Dynamic Posturography

Policy Number: 2.01.02  Last Review: 7/2016

Policy
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City (Blue KC) will not provide coverage for dynamic posturography. This is considered investigational.

When Policy Topic is covered
Not Applicable

When Policy Topic is not covered
Dynamic posturography is considered **investigational**.

Description of Procedure or Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Populations</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Comparators</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals: • With suspected balance disorders</td>
<td>Interventions of interest are: • Dynamic posturography</td>
<td>Comparators of interest are: • Alternative approach to balance assessment or no balance assessment</td>
<td>Relevant outcomes include: • Test accuracy • Test validity • Symptoms • Morbid events</td>
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Dynamic posturography tests a patient’s balance control in situations intended to isolate factors that affect balance in everyday experiences. It provides quantitative information on the degree of imbalance present in an individual but is not intended to diagnosis specific types of balance disorders.

The evidence for dynamic posturography in individuals who have suspected balance disorders includes technical performance studies, cross-sectional comparisons of results in patients with balance disorders and healthy controls, and retrospective case series reporting outcomes of patients assessed with dynamic posturography as part of clinical care. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and morbid events. There are no generally accepted reference standards for dynamic posturography, which makes it difficult to determine how the results can be applied in clinical care. There is a lack of evidence on the performance characteristics of this test for clinically important conditions, such as identifying patients who are at risk of falls. There are no studies demonstrating the
clinical utility of the test that would lead to changes in management that improve outcomes (eg, symptoms, function). The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Background**
Dynamic posturography attempts to provide more quantitative information regarding the functional ability to maintain balance. The patient, wearing a harness to prevent falls, stands on an enclosed platform surrounded by a visual field. By altering the angle of the platform or shifting the visual field, the test assesses movement coordination and the sensory organization of visual, somatosensory, and vestibular information relevant to postural control. The patient undergoes six different testing situations designed to evaluate the vestibular, visual, and proprioceptive/somatosensory components of balance. In general terms, the test measures an individual’s balance (as measured by a force platform to calculate the movement of the patient’s center of mass) while visual and somatosensory cues are altered. These tests vary by whether the eyes are open or closed, whether the platform is fixed or sway-referenced, and whether the visual surround is fixed or sway-referenced. Sway-referencing involves making instantaneous computer-aided alteration in the platform or visual surround to coincide with changes in body position produced by sway. The purpose of sway-referencing is to cancel out accurate feedback from somatosensory or visual systems that are normally involved in maintaining balance. In the first 3 components of the test, the support surface is stable, and visual cues are either present, absent, or sway-referenced. In tests 4 to 6, the support surface is sway-referenced to the individual, and visual cues are either present, absent, or sway-referenced. In tests 5 and 6, the only accurate sensory cues that are available for balance are vestibular cues. Results of computerized dynamic posturography have been used to determine what type of information (i.e., visual, vestibular, proprioceptive) can and cannot be used to maintain balance. Dynamic posturography cannot be used to localize the site of a lesion.

Complaints of imbalance are common in older individuals and contribute to the risk of falling in the elderly population. Falls are the most common cause of death and disability in this population in the United States. Maintenance of balance is a complex physiologic process requiring interaction of the vestibular, visual, proprioceptive/somatosensory system, and central reflex mechanisms and is influenced by the general health of the patient (i.e., muscle tone, strength, and range of motion). Therefore, identifying and treating the underlying balance disorder may be difficult. Commonly used balance function tests such as electronystagmography (ENG) and rotational chair tests attempt to measure the extent and site of a vestibular lesion, but do not attempt to assess the functional ability of the patient to maintain balance. Posturography tests a patient’s balance control in situations intended to isolate factors that affect balance in everyday experiences. Balance can be rapidly assessed qualitatively by asking the patient to maintain a steady stance on a flat or compressible surface (i.e., foam pads) with the eyes open or closed. By closing the eyes, the visual input into balance is eliminated. The use of foam pads eliminates the sensory and proprioceptive cues.
Therefore, only vestibular input is available when standing on a foam pad with eyes closed.

**Regulatory Status**
The NeuroCom EquiTest® is a dynamic posturography device that received 510(k) marketing clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Other dynamic posturography device makers include Micromedical Technology, Metitur, and Vestibular Technologies

**Rationale**
This evidence review was initially developed using a 1996 TEC Assessment, which concluded that the evidence was insufficient to determine whether dynamic posturography distinguished between peripheral and central vestibular dysfunction. This evidence review has been updated regularly using the MEDLINE database. Most recently, the literature was reviewed through December 2, 2015.

Assessment of a diagnostic technology such as dynamic posturography typically focuses on 3 parameters: (1) technical performance; (2) diagnostic performance (ie, sensitivity and specificity) in appropriate populations of patients; and (3) demonstration that the diagnostic information can be used to improve patient outcomes (clinical utility).

Technical performance of a device is typically assessed with 2 types of studies, those that compare test measurements with a criterion standard and those that compare results taken with the same device on different occasions (test-retest).

Diagnostic performance is evaluated by the ability of a test to accurately diagnose a clinical condition compared with the criterion standard. The sensitivity of a test is the ability to detect a disease when the condition is present (true positive), while specificity indicates the ability to detect patients who are suspected of disease but who do not have the condition (true negative). Evaluation of diagnostic performance, therefore, requires independent assessment by the 2 methods in a population of patients suspected of disease but who do not all have the disease.

Evidence related to improvement of clinical outcomes with use of this testing assesses the data linking use of a test to changes in health outcomes (clinical utility). In some cases, tests can be evaluated adequately using technical and diagnostic performance; however, when a test identifies a new or different group of patients with a disease, randomized trials are needed to demonstrate impact of the test on the net health outcome.

**Technical Performance**
The published literature on dynamic posturography has addressed the optimal way to conduct or analyze test findings. For example, Pang et al in Hong Kong evaluated a modified version of the Sensory Organization Test (SOT) that included a head movement component designed to improve the ability of dynamic posturography in assessing balance. In addition, a 2010 study by Visser et al
compared results of the commonly used pooled mean response of a series of trials to an analysis using only findings of the first unpracticed trial. 4

**Accuracy of Dynamic Posturography for Identifying Balance Disorders**

Literature searches failed to identify any studies that evaluated the sensitivity and specificity of dynamic posturography for diagnosing any specific balance disorder compared with commonly accepted balance tests. There is no “criterion standard” test for measuring balance, which is a physiologic parameter. In the absence of a criterion standard comparison, the literature search sought to identify studies that systematically compared results of dynamic posturography and other balance tests in an appropriate patient population, ie, individuals at increased risk of falling due to balance issues.

Several studies have used both dynamic posturography and another test for assessing balance. A 2015 study by Fritz et al assessed the correlation between dynamic and static posturography and other measures of gait and balance dysfunction in 57 ambulatory patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). 6 Two dynamic posturography parameters and 4 static posturography parameters were measured. Walking velocity, the alternative test, was measured in 2 ways: (1) in a laboratory using the Optotrak Motion Capture System and (2) using the timed 25-foot walk test. In regression analysis, demographics, 1 of the dynamic posturography parameters (anteroposterior sway) and 1 of the static posturography parameters (eyes open, feet apart) explained 95.3% of the variance in walking velocity. A higher degree of anteroposterior sway, assessed using dynamic posturography, was significantly associated with higher walking velocity. Although the study found that dynamic posturography was associated with measures of walking velocity, the utility of this information in terms of impact on patient management is unclear.

A 2015 study by Ferrazzoli et al compared dynamic posturography with the Berg Balance Scale (BBS). 7 The BBS is a 14-item scale that assesses performance on a variety of functional tasks, each rated on a 0-to-4 scale (maximal score, 56 points). Lower scores indicate higher fall risk. The study included 29 patients with Parkinson disease (PD) not complaining of balance problems and 12 healthy controls matched for age and sex. Scores on the BBS were significantly lower in PD patients than in controls (p=0.002). Similarly, results of body sway analysis assessed by posturography differed significantly in PD patients and controls. Specifically, compared with controls, PD patients had higher standard deviation of body sway measurements in the eyes open (p=0.005) and in the eyes open counting (p=0.020) conditions. The standard deviation of PD patients was also higher than controls in posturography along the mediolateral axis in the eyes open condition (p=0.019), but results were similar in the eyes open counting condition. The authors noted that posturography can potentially identify early balance disorders in PD patients before they develop clinical symptoms, and that rehabilitation programs could be developed to address specific balance issues. As discussed in the next section, there is a lack of prospective studies comparing health outcomes in patients managed with and without dynamic posturography.
Other published literature on dynamic posturography has assessed fall risk in older individuals and other populations. For example, Whitney et al conducted a retrospective review of 100 charts of individuals referred to a balance and falls clinic with a vestibular diagnosis using dynamic posturography. Patients who reported multiple falls over 6 months had lower initial scores on the SOT than those who reported 1 or no falls.

Studies identified in recent literature updates used dynamic posturography as a research tool to study balance (eg, in older individuals, PD patients, knee osteoarthritis patients); these studies were not designed to evaluate the technical performance or accuracy of dynamic posturography. Dynamic posturography has also been considered a control technique in studies evaluating other novel methods of assessing balance. For example, in 2014, Alahmari et al assessed the reliability and validity of a balance rehabilitation device and compared findings with dynamic posturography using the EquiTest.

**Improvement in Health Outcomes**

No randomized or nonrandomized controlled studies were identified that compared health outcomes in patients when treatment decisions were made with and without the results of dynamic posturography. One randomized controlled trial was identified, but it used dynamic posturography as an outcome measure, rather than as a tool for making treatment decisions; thus conclusions cannot be drawn from this study on the impact of posturography on patient management.

Several retrospective studies have described a customized exercise program based on results of a complete medical and neuro-otologic history and physical examination that included platform posturography. However, the contribution of dynamic posturography to the overall assessment and customization of the exercise program is unclear. In particular, the reports do not describe how (or whether) the exercise programs were modified based on specific deficits identified by platform posturography. Customized vestibular rehabilitation programs can be devised with a standard battery of tests. These retrospective reports are also limited by selection bias and lack of follow-up. Moreover, while these studies show that individualized therapy can improve patient outcomes, no controlled trials have assessed whether individually customized therapy programs are more effective than generic vestibular exercises.

In addition, other related studies have included the use of posturography in the assessment of patients after a clinical intervention. Examples are studies conducted with PD patients and assessment of patients with idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus before and after shunt surgery. For instance, in 2009, Nocera et al used posturography to evaluate the effectiveness of a home-based exercise program on postural control for 10 patients with PD. The patients and 10 healthy age-matched controls were assessed with dynamic posturography before and after the 10-week intervention. Dynamic posturography was not used to select patients for the intervention or to individualize the intervention.
Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials
A search of ClinicalTrials.gov in January 2016 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this review.

Summary of Evidence
The evidence for dynamic posturography in individuals who have suspected balance disorders includes technical performance studies, cross-sectional comparisons of results in patients with balance disorders and healthy controls, and retrospective case series reporting outcomes of patients assessed with dynamic posturography as part of clinical care. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy and validity, symptoms, and morbid events. There are no generally accepted reference standards for dynamic posturography, which makes it difficult to determine how the results can be applied in clinical care. There is a lack of evidence on the performance characteristics of this test for clinically important conditions, such as identifying patients who are at risk of falls. There are no studies demonstrating the clinical utility of the test that would lead to changes in management that improve outcomes (eg, symptoms, function). The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements
The American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery and Foundation has issued 2 guidelines that mention dynamic posturography:

- A position statement on evaluation of individuals with suspected balance or dizziness disorders, revised in September 2014, listed dynamic posturography as 1 of 4 medically indicated tests or treatments.25
- In 2008, a guideline on the management of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo listed computerized posturography as 1 of 18 potential tools to consider for diagnosing this condition.26

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations
Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage
There is no national coverage determination (NCD). In the absence of an NCD, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

References
1. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC). Dynamic posturography in the assessment of vestibular dysfunction. TEC Assessments 1996;Volume 11, Tab 11.


Billing Coding/Physician Documentation Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92548</td>
<td>Computerized dynamic posturography</td>
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ICD-10 Codes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H81.01-</td>
<td>Disorders of vestibular function code range</td>
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<tr>
<td>H81.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H82.1-</td>
<td>Vertiginous syndromes in diseases classified elsewhere code range</td>
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<tr>
<td>H82.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R42</td>
<td>Dizziness and giddiness (includes vertigo NOS)</td>
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Additional Policy Key Words

N/A

Policy Implementation/Update Information

7/1/94    New policy. Considered to be a covered service.
7/1/00    No policy statement changes.
7/1/01    New CPT codes added to the policy (92542, 92546, 92548); no policy statement changes.
7/1/02    No policy statement changes.
7/1/03    No policy statement changes.
7/1/04    Policy reviewed and statement changed to investigational (change effective 8/1/05).
7/1/05    Codes 92542 and 92546 removed from the policy. 92548 still considered investigational.
1/1/06    No policy statement changes.
7/1/06    No policy statement changes.
1/1/07    No policy statement changes.  Title changed to: Dynamic Posturography (formerly: Computerized Dynamic Posturography)
7/1/07    No policy statement changes.
1/1/08    No policy statement changes.
8/1/08    Policy statement revised. Previously this was considered investigational. It is now considered not medically necessary.
7/1/09    No policy statement changes.
7/1/10    No policy statement changes.
7/1/11    Policy statement changed from not medically necessary to investigational.
7/1/12    No policy statement changes.
7/1/13    No policy statement changes.
7/1/14    No policy statement changes.
7/1/15    No policy statement changes.
7/1/16    No policy statement changes.
State and Federal mandates and health plan contract language, including specific provisions/exclusions, take precedence over Medical Policy and must be considered first in determining eligibility for coverage. The medical policies contained herein are for informational purposes. The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care providers are independent contractors and are neither employees nor agents Blue KC and are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment and medical advice. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without permission from Blue KC.