

Clinical Policy: Discography

Reference Number: CP.MP.115

Date of Last Revision: 04/26

[Coding Implications](#)
[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

Discography is an invasive, intradiscal diagnostic technique that uses imaging and pain to diagnose discogenic pain.¹ In lumbar discography, contrast medium is injected into a lumbar intervertebral disc that is thought to be the cause of low back pain. This procedure is a screening tool used to reproduce a patient's pain, visualize the disc morphology, and determine if surgical intervention would be appropriate. Injection pressures are also taken into account when considering whether the test suggests symptomatic disc degeneration.¹

Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that lumbar discography is considered **not medically necessary**, as there is evidence that the procedure is not safe or effective.

- II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support the use of cervical and thoracic discography.

Background

Lumbar Discography

Lumbar discography is a controversial diagnostic test for chronic discogenic low back pain after other possible sources of lumbar pain have been excluded, and surgery is being considered.^{1,2} Proponents argue that recreating the patient's pain makes the test more sensitive and specific than imaging such as radiographs, myelography, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which identify both symptomatic and asymptomatic abnormalities.² The North American Spine Society (NASS) supports the use of lumbar discography, citing evidence that it associates pain with moderate to severe disc degeneration and endplate abnormalities on imaging. However, NASS indicates there is insufficient evidence to support the use of discography to predict successful outcomes in patients after lumbar surgery.³

Critics argue that discography lacks reliability, given the absence of a clearly defined gold-standard reference test and the ability of the test to produce pain in patients without any prior history of back pain.^{2,4} Additionally, studies have come to conflicting conclusions regarding the accuracy of lumbar discography in identifying the source of discogenic pain and in guiding treatment decisions.^{1,5-8} Further, in a review of published studies since 2017, Hayes, Inc. identified five position statements or guidelines that confer weak support of lumbar provocative discography.⁹

Recent guidelines upheld prior statements regarding the unsuitability of discography as a stand-alone test. Moreover, there is evidence from a prospective cohort study that discography may

lead to accelerated disk degeneration, such as occurrence of new herniations, loss of disc height, and loss of disc signal intensity.^{2,20}

Cervical/Thoracic Discography

Cervical discography and thoracic discography remain controversial procedures due to the absence of validation and controlled outcome studies. Further limitations include a paucity of literature and few studies of poor quality.¹⁰⁻¹² For cervical and thoracic pain, discography is not an appropriate diagnostic or screening tool.^{11,12}

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 2025, 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	Description
62290	Injection procedure for discography, each level; lumbar
62291	Injection procedure for discography, each level; cervical or thoracic
62292	Injection procedure for chemonucleolysis, including discography, intervertebral disc, single or multiple levels, lumbar
72285	Discography, cervical or thoracic, radiological supervision and interpretation
72295	Discography, lumbar, radiological supervision and interpretation

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy split from CP.MP.63 Pain Management Procedures. Added that other imaging must not have confirmed source of discogenic pain. Added that pain must not be radicular, per UpToDate and Manchikanti et al. Added background information.	07/16	
Annual review completed. Description and background updated with no impact to criteria. References reviewed and updated. Specialist reviewed.	06/22	06/22
Annual review. Background updated with no impact on criteria. References reviewed and updated.	06/23	06/23
Annual review. Updated background with no clinical significance. References reviewed and updated. Reviewed by external specialist.	05/24	05/24
Annual review. Added clarifying language to Criteria I. Background updated with no impact on criteria. Reviewed codes and descriptions. References reviewed and updated.	04/25	04/25

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Annual review. Background updated with no clinical significance. Coding reviewed. References reviewed and updated. Reviewed by internal specialists. Reviewed by external specialist.	04/26	05/26

References

1. Wichman HJ. Discography: over 50 years of controversy. *WMJ*. 2007;106(1):27 to 29.
2. Eck JC, Sharan A, Resnick DK, et al. Guideline update for the performance of fusion procedures for degenerative disease of the lumbar spine. Part 6: discography for patient selection. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2014;21(1):37 to 41. doi:10.3171/2014.4.SPINE14269
3. North American Spine Society (NASS). Evidence-based clinical guidelines for multidisciplinary spine care: diagnosis and treatment of low back pain. Burr Ridge, IL: North American Spine Society; 2020.
<https://www.spine.org/Portals/0/assets/downloads/ResearchClinicalCare/Guidelines/LowBackPain.pdf>. Published 2020. Accessed March 6, 2026.
4. Chou R. Subacute and chronic low back pain: Nonsurgical interventional treatment. UpToDate. www.uptodate.com. Updated January 27, 2026. Accessed March 6, 2026.
5. Carragee EJ, Lincoln T, Parmar VS, Alamin T. A gold standard evaluation of the “discogenic pain” diagnosis as determined by provocative discography. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2006;31(18):2115 to 2123. doi:10.1097/01.brs.0000231436.30262.dd
6. Yuan Q, Tian W, Cheng XG, et al. Comparison between CT-discography and magnetic resonance imaging in lumbar disc diseases. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*. 2006;86(31):2166 to 2170.
7. Hao DJ, Liu TJ, Wu QN, He BR. The application of lumbar discography in the diagnosis and treatment of the discogenic low back pain. *Zhonghua Wai Ke Za Zhi*. 2006;44(24):1675 to 1677.
8. Buenaventura RM, Shah RV, Patel V, Benyamin R, Singh V. Systematic review of discography as a diagnostic test for spinal pain: an update. *Pain Physician*. 2007;10(1):147 to 164.
9. Evidence Analysis Research Brief. The clinical utility of lumbar discography for assessing low back pain: Impact on patient management and health outcomes. Hayes. www.hayesinc.com. Published June 28, 2023. Accessed March 6, 2026.
10. Manchikanti L, Abdi S, Atluri S, et al. An update of comprehensive evidence-based guidelines for interventional techniques in chronic spinal pain. Part II: guidance and recommendations. *Pain Physician*. 2013;16(2 Suppl):S49 to S283.
11. Singh V, Manchikanti L, Onyewu O, et al. An update of the appraisal of the accuracy of thoracic discography as a diagnostic test for chronic spinal pain. *Pain Physician*. 2012;15(6):E757 to E775.
12. Manchikanti L, Dunbar EE, Wargo BW, Shah RV, Derby R, Cohen SP. Systematic review of cervical discography as a diagnostic test for chronic spinal pain. *Pain Physician*. 2009;12(2):305 to 321.
13. Kallewaard JW, Geurts JW, Terheggen M, et al. No Transfer of Pressure to Adjacent Discs During Human Low-Pressure Controlled Discography: A Prospective Clinical Study. *Pain Med*. 2018;19(1):29 to 39. doi:10.1093/pm/pnx039

14. Hsu PS, Armon C, Levin K. Acute lumbosacral radiculopathy: Etiology, clinical features, and diagnosis. UpToDate. www.uptodate.com. Updated July 1, 2025. Accessed March 6, 2026.
15. Gruver C, Guthmiller KB. Provocative Discography. In: *StatPearls*. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; May 23, 2023.
16. Manchikanti L, Soin A, Benyamin RM, et al. An Update of the Systematic Appraisal of the Accuracy and Utility of Discography in Chronic Spinal Pain. *Pain Physician*. 2018;21(2):91 to 110.
17. Wang H, Li Z, Zhang C, et al. Correlation between high-intensity zone on MRI and discography in patients with low back pain. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2017;96(30):e7222. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000007222
18. Health Technology Assessment. The clinical utility of lumbar discography for assessing low back pain: Impact on patient management and health outcomes. Hayes. www.hayesinc.com. Published September 7, 2017 (annual review October 11, 2021). Accessed March 6, 2026.
19. Expert Panel on Neurological Imaging, Hutchins TA, Peckham M, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Low Back Pain: 2021 Update. *J Am Coll Radiol*. 2021;18(11S):S361 to S379. doi:10.1016/j.jacr.2021.08.002
20. Pojskic M, Bisson E, Oertel J, Takami T, Zygourakis C, Costa F. Lumbar disc herniation: Epidemiology, clinical and radiologic diagnosis WFNS spine committee recommendations. *World Neurosurg X*. 2024;22:100279. Published 2024 Feb 20. doi:10.1016/j.wnsx.2024.100279

Important Reminder

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or

regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members/enrollees. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members/enrollees. Members/enrollees should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members/enrollees and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members/enrollees and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members/enrollees and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

Note: For Medicaid members/enrollees, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members/enrollees, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs and LCDs should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

©2018 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved. All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.