the previously mentioned companies as the PT is required to be in-person with proof by either visit notes or patient claims history. Aetna also requires the use of both anti-inflammatory medications and tricyclic antidepressants. UPMC is the only provider that requires 12 weeks of conservative therapy to include in-person PT and anti-inflammatories or analgesics.

## DISCUSSION

Lumbar spinal stenosis with associated radiculopathy is a common pathology affecting approximately 5% of all low back pain diagnoses.<sup>1</sup> Ninety percent of these patients will have resolution of these symptoms with conservative management.<sup>1</sup> It is widely accepted that urgent, or emergent, surgical decompression is indicated in the presence of red flag symptoms including cauda equina, acute motor or sensory loss, fracture, infection, and tumors. In efforts to streamline and standardize patient care, NASS provided evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for the management of lumbar disc herniations with radiculopathy.<sup>3</sup> While identifying specific patient factors that predispose failure of nonoperative treatment, the literature has

proven improved patient outcomes in patients that fail conservative management.<sup>6-9</sup> Although a relatively uniform data source informing the treatment of lumbar disc herniations including prospective, level 1 studies exist, there is significant variability among various insurance payers and informatics companies in the criteria for lumbar discectomy in the setting of a lumbar disc herniation. Despite herculean efforts to provide the best treatment for patients by establishing societies, such as NASS, the American Medical Association, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons, and many others, there is 1 common obstacle to implementing well-developed evidence-based guidelines: insurance companies. While this obstruction to patient care has been documented in other fields,<sup>10-12</sup> to our knowledge, this is the first study reporting on insurance guidelines in orthopedic surgery.

The NASS guidelines were formulated utilizing a rigorous 11-step process including an exhaustive literature review on the management of lumbar disc herniations with radiculopathy.<sup>3</sup> These guidelines were established to allow all physicians to treat patients with the most up-to-date information on all aspects of diagnosis, including nonsurgical and surgical management. This, in effect, eliminates the variability in patient care and theoretically should provide a basis for defining "medical necessity" when conservative therapy fails. Unfortunately, providers define "medical necessity" based on either a third-party contracted company or in-house parameters as opposed to strictly following medical society guidelines.

Consumers are posed with a difficult task when choosing insurance coverage from the menu of available providers. The average consumer prefers higher-quality

health insurance plans with lower monthly premiums.<sup>13</sup> However, consumers may be more willing to pay higher premiums for plans that cover care from their personal doctor.<sup>14</sup> With a multitude of options, it has become increasingly challenging for consumers to select their ideal plan. The Affordable Care Act mandated that policymakers provide clear and simple benefit descriptions to mitigate this problem.<sup>15</sup> Nonetheless, selecting a health insurance policy is complex and requires understanding of insurance terminology to properly compare plans appropriately.<sup>16</sup> In a study by Loewenstein et al, only 14% of consumers were able to correctly answer 4 multiple-choice questions regarding basic components of traditional health insurance design.<sup>17</sup> The lack of a basic understanding of health insurance seems to be the biggest barrier to consumers making sound decisions regarding health insurance selection.<sup>18</sup> If patients were to attempt to compare surgical guidelines for an ailment, in this case, lumbar spinal stenosis with radiculopathy, they would be faced with an even more complicated situation due to the substantial variability among providers. None of the insurance companies evaluated in this study reached an 80% consensus with one another. The highest consensus among insurers was in the imaging and conservative treatment criteria at 73%. There was a considerable range of variability (18%–91%) as compared with NASS criteria, with imaging criteria having the most agreement with medical society guidelines (82%) and conservative management having the least (9%). Furthermore, some insurance providers' guidelines are inaccessible. This is particularly problematic as it may result in patients electing a more expensive plan in hopes of having their surgery covered by their provider.

Aside from the lack of transparency, several of the assessed guidelines include criteria that appear to be based on no current literature recommendations. For example, AIM Specialty Health requires a VAS pain score of 3 or greater to be documented, while Evicore and Lifetime Health Care require a VAS pain score of 7 or greater for prior authorization of surgical intervention. NASS has no such threshold, which is reflected in the guidelines provided by UPMC, Aetna, and United Health Care. In a randomized controlled trial by Heyward et al,<sup>10</sup> a visual analog score of 6.7 was more predictive of surgery as compared with that of 6.4 in the nonsurgical group, which did not hold true at 1 year postrandomization. They did determine, however, that surgery lead to faster relief of their radiculopathy.<sup>19,20</sup> A single article identified from the Netherlands looking at 9 Dutch hospitals found that a VAS of 7 was

a significant predictor for poor outcomes with conservative management at 5 years.<sup>21</sup>

Furthermore, arbitrary determinations by insurance companies were found in both imaging interpretation and minimum time of conservative management required. For example, both UPMC and Aetna require that the stenosis found on MRI be categorized as moderate to severe, yet a study performed by Gupta et al demonstrated that the percentage of the spinal canal occupied by a herniated disc does not predict who will fail nonoperative treatment and require surgery.<sup>22</sup> Additionally, one contracted company (AIM) specifically indicated that if there is a discrepancy between the radiologist and surgeon interpretations of a patient's MRI, the radiologists read will take precedence. This specification seems subjective as the literature has found no such difference between these 2 specialties.<sup>23</sup> We also noted a substantial deviation from the NASS recommendation of 4 weeks of conservative management. United Health Care was the only provider out of the 13 assessed that also required only 4 weeks. Evicore, AIM Specialty Health, Lifetime Health Care, and Aetna all required 6 weeks of conservative therapy for surgical preapproval and UPMC required twice that duration (Table 3). The findings by Parker et al confirmed these recommendations, indicating that patients with lumbar disc herniations who failed 6 weeks of nonoperative management are better served with surgical intervention.<sup>24</sup>

It is important to note the difference in how insurers define conservative therapy as this directly impacts which treatment modalities a patient can be offered in clinic. Per the NASS recommendations, conservative therapy should begin with 4 weeks of PT and adjunctive treatments, such as chiropractic care or epidural steroid injections, may be added.<sup>3</sup> While there was consensus among insurers regarding exemption from PT, no such agreement was seen regarding the inclusion of PT in the conservative management algorithm. UPMC is the most stringent in their definition of conservative management requiring 12 weeks of PT, epidural steroid injections, and prescription strength nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or pain relievers. Lifetime Health Care, United Health Care, and the 4 companies contracted with Evicore include PT as an option for conservative therapy; however, their guidelines conflate PT, chiropractic manipulation, and osteopathic manipulation (Table 7). This is most consistent with the landmark Spine Patient Outcomes Research Trial (SPORT), which required 6 weeks of conservative management for inclusion in their randomized controlled trial.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 7.** Components of conservative therapy.

	Number of Conservative Therapies Needed	PT Required	ESI	Prescription Strength NSAIDs/Analgesic	Conflate PT, OMM, and Chiropractic
Evicore	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
AIM Specialty Health	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orthonet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lifetime Health Care Group (NY)	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
UPMC (PA)	3	Yes	Required	Required	No
Aetna	2	Yes	No	Yes	No
United	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kaiser	0	No	No	No	No

Abbreviations: ESI, epidural steroid injection; N/A, not available; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; OMM, osteopathic manipulative medicine; PT, physical therapy; UPMC, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

Their nonoperative protocol consisted of active PT, counseling with home exercise instruction, and NSAID use if not contraindicated.<sup>25</sup>

After an exhaustive search on Thomson Reuters Westlaw, a federal statute that took effect in 2014 mandated that criteria for medical necessity determinations be made available by the insurance provider to any “current or potential participant, beneficiary, or contracting provider upon request.”<sup>26</sup> This statute also indicated that prior authorization is not needed for any mental health or substance abuse treatment. Interestingly, no such laws exist for medical or surgical procedures. While the implementation of medical necessity determinations was in part meant to minimize wasteful services, they are ungovernable and result in disparate treatment.<sup>27</sup> Unfortunately, with such heterogeneity in coverage, patients with the same disease process may receive different treatments based on their geographic location and selected insurer. This study sheds light on the current landscape of orthopedics and insurance companies in the tristate area. Due to the variability in required documentation for preapproval of surgical decompression, surgeons should attempt to obtain the surgical guidelines and definitions of medical necessity for all in-network companies in hopes of minimizing delay in treatment as surgery before 6 months leads to faster recovery and improved long-term outcomes.<sup>19,28–30</sup> Unfortunately, the office staff may not be able to obtain these documents from some insurers and third-party contractors, adding an undue complexity and delay to the preapproval process.

## CONCLUSION

Consumers are faced with a dilemma in choosing the insurance company and unique plan for coverage. Even with an increasing level of literacy among patients, the lack of transparency and availability of medical necessity criteria compound this problem. Although surgeons

use evidence-based medicine in patient management, they should be cognizant of the preapproval requirements imposed by the most encountered providers in their practices to minimize delays in patient care as a result of insurance denials. Policymakers should hold insurance companies accountable for providing clear and standardized preapproval criteria that are both transparent and easily accessible by patients and physicians alike.

## REFERENCES

- Gibson JNA, Waddell G. Surgical interventions for lumbar disc prolapse: updated cochrane review. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2007;32(16):1735–1747. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e3180bc2431
- Bendo J, Awad JN. Lumbar disk Herniation. In: SpivakJM, Connolly PJ, eds. *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Spine 3*. Rosemount: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons; 2006.
- Kreiner DS, Hwang SW, Easa JE, et al. An evidence-based clinical guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of lumbar disc herniation with radiculopathy. *Spine J*. 2014;14(1):180–191. doi:10.1016/j.spinee.2013.08.003
- Moschetti W, Pearson AM, Abdu WA. Treatment of lumbar disc herniation: an evidence-based review. *Seminars in Spine Surgery*. 2009;21(4):223–229. doi:10.1053/j.semss.2009.08.005
- No authors listed. *NAIC 2020 Market Share Report*. National Association of Insurance Commissioners. <https://content.naic.org>.
- Tharin S, Mayer E, Krishnaney A. Lumbar microdiscectomy and lumbar decompression improve functional outcomes and depression scores. *Evid Based Spine Care J*. 2012;3(4):65–66. doi:10.1055/s-0032-1328146
- Gupta A, Upadhyaya S, Yeung CM, et al. Caudal lumbar disc herniations are more likely to require surgery for symptom resolution. *Global Spine J*. 2021;11(3):359–364. doi:10.1177/2192568220905849
- Lurie JD, Faucett SC, Hanscom B, et al. Lumbar discectomy outcomes vary by herniation level in the spine patient outcomes research trial. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*. 2008;90(9):1811–1819. doi:10.2106/JBJS.G.00913
- Koerner JD, Glaser J, Radcliff K. Which variables are associated with patient-reported outcomes after discectomy? Review of SPORT disc herniation studies. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2015;473(6):2000–2006. doi:10.1007/s11999-014-3671-1



10. Heyward J, Jones CM, Compton WM, et al. Coverage of nonpharmacologic treatments for low back pain among US public and private insurers. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2018;1(6):e183044. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.3044
11. Klein M, Ha M, Yang A, Ngaage LM, Slezak S, Rasko Y. A national review of insurance coverage of noncancerous breast reconstruction. *Ann Plast Surg*. 2021;87(3):232–237. doi:10.1097/SAP.0000000000002871
12. Rawes CMA, Ngaage LM, Borrelli MR, Puthumana J, Slezak S, Rasko YM. Navigating the insurance landscape for coverage of reduction mammoplasty. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2020;146(5):539e–547e. doi:10.1097/PRS.00000000000007241
13. Reid RO, Deb P, Howell BL, Conway PH, Shrank WH. The roles of cost and quality information in medicare advantage plan enrollment decisions: an observational study. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2016;31(2):234–241. doi:10.1007/s11606-015-3467-3
14. van den Broek-Altenburg EM, Atherly AJ. Patient preferences for provider choice: a discrete choice experiment. *Am J Manag Care*. 2020;26(7):e219–e224. doi:10.37765/ajmc.2020.43761
15. Handel BR. Adverse selection and inertia in health insurance markets: when nudging hurts. *Am Econ Rev*. 2013;103(7):2643–2682. doi:10.1257/aer.103.7.2643
16. Rasmussen PW, Anderson D. When all that glitters is gold: dominated plan choice on covered California for the 2018 plan year. *Milbank Q*. 2021;99(4):1059–1087. doi:10.1111/1468-0009.12518
17. Loewenstein G, Friedman JY, McGill B, et al. Consumers' misunderstanding of health insurance. *J Health Econ*. 2013;32(5):850–862. doi:10.1016/j.jhealeco.2013.04.004
18. Bhargava S, Loewenstein G, Benartzi S. The costs of poor health (plan choices) and prescriptions for reform. *Behavioral Science & Policy*. 2017;3(1):1–12. doi:10.1353/bsp.2017.0001
19. Peul WC, van Houwelingen HC, van den Hout WB, et al. Surgery versus prolonged conservative treatment for sciatica. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;356(22):2245–2256. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa064039
20. Jacobs WCH, van Tulder M, Arts M, et al. Surgery versus conservative management of sciatica due to a lumbar herniated disc: a systematic review. *Eur Spine J*. 2011;20(4):513–522. doi:10.1007/s00586-010-1603-7
21. Lequin MB, Verbaan D, Jacobs WCH, et al. Surgery versus prolonged conservative treatment for sciatica: 5-year results of a randomised controlled trial. *BMJ Open*. 2013;3(5):e002534. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2012-002534
22. Gupta A, Upadhyaya S, Yeung CM, et al. Does size matter? An analysis of the effect of lumbar disc herniation size on the success of Nonoperative treatment. *Global Spine J*. 2020;10(7):881–887. doi:10.1177/2192568219880822
23. Lurie JD, Tosteson AN, Tosteson TD, et al. Reliability of readings of magnetic resonance imaging features of lumbar spinal stenosis. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2008;33(14):1605–1610. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e3181791af3
24. Parker SL, Godil SS, Mendenhall SK, Zuckerman SL, Shau DN, McGirt MJ. Two-year comprehensive medical management of degenerative lumbar spine disease (lumbar spondylolisthesis, stenosis, or disc herniation): a value analysis of cost, pain, disability, and quality of life: clinical article. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2014;21(2):143–149. doi:10.3171/2014.3.SPINE1320
25. Weinstein JN, Lurie JD, Tosteson TD, et al. Surgical vs Nonoperative treatment for lumbar disk herniation: the spine patient outcomes research trial (SPORT) observational cohort. *JAMA*. 2006;296(20):2451–2459. doi:10.1001/jama.296.20.2451
26. 45 C.F.R. § 146.136
27. Jacobi JV et al. Health insurer market behavior after the affordable care act: assessing the need for monitoring. *Targeted Enforcement, and Regulatory Reform Penn State Law Review*. 2015;120:109.
28. Fisher C, Noonan V, Bishop P, et al. Outcome evaluation of the operative management of lumbar disc herniation causing sciatica. *J Neurosurg*. 2004;100(4 Suppl Spine):317–324. doi:10.3171/spi.2004.100.4.0317
29. Ng LCL, Sell P. Predictive value of the duration of sciatica for lumbar discectomy. A prospective cohort study. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*. 2004;86(4):546–549.
30. Nygaard OP, Kloster R, Solberg T. Duration of leg pain as a predictor of outcome after surgery for lumbar disc herniation: a prospective cohort study with 1-year follow up. *J Neurosurg*. 2000;92(2 Suppl):131–134. doi:10.3171/spi.2000.92.2.0131

**Funding:** The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

**Declaration of Conflicting Interests:** The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**Corresponding Author:** Dylan R. Chayes, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Inspira Health, 1505 W Sherman Ave, Vineland, NJ 08360, USA; chayesd@ihn.org

Published 28 June 2023

This manuscript is generously published free of charge by ISASS, the International Society for the Advancement of Spine Surgery. Copyright © 2024 ISASS. To see more or order reprints or permissions, see <http://ijssurgery.com>.