

Clinical Policy: Fecal Incontinence Treatments

Reference Number: PA.CP.MP.137

Effective Date: 01/2018

Date of Last Revision: 06/2024

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

Description

Fecal incontinence is generally defined as the uncontrolled passage of feces over at least three month's duration in an individual who had previously achieved control.¹ It has substantial social and economic impact and significantly impairs quality of life.² The choice of therapy depends upon the etiology of incontinence, the anatomy of the sphincters, and the effect incontinence has on quality of life.

Note: For biofeedback treatment for fecal incontinence, please refer to PA.CP.MP.168 Biofeedback.

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of Pennsylvania Health and Wellness® (PHW), that procedures to treat fecal incontinence are **medically necessary** when meeting both of the following:
 - A. Severe, chronic fecal incontinence (defined as greater than two incontinent episodes on average per week and duration of incontinence greater than six months), that has not responded adequately to conservative treatments (e.g. pharmacotherapy, dietary management, strengthening exercises) in a member/enrollee that has previously achieved bowel control;
 - B. Requested procedure meets one of the following:
 1. Sacral nerve stimulation (sacral neuromodulation) for a weak but structurally intact anal sphincter when all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. A test of percutaneous stimulation was effective, defined as at least 50% sustained (more than one week) improvement in symptoms;
 - b. Condition is not related to anorectal malformation (e.g., congenital anorectal malformation, defects of the external anal sphincter over 60 degrees, visible sequelae of pelvic radiation, active anal abscesses and fistulae) and/or chronic inflammatory bowel disease;
 - c. Incontinence is not related to another neurologic condition such as peripheral neuropathy or complete spinal cord injury.
 - d. Has none of the following contraindications:
 - i. Mechanical outlet obstruction;
 - ii. Diathermy use (shortwave, microwave, ultrasound);
 - iii. Inadequate response to test stimulation or inability to operate the device;
 2. Sphincter repair (sphincteroplasty) when there is a defined defect of the external anal sphincter;
 3. Artificial bowel sphincter (Acticon Neosphincter) when all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. Age \geq 18 years;
 - b. Failure of, or not a candidate for, medical interventions or surgical sphincter repair;
 - c. Incontinence is not complicated by an irreversibly obstructed proximal segment of bowel;

- d. Absence of any physical or mental illness that would increase surgical risk;
- 4. Colostomy, as last resort, when all other treatments have failed or are contraindicated.

- II.** It is the policy of PHW that the following procedures have not been proven effective for the treatment of fecal incontinence, although they continue to be evaluated in clinical studies:
- A.** Transanal radiofrequency therapy (Secca procedure);
 - B.** Injectable bulking agents [e.g., dextranomer/hyaluronic acid (Solesta)];
 - C.** Anal electrical stimulation;
 - D.** Posterior tibial nerve stimulation;
 - E.** Vaginal bowel control (e.g., Eclipse system);
 - F.** Sacral nerve stimulation for the treatment of chronic constipation or chronic pelvic pain.

Background

Treatment of fecal incontinence is challenging. The goal of treatment is to restore continence and to improve the quality of life. Dietary and medical management are initially recommended for patients with fecal incontinence. If fecal incontinence is a result of or in conjunction with anatomic defects (e.g., rectovaginal fistula, rectal or hemorrhoidal prolapse etc.), the defects should be corrected first as this often improves or eliminates the incontinence.¹ Although most current interventions show modest improvements, there is limited evidence to support any treatments for fecal incontinence past three to six months.^{3,4}

Sacral neuromodulation is thought to modulate rectal sensation by activating or deactivating chemical mediating receptors, stimulating the afferent pathway, and changing brain activity relevant to the continence. Sacral neuromodulation has consistently resulted in a reduction in frequency of fecal incontinence episodes and may be considered for incontinent patients with and without sphincter defects. Sphincter repair (sphincteroplasty) can be a treatment option for symptomatic patients with a defined defect of the external anal sphincter. Implantation of an artificial bowel sphincter remains an effective tool for select patients with severe fecal incontinence; however, its use is limited by complications including explantation in up to one-third of patients.^{1,2,5}

Injectable bulking agents [e.g., dextranomer/hyaluronic acid (Solesta)] have been investigated for the treatment of fecal incontinence. However, evidence in the peer reviewed literature evaluating this treatment is limited. There is a paucity of randomized, controlled trials, and studies are limited by their small study sizes.² A prospective multicenter trial of 136 patients with fecal incontinence who received non-animal stabilized hyaluronic acid/dextranomer (NASHA Dx) bulking agent reported it provided a significant improvement of fecal incontinence symptoms in a majority of patients, and this effect was stable during the course of the follow-up and was maintained for three years.³ Long-term data is lacking, however, regarding the durability of this treatment.⁶

Transanal radiofrequency therapy (e.g., Secca procedure) is another procedure proposed for the treatment of fecal incontinence). This procedure uses thermo-controlled delivery of radiofrequency energy to the anal canal. The reported evidence is relatively sparse and has relevant limitations. Most studies have been small single-center series with short to mid-term follow-up.^{7,8}

The Eclipse System (Pelvalon Inc) is a nonsurgical vaginal bowel-control system for the treatment of fecal incontinence in women 18 to 75 years old who have had four or more fecal incontinence episodes in a two-week period. The device includes an inflatable balloon, which is placed in the vagina. Upon inflation, the balloon exerts pressure through the vaginal wall onto the rectal area, thereby reducing the number of fecal incontinence episodes. The device is initially fitted and inflated by a clinician with the use of a pump, and after proper fitting, the patient can inflate and deflate the device at home as needed. The device was granted FDA approval through the de novo classification process based on non-clinical testing as well as a clinical trial of 61 women with fecal incontinence treated with the device. The trial showed that after one month almost 80 percent of women in the study experienced a 50 percent decrease in the number of fecal incontinence episodes while using the device, as compared to baseline. Studies to date are limited by size and lack of long term evidence.^{9,10}

American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons (ASCRS)

In their most recent 2023 guidelines on the treatment of fecal incontinence, the ASCRS assigns conditional recommendations for sacral neuromodulation and sphincteroplasty based upon low quality of evidence. The ASCRS reports that injection of biocompatible bulking agents into the anal canal may help to decrease episodes of passive fecal incontinence. However, the ASCRS notes that “given the limited improvement over placebo, diminishing long-term results, and cost, injectable bulking agents are not considered first-line treatment for fecal incontinence.”¹

The ASCRS guideline states the application of temperature-controlled radiofrequency energy to the sphincter complex is not recommended for the treatment of fecal incontinence. Per the ASCRS, “the evidence supporting this approach is relatively sparse and has relevant limitations, additionally, no new studies evaluating this modality have been published since 2014.”¹

American College of Gastroenterology (ACG)

Regarding minimally invasive procedures for the treatment of fecal incontinence, the ACG concluded that minimally invasive procedures such as injectable anal bulking agents may have a role in patients with fecal incontinence who do not respond to conservative therapy. However, they note this is a weak recommendation based on moderate quality of evidence. The ACG reported that there is insufficient evidence to recommend radiofrequency ablation treatment to the anal sphincter (SECCA) at this time.⁷

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

An interventional procedure guidance on injectable bulking agents for fecal incontinence concluded that current evidence on the safety and efficacy of injectable bulking agents for fecal incontinence does not appear adequate for this procedure to be used without special arrangements for consent and for audit or research, which should take place in the context of a clinical trial or formal audit protocol that includes information on well-defined patient groups.⁶

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)

A practice bulletin on fecal incontinence concluded that anal sphincter bulking agents may be effective in decreasing fecal incontinence episodes up to six months and can be considered as a short-term treatment option for fecal incontinence in women who have failed more conservative treatments. However, this was based on limited or inconsistent scientific evidence (Level B).³

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2023, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT codes that support coverage criteria

CPT® Codes	Description
46750	Sphincteroplasty, anal, for incontinence or prolapse; adult
46751	Sphincteroplasty, anal, for incontinence or prolapse; child
46760	Sphincteroplasty, anal, for incontinence or prolapse, adult; muscle transplant
46761	Sphincteroplasty, anal, for incontinence or prolapse, adult; levator muscle imbrication (Park posterior anal repair)
46999	Unlisted procedure, anus
64561	Percutaneous implantation of neurostimulator electrodes; sacral nerve (transforaminal placement) including image guidance, if performed
64581	Incision for implantation of neurostimulator electrodes; sacral nerve (transforaminal placement)
64585	Revision or removal of peripheral neurostimulator electrodes
64590	Insertion and replacement of peripheral or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver, direct or inductive coupling
64595	Revision or removal of peripheral or gastric neurostimulator pulse generator or receiver
95970	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter [eg. contact group(s), interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters] by physician or other qualified health care professional; with brain, cranial nerve, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, or sacral nerve, neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter, without programming
95971	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator /transmitter system [e.g. contact group(s), interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters] by physician or other qualified health care professional; with simple spinal cord or peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional
95972	Electronic analysis of implanted neurostimulator pulse generator /transmitter [eg, contact group (s), interleaving, amplitude, pulse width, frequency [Hz], on/off cycling, burst, magnet mode, dose lockout, patient selectable parameters, responsive neurostimulation, detection algorithms, closed loop parameters, and passive parameters] by physician or other qualified health care professional; with complex spinal cord or

CPT® Codes	Description
	peripheral nerve (eg, sacral nerve) neurostimulator pulse generator/transmitter programming by physician or other qualified health care professional

HCPCS codes that support coverage criteria

HCPCS Codes	Description
A4290	Sacral nerve stimulation test lead, each
A4335	Incontinence supply; miscellaneous
E0745	Neuromuscular stimulator, electronic shock unit
L8680	Implantable neurostimulator electrode, each
L8681	Patient programmer (external) for use with implantable programmable neurostimulator pulse generator, replacement only
L8682	Implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receiver
L8683	Radiofrequency transmitter (internal) for use with implantable neurostimulator radiofrequency receiver
L8684	Radiofrequency transmitter (external) for use with implantable sacral root neurostimulator receiver for bowel and bladder management, replacement
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, nonrechargeable, includes extension
L8689	External recharging system for battery (internal) for use with implantable neurostimulator, replacement only.

CPT codes that do not support coverage criteria

CPT® Codes	Description
64566	Posterior tibial neurostimulation, percutaneous needle electrode, single treatment, includes programming

HCPCS codes that do not support coverage criteria

HCPCS Codes	Description
L8605	Injectable bulking agent, dextranomer/hyaluronic acid copolymer implant, anal canal, 1 ml, includes shipping and necessary supplies

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Added that all other treatments are contraindicated in I.C.4. Added age at least 4 years and previously achieved bowel control. References reviewed and updated.	12/18	01/19
Annual review, no changes.	10/19	
Added definition of severe FI to I.A for clarity. Revised I.C.3.b. To state, "Failure of, or not a candidate for, medical interventions or surgical sphincter repair." Added recommendation from ACOG to background. References reviewed and updated. CPT code 46762 deleted. Added CPT code 64566 and HCPCS code L8605 as codes that do not support medical necessity. Revised description of CPT codes 95970, 95971 and 95972. Additional criteria added for sacral nerve stimulators from local coverage article (A53017). Clarified definition of chronic fecal incontinence as greater than two incontinent episodes on average per week and duration of incontinence greater than six months or for more than twelve months after vaginal childbirth. Added additional criteria requiring a successful percutaneous test stimulation, condition not be related to anorectal malformation and/or chronic inflammatory bowel disease, incontinence not be related to another neurologic condition and contraindications for device. Added sacral nerve stimulation for the treatment of chronic constipation or chronic pelvic pain to the not medically necessary section II. Annual review completed. Reviewed by specialist. References and codes reviewed and updated.	2/18/2021	
Annual review completed. References reviewed, updated, and reformatted. "Experimental/investigational" verbiage replaced in policy statement with "have not been proven effective for the treatment of fecal incontinence, although they continue to be evaluated in clinical studies". Replaced all instances of "member" with "member/enrollee". "Changed "review date" in the header to "date of last revision" and "date" in the revision log header to "revision date." Minor verbiage changes to background with no clinical significance.	5/26/2022	
Annual review completed. In Section I.B. changed "member" to "member/enrollee". Added "sacral neuromodulation" to Section I.C. Background updated with minor verbiage changes with no clinical significance. Updated description for CPT codes 46760, 46761, 64581, 64590 and HCPCS Code L8683. References reviewed and updated. Specialist reviewed. Removed "≥ 4 years age" criteria and added "in a member/enrollee that has previously achieved bowel control" to I.A. Description and background section updated with no clinical significance. References reviewed and updated. External specialist reviewed.	07/2023	
Annual review. Minor rewording in Description and in Background with no impact on criteria. References reviewed and updated.	06/2024	

References

1. Bordeianou LG, Thorsen AJ, Keller DS, et al. The American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Fecal Incontinence. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2023;66(5):647 to 661. doi:10.1097/DCR.0000000000002776
2. Lembo A.J., Spivak A.R. Fecal incontinence in adults: management. UpToDate. www.updtodate.com. Published November 10, 2023. Accessed May 13, 2024.
3. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 210 : Fecal Incontinence [published correction appears in *Obstet Gynecol*. 2019 Nov;134(5):1121]. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2019;133(4):e260-e273. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000003187
4. Forte ML, Andrade KE, Butler M, et al. Treatments for Fecal Incontinence. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); March 2016.
5. Melenhorst J, Koch SM, van Gemert WG, Baeten CG. The artificial bowel sphincter for faecal incontinence: a single centre study. *Int J Colorectal Dis*. 2008;23(1):107-111. doi:10.1007/s00384-007-0357-0
6. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Injectable bulking agents for fecal incontinence. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg210/resources/injectable-bulking-agents-for-faecal-incontinence-pdf-1899865208328901> Published February 28, 2007 (updated January 16, 2012). Accessed May 14, 2024.
7. Wald A, Bharucha, AE, Limketkai B, et al. ACG Clinical Guidelines: Management of Benign Anorectal Disorders. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2021;116(10):1987-2008. doi:10.14309/ajg.0000000000001507
8. Lam TJ, Visscher AP, Meurs-Szojda MM, Felt-Bersma RJ. Clinical response and sustainability of treatment with temperature-controlled radiofrequency energy (Secca) in patients with faecal incontinence: 3 years follow-up. *Int J Colorectal Dis*. 2014 Jun;29(6):755 to 61. doi: 10.1007/s00384-014-1882-2
9. van der Wilt AA, Giuliani G, Kubis C, et al. Randomized clinical trial of percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation versus sham electrical stimulation in patients with faecal incontinence. *Br J Surg*. 2017;104(9):1167 to 1176. doi:10.1002/bjs.10590
10. Varma MG, Matthews CA, Muir T, et al. Impact of a novel vaginal bowel control system on bowel function. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2016;59(2):127-131. doi:10.1097/DCR.0000000000000517
11. La Torre F, de la Portilla F. Long-term efficacy of dextranomer in stabilized hyaluronic acid (NASHA/Dx) for treatment of faecal incontinence. *Colorectal Dis*. 2013 May;15(5):569 to 74. doi: 10.1111/codi.12155
12. Franklin H, Barrett AC, Wolf R. Identifying factors associated with clinical success in patients treated with NASHA(®)/Dx injection for fecal incontinence. *Clin Exp Gastroenterol*. 2016 Mar 2;9:41 to 7. doi: 10.2147/CEG.S95238
13. Graf W, Mellgren A, Matzel KE, et al. Efficacy of dextranomer in stabilised hyaluronic acid for treatment of faecal incontinence: a randomised, sham-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2011;377(9770):997 to 1003. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(10)62297-0
14. Frascio M, Stabilini C, Casaccia M, et al. Radiofrequency Procedure (SECCA®) for Fecal Incontinence: One-Year Experience. *Surg Technol Int*. 2017;30:97 to 101.
15. Visscher AP, Lam TJ, Meurs-Szojda MM, Felt-Bersma RJF. Temperature-Controlled Delivery of Radiofrequency Energy in Fecal Incontinence: A Randomized Sham-

- Controlled Clinical Trial. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2017 Aug;60(8):860 to 865. doi:10.1097/DCR.0000000000000861
16. Al-Bayati I, Saadi M, Elhanafi S, McCallum RW. Effectiveness of Bulking Agent (Solesta) Therapy in Fecal Incontinence in Patients Refractory to Conventional Therapies. *Am J Med Sci*. 2017 Nov;354(5):476 to 479. doi:10.1016/j.amjms.2017.09.001
 17. van der Wilt AA, Giuliani G, Kubis C, et al. Randomized clinical trial of percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation versus sham electrical stimulation in patients with faecal incontinence. *Br J Surg*. 2017;104(9):1167 to 1176. doi:10.1002/bjs.10590
 18. Mellgren A, Matzel KE, Pollack J, et al. Long-term efficacy of NASHA Dx injection therapy for treatment of fecal incontinence. *Neurogastroenterol Motil*. 2014;26(8):1087 to 1094. doi:10.1111/nmo.12360
 19. Sanchez JE, Brenner DM, Franklin H, Yu J, Barrett AC, Paterson C. Validity of the $\geq 50\%$ Response Threshold in Treatment With NASHA/Dx Injection Therapy for Fecal Incontinence. *Clin Transl Gastroenterol*. 2015;6(1):e70. Published 2015 Jan 15. doi:10.1038/ctg.2014.20
 20. Ruiz D, Pinto RA, Hull TL, Efron JE, Wexner SD. Does the radiofrequency procedure for fecal incontinence improve quality of life and incontinence at 1-year follow-up? *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2010 Jul;53(7):1041 to 6. doi: 10.1007/DCR.0b013e3181defff8
 21. Local coverage article: billing and coding: sacral nerve stimulation for urinary and fecal incontinence (A53017). Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website. <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/search.asp>. Published October 1, 2015 (revised January 01, 2024). Accessed May 14, 2024.
 22. Felt-Bersma RJ. Temperature-controlled radiofrequency energy in patients with anal incontinence: an interim analysis of worldwide data. *Gastroenterol Rep (Oxf)*. 2014 May;2(2):121 to 5. doi: 10.1093/gastro/gou016
 23. Local coverage determination: sacral nerve stimulation for the treatment of urinary and fecal incontinence (L39543). Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website. <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/search.asp>. Published November 05, 2023. Accessed May 23, 2024.
 24. Goldman HB, Lloyd JC, Noblett KL, et al. International Continence Society best practice statement for use of sacral neuromodulation. *Neurourol Urodyn*. 2018;37(5):1823-1848. doi:10.1002/nau.23515
 25. Ellsworth PI. Sacral Nerve Stimulation. *Medscape*. <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2036909-overview>. Published September 20, 2023. Accessed May 30, 2024.
 26. Feloney MP, Stauss K, Leslie SW. Sacral Neuromodulation. Treasure Island, FL: StatPearls Publishing; 2024. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK567751/>. Accessed May 30, 2024.
 27. Takahashi-Monroy T, Morales M, Garcia-Osogobio S, Valdovinos MA, Belmonte C, Barreto C, Zarate X, Bada O, Velasco L. SECCA procedure for the treatment of fecal incontinence: results of five-year follow-up. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2008 Mar;51(3):355 to 9. doi: 10.1007/s10350-007-9169-0
 28. AMS ActiconTM Neosphincter. [package insert]. Minnetonka, MN: American Medical Systems; 1999.
 29. Gregorczyk SG. The current status of the Acticon Neosphincter. *Clin Colon Rectal Surg*. 2005;18(1):32-37. doi:10.1055/s-2005-864078