

7.01.135 Surgical Deactivation of Headache Trigger Sites	
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Section: 7.0 Surgery	Page: Page 1 of 13

Policy Statement

Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is considered **investigational** for the treatment of migraine and nonmigraine headache.

NOTE: Refer to [Appendix A](#) to see the policy statement changes (if any) from the previous version.

Policy Guidelines

International Headache Society (IHS) classification criteria (3rd edition, 2018) are listed in Table PG1.

Table PG1. International Headache Society Classification Criteria for Migraines

Classification Criteria
Migraine without aura
Description
Recurrent headache disorder characterized by attacks lasting 4 to 72 hours.
Diagnostic criteria
A. At least 5 attacks fulfilling criteria B through D
B. Headache attacks lasting 4 to 72 hours (untreated or successfully treated)
C. At least 2 of the following 4 characteristics:
1. unilateral location
2. pulsating quality
3. moderate or severe pain intensity
4. aggravation by or causing avoidance of routine physical activity (e.g., walking or climbing stairs)
D. During headache, at least 1 of the following:
1. nausea and/or vomiting
2. photophobia and phonophobia
E. Not better accounted for by another ICHD-3 diagnosis
Migraine with aura
Description
Recurrent attacks, lasting minutes, of unilateral fully reversible visual, sensory or other central nervous system symptoms that usually develop gradually and are usually followed by headache and associated migraine symptoms.
Diagnostic criteria
A. At least 2 attacks fulfilling criteria B and C
B. One or more of the following fully reversible aura symptoms:
1. visual
2. sensory
3. speech and/or language
4. motor
5. brainstem
6. retinal
C. At least 3 of the following 6 characteristics:
1. at least 1 aura symptom spreads gradually over ≥ 5 minutes
2. 2 or more aura symptoms occur in succession
3. each individual aura symptom lasts 5 to 60 minutes
4. at least 1 aura symptom is unilateral
5. at least 1 aura symptom is positive
6. the aura is accompanied, or followed within 60 minutes, by headache
D. Not better accounted for by another ICHD-3 diagnosis, and transient ischemic attack has been excluded.

Adapted from Headache Classification Committee of the International Headache Society (2018 ; available at <http://www.ihs-headache.org/ichd-guidelines>).

ICHD-3: International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition.

Coding

There is no specific CPT code for this procedure but it might be reported using any of the following codes:

- **15824**: Rhytidectomy; forehead
- **15826**: Rhytidectomy; glabellar frown lines
- **30130**: Excision inferior turbinate, partial or complete, any method
- **30140**: Submucous resection inferior turbinate, partial or complete, any method
- **30520**: Septoplasty or submucous resection, with or without cartilage scoring, contouring or replacement with graft
- **64716**: Neuroplasty and/or transposition; cranial nerve (specify)
- **64722**: Decompression; unspecified nerve(s) (specify)
- **64771**: Transection or avulsion of other cranial nerve, extradural
- **64772**: Transection or avulsion of other spinal nerve, extradural
- **67900**: Repair of brow ptosis (supracliliary, mid-forehead or coronal approach)

Description

Migraine is a common headache disorder that is treated using various medications, which can be taken at the onset of an attack and/or for migraine prophylaxis. Other treatments include behavioral treatments and botulinum toxin injections. Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is another proposed treatment. Surgical deactivation is based on the theory that migraine headaches arise due to inflammation of the trigeminal nerve branches in the head and neck and that specific trigger sites can be identified in individual patients. Surgical deactivation has also been proposed for other types of headaches (e.g., tension headaches).

Related Policies

- N/A

Benefit Application

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

Regulatory Status

Surgical deactivation of headache triggers is a surgical procedure and, as such, is not subject to regulation by the FDA.

Rationale

Background

Migraine Headache

Migraine is a common headache disorder with a prevalence in the United States of approximately 18% in women and 6% in men.¹ According to the International Headache Society (2018), migraine headache is a recurrent disorder with attacks lasting 4 to 72

hours.² Typical features of migraine headaches include unilateral location, pulsating quality, moderate or severe intensity, and associated symptoms such as nausea, photophobia, and/or phonophobia.

Treatment

A variety of medications are used to treat acute migraine episodes. These include medications taken at the onset of an attack to abort the attack (triptans, ergotamines), and medications to treat the pain and other symptoms of migraines once they are established (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, narcotic analgesics, antiemetics). Prophylactic medication therapy may be appropriate for people with migraines that occur more than 2 days per week. In addition to medication, behavioral treatments such as relaxation and cognitive therapy are used to manage migraine headache. Moreover, botulinum toxin type A injections are a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved treatment for chronic migraine (migraines occurring on at least 15 days a month for at least 3 months).

Surgical Deactivation

Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is another proposed treatment of migraine headache. The procedure was developed by a plastic surgeon (Bahman Guyuron, MD), following observations that some patients who had cosmetic forehead lifts reported improvement or elimination of migraine symptoms postsurgery.^{3,4} The procedure is based on the theory that migraine headaches arise due to inflammation of trigeminal nerve branches in the head and neck caused by irritation of the surrounding musculature, bony foramen, and perhaps fascia bands. Accordingly, surgical treatment of migraines involves removing the relevant nerve sections, muscles, fascia, and/or vessels. The treatment is also based on the theory there are specific migraine trigger sites and that these sites can be located in individual patients. In studies conducted by Guyuron's research group, clinical evaluation and diagnostic injections of botulinum toxin have been used to locate trigger sites. The specific surgical procedure varies according to the patient's migraine trigger site. The surgical procedures are performed under general anesthesia in an ambulatory care setting and take an average of 1 hour.

Surgical procedures have been developed at 4 trigger sites: frontal, temporal, rhinogenic, and occipital. Frontal headaches are believed to be activated by irritation of the supratrochlear and suborbital nerves by glabellar muscles or vessels. The surgical procedure involves the removal of the glabellar muscles encasing these nerves. Fat from the upper eyelid is used to fill the defect in the muscles and shield the nerve. Temporal headaches may be activated by inflammation of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve by the temporalis muscles or vessels adjacent to the nerve. To treat migraines located at this trigger site, a segment (\times 2.5 cm) of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve is removed endoscopically. Rhinogenic headaches may involve intranasal abnormalities (e.g., deviated septum), which may irritate the end branches of the trigeminal nerve. Surgical treatment includes septoplasty and turbinectomy. Finally, occipital headaches may be triggered by irritation of the occipital nerve caused by the semispinalis capitis muscle or the occipital artery. Surgery consists of removal of a segment of the semispinalis capitis muscle medial to the greater occipital nerve approximately 1 cm wide and 2.5 cm long, followed by insertion of a subcutaneous flap between the nerve and the muscle to avoid nerve impingement.

Non-Migraine Headache

It has been proposed that other types of headaches (e.g., tension headaches) may also be triggered by irritation of the trigeminal nerve.

Treatment

Although the mechanism of action is less well established for headaches other than migraine, it is possible that surgical treatment of trigger sites may also be beneficial for some non-migraine headaches.

Literature Review

Evidence reviews assess the clinical evidence to determine whether the use of technology improves the net health outcome. Broadly defined, health outcomes are the length of life, quality of life, and ability to function, including benefits and harms. Every clinical condition has specific outcomes that are important to patients and managing the course of that condition. Validated outcome measures are necessary to ascertain whether a condition improves or worsens; and whether the magnitude of that change is clinically significant. The net health outcome is a balance of benefits and harms.

To assess whether the evidence is sufficient to draw conclusions about the net health outcome of technology, 2 domains are examined: the relevance, and quality and credibility. To be relevant, studies must represent 1 or more intended clinical use of the technology in the intended population and compare an effective and appropriate alternative at a comparable intensity. For some conditions, the alternative will be supportive care or surveillance. The quality and credibility of the evidence depend on study design and conduct, minimizing bias and confounding that can generate incorrect findings. The randomized controlled trial (RCT) is preferred to assess efficacy; however, in some circumstances, nonrandomized studies may be adequate. Randomized controlled trials are rarely large enough or long enough to capture less common adverse events and long-term effects. Other types of studies can be used for these purposes and to assess generalizability to broader clinical populations and settings of clinical practice.

Migraine and Non-Migraine Headaches**Clinical Context and Therapy Purpose**

The purpose of surgical deactivation as a treatment for migraine or non-migraine headache is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: does the use of surgical deactivation for the treatment of migraine and non-migraine headache improve the net health outcome?

The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

Populations

The relevant population of interest is patients with migraine or non-migraine headache refractory to medical therapy.

Interventions

The therapy being considered is surgical deactivation for the treatment of migraine or non-migraine headache. The specific surgical procedure varies according to the patient's migraine trigger site. The surgical procedures are performed under general anesthesia in an ambulatory care setting and take an average of 1 hour. Surgical procedures have been developed at 4 trigger sites: frontal, temporal, rhinogenic, and occipital.

Comparators

The following practices are currently being used to treat migraine and non-migraine headache: a variety of medications are used to treat acute migraine episodes. These include medications taken at the onset of an attack to abort the attack (triptans, ergotamines), and medications to treat the pain and other symptoms of migraines once they are established (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, narcotic analgesics, antiemetics). Prophylactic medication therapy may be appropriate for people with migraines that occur more than 2 days per week. In addition to medication, behavioral treatments such as relaxation and cognitive therapy are used to manage migraine headache. Botulinum toxin type A injections are a U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved treatment for chronic migraine (migraines occurring on at least 15 days a month for at least 3 months).

Outcomes

The general outcomes of interest are symptoms, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity.

Study Selection Criteria

Methodologically credible studies were selected using the following principles:

- a. To assess efficacy outcomes, comparative controlled prospective trials were sought, with a preference for RCTs;
- b. In the absence of such trials, comparative observational studies were sought, with a preference for prospective studies.
- c. To assess long-term outcomes and adverse events, single-arm studies that capture longer periods of follow-up and/or larger populations were sought.
- d. Studies with duplicative or overlapping populations were excluded.

Review of Evidence

Migraine Headache

Randomized Clinical Trials

The initial RCT assessing surgical deactivation of migraine trigger sites was published by Guyuron et al. (2005); this unblinded trial did not include a sham control.⁵ Eligibility included a diagnosis of migraine headache using the International Classification of Headache Disorders II (ICHD-II) criteria. Patients were assigned to the treatment group (n=100) or to the control group (n=25) in a 4:1 allocation. Active treatment patients received up to 3 injections of botulinum toxin type A (Botox), 1 at each of their most common trigger sites, to identify a predominant site of headache trigger and potential response to treatment. To be considered candidates for surgery, patients had to have at least a 50% reduction in symptoms for 4 weeks after a botulinum toxin type A injection. Patients in the control group received saline injections instead of botulinum toxin and were ineligible for surgery; for the remainder of the treatment period, the patients received usual care. For patients in the intervention group, surgery varied by trigger site. For example, for patients with a predominantly frontal trigger migraine headache, the glabellar muscle group was removed to relieve compression of the supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves; for those with a temporal migraine headache, 3 cm of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve was removed; patients with both temporal and frontal migraine headaches underwent both procedures.

Among patients assigned to the treatment group, 91 responded to botulinum toxin type A injection and underwent surgery and 89 (89%) of 100 completed the 12-month follow-up. There was a differential dropout in the 2 groups: 19 (76%) of 25 patients in the control group were evaluated at 12 months. A total of 17 (14%) of 125 randomized patients were excluded from the analysis. In a per-protocol analysis at 12 months, 82 (92%) of 89 patients in the treatment group and 3 (16%) of 19 in the control group experienced significant improvement, defined as at least a 50% reduction in baseline migraine frequency, intensity, or duration. The difference between groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Thirty-one (35%) patients in the treatment group and none in the control group reported complete elimination of migraines. Most adverse events following surgery were minor and transient. The most commonly reported events were temporary nasal dryness (n=12) and rhinorrhea (n=11). Seven patients experienced intense scalp itching that lasted a mean of 6 months.

Five-year outcomes for patients in the treatment group were reported by Guyuron et al. (2011).⁶ Follow-up data were available for 79 patients (87% of those who underwent surgery, 79% of those randomized to the treatment group). Outcomes were reported for 69 patients. The other 10 had received additional migraine headache surgery and were excluded from the analysis. At 5 years, 20 (29%) of 69 reported complete elimination of migraine headache, 41 (59%) reported a significant decrease in symptoms, and 8 (12%) reported no significant change. All measured variables improved significantly at 5 years compared with baseline. For example,

mean headache frequency per month decreased from 10.9 to 4.0 ($p < 0.001$). Long-term data were not reported for the control group.

Limitations of the 2005 RCT included lack of blinding, lack of a sham control, and randomization before determining eligibility for surgery. In addition, there was a potential cointervention bias: the surgery group but not the sham group received botulinum toxin injections, which might have had a therapeutic effect. Moreover, about 14% of patients were excluded from the analysis, which could have biased results. Furthermore, findings were not reported separately by surgical procedure. In terms of long-term follow-up, 5-year data were reported only for the treatment group.

Guyuron et al. (2009) published a double-blind, sham-controlled trial evaluating surgical deactivation of migraine trigger sites in 76 patients.³ Eligibility criteria included a diagnosis of migraine headache according to ICHD-II criteria² and headaches triggered from a single or predominant site, as determined by a headache diary and physical examination. Participants were then given an injection of botulinum toxin type A (Botox) at the prominent site from which migraine pain started. Patients who had a positive response to botulinum toxin type A (i.e., at least a 50% decrease in headache symptoms) and in whom headaches recurred after the effect of the botulinum toxin had disappeared were eligible for randomization. The methodology differed in this trial from that of the 2005 RCT (previously described), which randomized patients before receiving diagnostic botulinum toxin type A injections. In addition, Liu et al (2012), (Guyuron coauthored this study), further investigated the method of botulinum toxin injections to select patients for deactivation surgery and found that outcomes were similar in migraine surgery patients who did and did not undergo diagnostic Botox injections.⁴ The Liu et al. (2012) analysis raises questions about the need for the complex patient selection process used in the published RCTs.

In the 2009 RCT, participants were stratified by the predominant site from which headaches were triggered, frontal, temporal, or occipital, and were randomized 2:1 to active or to sham surgery. A total of 317 participants were screened for inclusion; 130 received botulinum toxin type A injections and, based on responses to the injections, 76 were considered eligible for randomization. In each of the 3 active treatment groups, surgery consisted of exposure and removal of nerves and/or muscles. For patients in the sham group, surgery was limited to exposing the nerves and/or muscles; the integrity of the structures was left intact. The procedures differed according to the predominant headache trigger site and were similar to procedures used in the Guyuron et al. (2005) trial. Briefly, patients in the frontal active surgery group underwent removal of the glabellar muscles encasing the supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves. Patients in the temporal active surgery group underwent removal of a segment of the zygomatico-temporal branch of the trigeminal nerve. In the occipital surgery group, a segment of the semispinalis capitis muscle medial to the greater occipital nerve was removed.

Patients kept headache diaries and were seen at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months post-surgery. Seventy-five of 76 patients (49 in the active treatment group, 26 in the sham group) completed the 1-year follow-up. There were 29 patients in the frontal group (19 active treatment, 10 sham), 28 in the temporal group (19 active treatment, 9 sham), and 18 in the occipital group (11 active treatment, 7 sham). Patients remained blinded to their group assignment through 12 months, at which time patients in the sham surgery group were offered the surgical procedure. Key results are displayed in Table 1. Note that, for the frequency, intensity, and duration variables, there were no statistically significant differences by trigger site, so overall results are displayed. Results for the same outcomes from the Guyuron et al. (2005) RCT are also summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Outcomes for the Guyuron Trials

Outcome Measures	Guyuron et al (2009) ³			Guyuron et al (2005) ⁵		
	Active Surgery (n=49)	Sham Surgery (n=26)	p ^b	Active Surgery (n=89)	Usual Care (n=19)	p ^b
Completely eliminated headaches	28/49 (57.1)	1/26 (3.8)	<0.001	31/89 (35)	0/19 (0)	<0.001

	Guyuron et al (2009) ²			Guyuron et al (2005) ⁵		
Significant improvement^a	41/49 (84)	15/26 (58)	0.005	82/89 (92)	3/19 (16)	<0.001
Mean headache frequency, mo	9.9 (6.0)	9.5 (4.4)	0.005	10.9 (0.8)	9.9 (1.7)	<0.001
Baseline (SD)	-7.4 (5.8)	-3.5 (5.4)		3.8 (0.4)	10.2 (1.7)	
12 months (SD)^c						
Mean headache intensity (1 to 10 VAS)	6.2 (1.7)	5.5 (1.4)	0.03	8.6 (0.13)	8.8 (0.24)	<0.001
Baseline (SD)	-3.0 (3.5)	-1.3 (2.9)		4.0 (0.3)	7.0 (0.3)	
12 months (SD)^c						
Mean headache duration			0.43			0.007
Baseline (SD)	0.5 (0.6)	1.7 (5.6)		1.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.25)	
12 months (SD)^c	-0.3 (0.5)	-0.9 (4.5)		0.4 (0.05)	1.0 (0.2)	

Values are n/N (%) unless otherwise noted.

SD: standard deviation; VAS: visual analog scale.

^a Significant improvement defined as at least a 50% reduction in migraine frequency, intensity, or duration versus baseline.

^b Between-group p values.

^c In the 2009 study, results are reported as change from baseline.

In the 2009 study, in addition to the between-group differences, there were statistically significant improvements in headache frequency, intensity, and duration from baseline to 12 months within the active surgery group and significant improvements in headache frequency and intensity within the sham surgery group. The improvement in outcomes within the sham group in the 2009 RCT was greater than those seen after usual care in the 2005 RCT, suggesting there might have been a substantial placebo effect associated with the surgery to deactivate trigger sites.

No adverse events were reported in the sham surgery group. All patients in the active treatment group reported some degree of paresthesia immediately after surgery. One patient experienced numbness 12 months after surgery. The most common adverse event in the active treatment group was temporal hollowing in 10 (53%) of 19 patients in the surgery group. Advantages of the 2009 study included a sham control group and blinded comparison of outcomes in the 2 groups through 12 months post-surgery. Study limitations included small numbers of patients in each subgroup and a lack of reporting patients' use of other migraine treatments (e.g., botulinum toxin type A, medications) during the 12-month follow-up. In addition, patient selection involved a long multicomponent selection process, which may be impractical on a widespread basis.

A 2014 review article critically evaluated the RCTs on surgical deactivation of migraine trigger sites and raised a number of important concerns.⁸ The authors of the sham-controlled trial did not mention patients' use of other headache treatments. Postoperative use of medications could have resulted in a reduction in headache frequency; these cases would have been counted as a surgical success in the study. In the sham-controlled trial, baseline headache frequency was 9.9 migraines per month in the intervention group and 9.5 migraines per month in the control group and, therefore, the reduction of a small number of migraine episodes per month (which might not be clinically significant) could be considered a surgical success based on the author's criterion of a 50% decrease in frequency. Use of the terminology "migraine headaches per month" does not provide information on the number of days per month with migraine headaches or the number of non-migraine headaches per month. Patients in the sham group might have guessed their group assignment because of retained movement of the corrugator supercillii, depressor supercillii, and procerus muscles. This could have biased their responses to subjective outcome questions. Botulinum toxin type A (Botox) injection is a nonspecific screening tool and can lead to false-positives when used to select patients for migraine surgery because the injections into the peripheral nerves may also modulate pain at central targets.

Omrarifard et al. (2016) published an RCT comparing surgical deactivation of migraine trigger sites with medical treatment in 50 patients from a single center in Iran.⁹ The trial did not include a sham control and patients were not blinded to treatment group. Patients met ICHD diagnostic criteria for migraine headache and were asked about their most common migraine trigger sites. All patients received injections of botulinum toxin into the frontal, temporal, and occipital trigger sites in a stepwise manner, with the most common site injected first. Investigators did not state how they evaluated patients' responses to botulinum toxin or how patient responses to botulinum toxin affected their eligibility to participate in the trial. Patients in the medical treatment group (n=25) were prescribed propranolol (80 mg daily) and amitriptyline (100 mg daily). Patients assigned to the surgery group (n=25) underwent decompression surgery in 1 or any combination of 4 trigger sites (frontal, temporal, septum, and/or occipital) surgeons identified as relevant to their pattern of headaches. Surgical procedures were similar to those used in the Guyuron et al (2005, 2009) RCTs except that a septal surgery option was added.

Trial findings are summarized in Table 2. All 12-month outcomes were significantly better in the surgery group than in the medical treatment group. No adverse events were reported. Interpreting trial findings were influenced by the lack of patient blinding, which raises concerns about subjective and patient-reported outcome measures. Results could have been influenced by the placebo effect. Moreover, it is not clear how patient outcomes data were collected (trialists did not mention patient diaries). Furthermore, surgeries differed by patient trigger sites, which makes it difficult to evaluate any particular surgical procedure.

Table 2. Summary of Outcomes for the Omranifard Trial

Outcome Measures	Surgery (n=25)	Medical Treatment (n=25)	p ^b
Completely eliminated headaches, n/N (%)	9/25 (36)	1/25 (4)	<0.001
Success rate, n/N (%) ^a	19/25 (76)	10/25 (40)	<0.001
Mean headache frequency, mo			<0.001
Baseline (SD)	15.9 (3.3)	15.2 (3.1)	
12 months (SD)	6.4 (2.3)	10.5 (2.2)	
Mean headache intensity (1 to 10 VAS)			0.001
Baseline (SD)	8.3 (0.3)	8.4 (0.3)	
12 months (SD)	4.1 (0.2)	6.0 (0.2)	
Mean headache duration, d			<0.001
Baseline (SD)	1.1 (0.5)	1.0 (0.4)	
12 months (SD)	0.5 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	

Adapted from Omranifard et al (2016).⁹

SD: standard deviation; VAS: visual analog scale.

^a Success was defined as at least a 50% reduction in the migraine index score at 12 months versus baseline.

^b Between-group p values.

Section Summary: Migraine Headache

Three RCTs have evaluated surgical deactivation of headache trigger sites. One RCT was double-blind and sham-controlled and the other 2 did not use a sham control or blinded patients. All 3 reported statistically significantly better outcomes at 12 months in patients who received decompression surgery for migraine headache than the control intervention. However, the trials were subject to methodologic limitations (e.g., variability in surgical procedures, the potential use of cointerventions, issues related to patient selection, outcome validation and measurement). In addition, in 2 trials patients were unblinded and findings subject to the placebo effect. Furthermore, all 3 were single-center and 2 were conducted by the same research group headed by the inventor of the procedure. Additional multicenter and sham-controlled randomized studies are needed.

Non-Migraine Headache

No studies were identified that have evaluated surgical deactivation of trigger sites as a treatment of non-migraine headache.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have migraine headaches who receive surgical deactivation of headache trigger sites, the evidence includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity. Three RCTs have been published; only 1 used a sham control and blinded patients to the treatment group. All 3 reported statistically significantly better outcomes at 12 months in patients who received decompression surgery for migraine headache than the control intervention. However, the trials were subject to methodologic limitations (e.g., unclear and variable patient selection processes, variability in surgical procedures depending on trigger site). In addition, findings from 2 trials with no blinding or sham-controls were subject to the placebo effect. Additional sham-controlled randomized studies are needed. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have non-migraine headaches who receive surgical deactivation of headache trigger sites, the evidence includes no published studies. Relevant outcomes are symptoms, change in disease status, morbid events, and treatment-related morbidity. The evidence is insufficient to determine that the technology results in an improvement in the net health outcome.

Supplemental Information

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

American Headache Society

The American Headache Society (2013) approved a list of 5 items that provide low value in headache medicine.¹⁰ This list was produced as part of the American Board of Internal Medicine Foundation's Choosing Wisely initiative. One of the 5 recommendations was: "Don't recommend surgical deactivation of migraine trigger points outside of a clinical trial." The 2013 document stated that the value of this procedure is still a research question and that large, multicenter randomized controlled trials with long-term follow-up are needed to provide accurate information on its benefits and harms.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations

Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage

There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials

Some currently ongoing and unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Key Trials

NCT No.	Trial Name	Planned Enrollment	Completion Date
<i>Ongoing</i>			
NCT02351544	Prospective, Multi-Center Evaluation of the Efficacy of Peripheral Trigger Decompression Surgery for Migraine Headaches	100	Dec 2021

NCT: national clinical trial.

References

1. Bigal ME, Lipton RB. The epidemiology, burden, and comorbidities of migraine. *Neurol Clin.* May 2009; 27(2): 321-34. PMID 19289218

2. Headache Classification Committee of the International Headache Society (IHS) The International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition. Cephalalgia. Jan 2018; 38(1): 1-211. PMID 29368949
3. Guyuron B, Reed D, Kriegler JS, et al. A placebo-controlled surgical trial of the treatment of migraine headaches. Plast Reconstr Surg. Aug 2009; 124(2): 461-468. PMID 19644260
4. Liu MT, Armijo BS, Guyuron B. A comparison of outcome of surgical treatment of migraine headaches using a constellation of symptoms versus botulinum toxin type A to identify the trigger sites. Plast Reconstr Surg. Feb 2012; 129(2): 413-419. PMID 21987048
5. Guyuron B, Kriegler JS, Davis J, et al. Comprehensive surgical treatment of migraine headaches. Plast Reconstr Surg. Jan 2005; 115(1): 1-9. PMID 15622223
6. Guyuron B, Kriegler JS, Davis J, et al. Five-year outcome of surgical treatment of migraine headaches. Plast Reconstr Surg. Feb 2011; 127(2): 603-608. PMID 20966820
7. Headache Classification Committee of the International Headache Society (IHS). The International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition (beta version). Cephalalgia. Jul 2013; 33(9): 629-808. PMID 23771276
8. Mathew PG. A critical evaluation of migraine trigger site deactivation surgery. Headache. Jan 2014; 54(1): 142-52. PMID 24116941
9. Omranifard M, Abdali H, Ardakani MR, et al. A comparison of outcome of medical and surgical treatment of migraine headache: In 1 year follow-up. Adv Biomed Res. 2016; 5: 121. PMID 27563631
10. Loder E, Weizenbaum E, Frishberg B, et al. Choosing wisely in headache medicine: the American Headache Society's list of five things physicians and patients should question. Headache. Nov-Dec 2013; 53(10): 1651-9. PMID 24266337
11. Blue Cross Blue Shield Association. Medical Policy Reference Manual, No. 7.01.135 (February 2021).

Documentation for Clinical Review

Please provide the following documentation:

- History and physical and/or consultation notes including:
 - Previous treatment and response
 - Type of headaches
 - Treatment plan, including location of sites to be treated

Coding

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy. Inclusion or exclusion of codes does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement.

Type	Code	Description
CPT®	15824	Rhytidectomy; forehead
	15826	Rhytidectomy; glabellar frown lines
	30130	Excision inferior turbinate, partial or complete, any method
	30140	Submucous resection inferior turbinate, partial or complete, any method
	30520	Septoplasty or submucous resection, with or without cartilage scoring, contouring or replacement with graft
	64716	Neuroplasty and/or transposition; cranial nerve (specify)
	64722	Decompression; unspecified nerve(s) (specify)
	64771	Transection or avulsion of other cranial nerve, extradural
	64772	Transection or avulsion of other spinal nerve, extradural

Type	Code	Description
	67900	Repair of brow ptosis (supraciliary, mid-forehead or coronal approach)
HCPCS	None	

Policy History

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

Effective Date	Action
09/30/2014	BCBSA Medical Policy adoption
05/01/2016	Policy revision without position change
04/01/2017	Policy revision without position change
04/01/2018	Policy revision without position change
04/01/2019	Policy revision without position change
05/01/2020	Annual review. No change to policy statement. Literature review updated.
04/01/2021	Annual review. No change to policy statement. Policy guidelines and literature updated.

Definitions of Decision Determinations

Medically Necessary: Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member's illness, injury, or disease.

Investigational/Experimental: A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state governmental is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

Split Evaluation: Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions, but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

Prior Authorization Requirements (as applicable to your plan)

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member's health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member's eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.

Appendix A

POLICY STATEMENT (No changes)	
BEFORE	AFTER
Surgical Deactivation of Headache Trigger Sites 7.01.135 Policy Statement: Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is considered investigational for the treatment of migraine and nonmigraine headache.	Surgical Deactivation of Headache Trigger Sites 7.01.135 Policy Statement: Surgical deactivation of trigger sites is considered investigational for the treatment of migraine and nonmigraine headache.