

POLICY TITLE	SUBTALAR ARTHROEREISIS
POLICY NUMBER	MP-1.114

Original Issue Date (Created):	9/1/2008
Most Recent Review Date (Revised):	6/18/2020
Effective Date:	10/1/2020

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I. POLICY

Subtalar arthroereisis is considered **investigational** as there is insufficient evidence to support a conclusion concerning the health outcomes or benefits associated with this procedure.

II. PRODUCT VARIATIONS

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This policy is only applicable to certain programs and products administered by Capital BlueCross please see additional information below, and subject to benefit variations as discussed in Section VI below.

FEP PPO -Refer to FEP Medical Policy Manual MP-7.01.104 Subtalar arthroereisis. The FEP Medical Policy manual can be found at:

<https://www.fepblue.org/benefit-plans/medical-policies-and-utilization-management-guidelines/medical-policies>.

III. DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND

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Subtalar arthroereisis has been performed for more than 50 years, with a variety of implant designs and compositions. The Maxwell-Brancheau Arthroereisis implant is the most frequently reported, although other devices such as the HyProCure, subtalar arthroereisis peg, and Kalix are also described in the medical literature. The Maxwell-Brancheau Arthroereisis implant is described as reversible and easy to insert, with the additional advantage that it does not require bone cement. In children, insertion of the Maxwell-Brancheau Arthroereisis implant may be offered as a stand-alone procedure, although children and adults often require adjunctive surgical procedures on bone and soft tissue to correct additional deformities.

Regulatory Status

A number of implants have been cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration through the 510(k) process, and are summarized in Table 1. In general, these devices are indicated

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for insertion into the sinus tarsi of the foot, allowing normal subtalar joint motion while blocking excessive pronation.

Table 1. Representative Subtalar Implant Devices Cleared by FDA

Device	Manufacturer	Date Cleared	510(k) No.
Subtalar MBA®	Integra LifeSciences	07/96	K960692
OsteoMed Subtalar Implant System	OsteoMed	08/03	K031155
BioPro Subtalar Implant	BioPro	09/04	K041936
HyProCure Subtalar Implant System	Graham Medical Technologies	09/04	K042030
MBA Resorb Implant	Kinetikos Medical	09/05	K051611
Metasurg Subtalar Implant	Metasurg	05/07	K070441
Subtalar Implant	Biomet Sports Medicine	07/07	K071498
Arthrex ProStop Plus Arthroereisis Subtalar Implant	Arthrex	01/08	K071456
Trilliant Surgical Subtalar Implant	Trilliant Surgical	02/11	K103183
Metasurg Subtalar Implant	Metasurg	08/11	K111265
NuGait™ Subtalar Implant System	Ascension Orthopedic	08/11	K111799
Disco Subtalar Implant	Trilliant Surgical	12/11	K111834
OsteoSpring FootJack Subtalar Implant System	OsteoSpring Medical	12/11	K112658
IFS Subtalar Implant	Internal Fixation Systems	12/11	K113399
The Life Spine Subtalar Implant System	Life Spine	06/16	K160169

a FDA 510(k) database search product code HWC (03/08/18).

IV. RATIONALE

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SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

For individuals who have flatfoot or talotarsal joint dislocation who receive STA, the evidence includes mainly single-arm case series and a small nonrandomized controlled trial comparing STA with lateral column calcaneal lengthening. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, functional outcomes, and quality of life. The small nonrandomized comparative trial (n=24 feet) is considered preliminary, and interpretation of the case series evidence is limited by the use of adjunctive procedures in addition to STA, creating difficulties in determining the extent to which each modality contributed to the outcomes. Another limitation of the published data is the lack of long-term outcomes, which is of particular importance because the procedure is often performed in growing children. In addition, some studies have reported high rates of complications and implant removal. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

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V. DEFINITIONS

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CALCANEOS is the largest of the tarsal bones situated at the lower and back part of the foot forming the heel.

TALUS is the ankle bone; the bone of the tarsus which articulates with the tibia at the ankle.

VI. BENEFIT VARIATIONS

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The existence of this medical policy does not mean that this service is a covered benefit under the member's health benefit plan. Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable health benefit plan language. Medical policies do not constitute a description of benefits. A member's health benefit plan governs which services are covered, which are excluded, which are subject to benefit limits and which require preauthorization. There are different benefit plan designs in each product administered by Capital BlueCross. Members and providers should consult the member's health benefit plan for information or contact Capital BlueCross for benefit information.

VII. DISCLAIMER

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Capital BlueCross's medical policies are developed to assist in administering a member's benefits, do not constitute medical advice and are subject to change. Treating providers are solely responsible for medical advice and treatment of members. Members should discuss any medical policy related to their coverage or condition with their provider and consult their benefit information to determine if the service is covered. If there is a discrepancy between this medical policy and a member's benefit information, the benefit information will govern. If a provider or a member has a question concerning the application of this medical policy to a specific member's plan of benefits, please contact Capital BlueCross' Provider Services or Member Services. Capital BlueCross considers the information contained in this medical policy to be proprietary and it may only be disseminated as permitted by law.

VIII. CODING INFORMATION

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Note: This list of codes may not be all-inclusive, and codes are subject to change at any time. The identification of a code in this section does not denote coverage as coverage is determined by the terms of member benefit information. In addition, not all covered services are eligible for separate reimbursement.

Investigational; therefore, not covered:

CPT Codes®							
0335T	0510T	0511T	28899				

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HCPCS Code	Description
S2117	Arthroereisis, subtalar

IX. REFERENCES

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Other Sources:

Mondofacto On-line Medical Dictionary, [Website]:<http://www.mondofacto.com>. Accessed June 18, 2020.

X. POLICY HISTORY

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MP-1.114	CAC 9/25/07
	CAC 9/30/08
	CAC 9/29/09 Consensus Review.
	CAC 5/25/10 Adopted BCBSA Criteria.
	CAC 4/26/11 Consensus.
	CAC 6/26/12 Consensus. No change to policy statements. References updated.
	7/30/13 Admin Coding Review complete.
	CAC 9/24/13 Consensus. No change to policy statements. References updated. Rational section added. Changed FEP variation to reference the FEP policy manual.
	12/19/2013- 2014 New code added to policy.
	CAC 9/30/14 Consensus. No change to policy statements. References updated.
	CAC 9/29/15 Consensus review. No change to the policy statement. Rationale and reference update. Coding Reviewed
	CAC 9/27/16 Consensus review. No change to the policy statement. References and rationale updated. Variation reformatting. Coding reviewed.
	CAC 11/28/17 Consensus review. No change to the policy statement. References reviewed and rationale updated. Coding reviewed.
	8/16/18 Consensus review. No change to policy statements. References updated. Rationale condensed.
	1/1/19 Administrative update. Added new codes 0510T-0511T
	6/4/2019 Consensus review. Policy statement unchanged. References updated.
6/18/2020 Consensus review. Policy statement unchanged. Product variation, background, references, disclaimer, and benefit variation updated. Coding reviewed.	

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