Nerve Graft with Radical Prostatectomy

Effective: September 1, 2018

Next Review: July 2019
Last Review: July 2018

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Medical Policies are developed to provide guidance for members and providers regarding coverage in accordance with contract terms. Benefit determinations are based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there may be any conflict between the Medical Policy and contract language, the contract language takes precedence.

PLEASE NOTE: Contracts exclude from coverage, among other things, services or procedures that are considered investigational or cosmetic. Providers may bill members for services or procedures that are considered investigational or cosmetic. Providers are encouraged to inform members before rendering such services that the members are likely to be financially responsible for the cost of these services.

DESCRIPTION

Nerve grafting is performed to replace cavernous nerves that have been resected during radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer.

MEDICAL POLICY CRITERIA

Unilateral or bilateral nerve graft is considered not medically necessary in patients who have undergone resection of one or both neurovascular bundles as part of a radical prostatectomy.

NOTE: A summary of the supporting rationale for the policy criteria is at the end of the policy.

CROSS REFERENCES

None

BACKGROUND

Nerve grafting is performed to replace cavernous nerves that have been resected during radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer. The intent of this nerve grafting is to treat the
erectile dysfunction that is a common problem when nerve sparing surgical techniques are unsuccessful or cannot be accomplished due to the location or extent of the tumor. The sural nerve, the most common donor nerve, is considered expendable and has been used extensively in other nerve grafting procedures, such as brachial plexus and peripheral nerve injuries. A portion of the sural nerve is harvested from one leg and then anastomosed to the divided ends of the cavernous nerve. Other nerves, such as the genitofemoral nerve, have also been used. Grafting may be unilateral or bilateral.

REGULATORY STATUS

A nerve graft in association with radical prostatectomy is a surgical procedure and as such is not subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

EVIDENCE SUMMARY

In order to isolate the specific therapeutic effects of sural nerve grafting and individual patient differences (clinical and demographic, known and unknown), well-designed randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compare groups of patients undergoing radical prostatectomy with and without sural nerve grafting are necessary. Primary outcomes include differences in proportion of patients experiencing improvement in sexual dysfunction (as measured by a standardized assessment tool), and rates of adverse effects. Although informative, evidence from observational studies describing experiences of sural nerve grafted patients is of limited utility in establishing causal relationships; therefore, the focus of the literature appraisal below is on RCTs investigating sural nerve grafting for erectile dysfunction.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

There were no systematic reviews identified.

RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

A sole RCT has been identified which compared unilateral nerve sparing radical prostatectomy with, versus without, unilateral sural nerve grafting.[1] The trial was discontinued before full enrollment was achieved because there was adequate data at interim analysis of 107 patients with two-year follow-up to determine that nerve grafting was not beneficial. At two-year follow-up, there was no significant difference in erectile or urinary function, quality of life, or time to potency between the two groups. The results of this trial warrant cautious interpretation. Patients were not blinded to their treatment group assignment; thus, the possibility of treatment bias cannot be ruled out.

NONRANDOMIZED STUDIES

Trindade (2017) evaluated the long-term treatment of erectile dysfunction using penile reinnervation after a radical prostatectomy.[2] A group of 10 patients underwent penile reinnervation by bridging the femoral nerve to the dorsal nerve of the penis and the inner part of the corpus cavernosum with sural nerve grafts. Six out of 10 patients were able to achieve full penetration within an average of 13 months post reinnervation surgery. The authors noted that patients previously submitted to radiotherapy had a slower return of erectile function.

A cohort study by Kung (2015), included 38 patients who underwent nerve grafting after radical prostatectomy and a random sample of 53 control patients who had open prostatectomy without nerve grafting.[3] Control patients had unilateral or bilateral nerve sparing
prostatectomy, or non-nerve sparing prostatectomy. Complete urinary incontinence, no erectile
capacity at baseline, and follow-up data less than 12 months were study exclusion criteria.
Unilateral nerve grafting (n=29) and unilateral nerve sparing (n=10) patients did not differ
significantly (p>0.05) on various outcomes, including urinary continence, erections sufficient for
sex, spontaneous erections, and use of erectile dysfunction medications. Bilateral nerve
grafting (n=9) and bilateral non-nerve sparing (n=10) patients had similar outcomes (p>0.05).
This study lacked randomization and blinding, and subgroup analyses included small numbers
of patients.

The remainder of the literature on nerve grafting in association with prostatectomy consists of
case series data.[4-13] While these studies contribute to the body of knowledge by providing
direction for future research, evidence from these studies is unreliable due to methodological
limitations, such as non-random allocation of treatment and lack of appropriate comparison
groups.

PRACTICE GUIDELINE SUMMARY

NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) prostate cancer guideline (version
3.2018) states that “replacement of resected nerves has not been shown to be beneficial” for
recovery of erectile function after radical prostatectomy.[14]

SUMMARY

There is not enough research to show that nerve grafting improves health outcomes for
patients who have undergone radical prostatectomy. No clinical guidelines based on
research recommend nerve grafting for people who have undergone radical prostatectomy.
Therefore, this technique is considered not medically necessary.

REFERENCES

1. Davis, JW, Chang, DW, Chevray, P, et al. Randomized phase II trial evaluation of
erectile function after attempted unilateral cavernous nerve-sparing retropubic radical
prostatectomy with versus without unilateral sural nerve grafting for clinically localized

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Long-term follow-up of treatment of erectile dysfunction after radical prostatectomy
using nerve grafts and end-to-side somatic-autonomic neurorrhaphy: a new technique.
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3. Kung, TA, Waljee, JF, Curtin, CM, Wei, JT, Montie, JE, Cederna, PS. Interpositional
Nerve Grafting of the Prostatic Plexus after Radical Prostatectomy. *Plastic and
reconstructive surgery Global open*. 2015 Jul;3(7):e452. PMID: 26301141

4. Kim, ED, Nath, R, Slawin, KM, Kadmon, D, Miles, BJ, Scardino, PT. Bilateral nerve
Dec;58(6):983-7. PMID: 11744473

5. Canto, EI, Nath, RK, Slawin, KM. Cavermap-assisted sural nerve interposition graft
11791500


### CODES

**NOTE:** There are no specific CPT codes describing nerve grafting of the cavernous nerves. The CPT codes describing nerve grafts specifically identify the anatomic site and do not include the cavernous nerves. Therefore, CPT code 64999 (unlisted procedure, nervous system) should be used to describe the nerve harvest and grafting component of the procedure. A non-specific CPT code for nerve repair, such as 64910, 64911, 64912, or 64913, may be used.

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*Date of Origin: April 2002*