

NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group

INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SPINAL PAIN POLICY







NHS DORSET CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUP

INTERVENTION PROCEDURES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SPINAL PAIN POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- 1.1 This policy describes the exclusions and access criteria regarding interventional procedures in the management of spinal pain and will be applied in accordance with the Joint Commissioning Policy for Individual Treatment Requests.
- 1.2 This policy adheres to NICE Guidance and the National Low Back and Radicular Pain Pathway February 2017.
- 1.3 The policy is for all who provide services to NHS Dorset CCG patients.
- 1.4 NHS Dorset CCG will only support the use of epidurals and facet joint denervation in the case of clinical need, where the patient meets the access criteria outlined in this policy.
- 1.5 An expectation of this policy is that patients will be active participants in their care package including a commitment to self-management and relevant lifestyle changes.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

2.1 Any definitions related to this Criteria Based Access Protocol are included as a Glossary at Appendix B.

3. ACCESS CRITERIA

RADICULAR PAIN ACUTE/SUB-ACUTE PAIN

- EPIDURAL AND NERVE ROOT INJECTIONS FOR SPINAL RADICULAR PAIN
- 3.1 The CCG will fund one guided epidural or nerve root injection for patients with ACUTE/SUB-ACUTE radicular pain when clinically appropriate and all of the following criteria have been met:
 - The patient has radicular pain consistent with the level of spinal involvement based on clinical assessment or diagnostic imaging;

and

• Symptoms are severe and persist despite non-interventional treatment.

RADICULAR PAIN PERSISTANT

- 3.2 When radicular pain is persistent and there is a surgical indication, the patient should be referred directly to the surgical service for an opinion where appropriate.
- 3.3 When pain is persistent and a definitive treatment is unclear, patients will be discussed at a MDT meeting and directed to the appropriate service.

SPINAL PAIN ACUTE

- 3.4 Patients should be stratified according to STarT Back assessment and referred accordingly.
- 3.5 A combined physical and psychological programme (CPPP) should be provided in patients failing to sustain sufficient improvement from core therapies.

SPINAL PAIN PERSISTANT

- 3.6 When pain is persistent and a definitive treatment is unclear patients will be discussed at a MDT meeting and directed to the appropriate service.
 - MEDIAL BRANCH BLOCK RADIOFREQUENCY DENERVATION
- 3.7 Consider referral for assessment for Radiofrequency Denervation for people with chronic low back pain when:
 - A combined physical and psychological programme of treatment has not worked for them;

and

• The main source of pain is thought to come from structures supplied by the medial branch nerve.

4. EXCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Epidural injections for neurogenic claudication with central spinal stenosis are not commissioned.
- 4.2 NHS Dorset CCG does not commission injection therapy for acute and sub-acute spinal pain.
- 4.3 NHS Dorset CCG does not commission facet joint injections.

5. CASES FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

- 5.1 Should a patient not meet the criteria detailed within this protocol, the Policy for Individual Patient Treatments (which is available on the NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group website or upon request), recognises that there will be occasions when patients who are not considered for funding may have good clinical reasons for being treated as exceptions. In such cases the requesting clinician must provide further information to support the case for being considered as an exception.
- 5.2 The fact that treatment is likely to be effective for a patient is not, in itself a basis for exceptional circumstances. In order for funding to be agreed there must be some unusual or unique clinical factor in respect of the patient that suggests that they are:
 - significantly different to the general population of patients with the particular condition; and
 - they are likely to gain significantly more benefits from the intervention than might be expected for the average patient with the condition
- 5.3 In these circumstances, please refer to the Individual Patient Treatment Team at the address below:

First Floor West Vespasian House Barrack Road Dorchester DT1 1TG

Telephone no: 01305 368936

Email: individual.requests@dorsetccg.nhs.uk

6. CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Prior to approval from Dorset CCG's Clinical Commissioning Committee this Protocol was reviewed by a task and finish group consisting of members of the Spinal Task and Finish Group which includes commissioners, clinicians and other relevant stakeholders.
- 6.2 An Equality Impact Assessment for this Criteria Based Access Protocol is available on request.

7. RECOMMENDATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

As documented in NHS Dorset CCG's 'Procedure for the management and development of procedural documents', Criteria Based Access Protocols must be formally recommended by the Clinical Delivery Group responsible for the protocol, prior to formal approval by the Clinical Commissioning Committee.

8. COMMUNICATION/DISSEMINATION

8.1 Following approval of Criteria Based Access Protocols at Clinical Commissioning Committee each Protocol will be uploaded to the CCG's Intranet, Internet and added to the next GP Bulletin.

9. IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Following review of this Criteria Based Access Protocol it was agreed there were no new aspects to be included in this version and therefore no requirement for an implementation plan.

10. DOCUMENT REVIEW FREQUENCY AND VERSION CONTROL

10.1 This Criteria Based Access Protocol requires a review every three years, or in the event of any changes to national guidance or when new guidance is issued.

- Acute Spinal Pain: pain lasting up to three months;
- **DCPS**: Dorset Community Pain Service;
- Multidisciplinary Team (MDT): a group of health-care professionals with different areas of expertise who unite to plan and carry out treatment of complex medical conditions, which should include STTT, Spinal Surgical Service Rheumatology and DCPS.
- **Persistent spinal pain**: pain which has lasted more than six months despite appropriate treatment;
- Radicular pain Radicular pain, or radiculitis, is pain "radiated" along the dermatome (sensory distribution) of a nerve due to inflammation or other irritation of the nerve root (radiculopathy) at its connection to the spinal column. [1] A common form of radiculitis is sciatica.
- Spinal triage and treat team (STTT);
- Sub-acute spinal pain: pain lasting between three and six months;

ALL GREY TEXT (INCLUDING THIS SENTENCE) IS GUIDANCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE DELETED BEFORE THE PROCEDURAL DOCUMENT IS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL.

Α	DOCUMENT DETAILS		
Procedural Document Number		To be completed by the Patient Safety and	
		Risk team	
Author	(Name and Job Title)		
Clinical	Delivery Group (recommending group)	Spinal Task and Finish Group	
Date of	recommendation by CDG	09 June 2017	
Date of	approval by CCC		
Version	1	2.0	
Review	frequency	3 yearly	
Review	date	June 2020	

В	CONSULTATION PROCESS			
Version No		Review Date	Author and Job Title	Level of Consultation
1.0		09-06-17		Spinal Task and Finish Group

С	VERSION CONTROL					
Date of recomm	mendation	Version No	Review date	Nature of change	Approval date	Approval Committee
09-06-1	1.7	2.0	June 2020	Update in line with national policy		CCC

D ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

- Policy for individual patient treatment, NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group
- Making sense of Local Access Based Protocols, NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group

E	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS/EVIDENCE BASED REFERENCES			
Eviden	ce	Hyperlink (if available)	Date	
National Low Back and Radicular Pain Pathway 2017 http://rcc-uk.org/wp-		Provide hyperlink	Complete	

content/uploads/2015/01/Pathfinder-Low-back-	
and-Radicular-Pain.pdf	
NICE Guidance NG59	
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng59	

G	DISTRIBUTION LIST				
Internal CCG Intranet		CCG Internet	Communications	External	
		Website	Bulletin	stakeholders	
	yes	yes	yes	yes	