

# Clinical Policy: Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

Reference Number: CP.MP.144

Date of Last Revision: 11/23

Effective Date: 02/01/24

[Coding Implications](#)

[Revision Log](#)

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

## Description

Mechanical stretching devices are used for the prevention and treatment of joint contractures of the extremities, with the goal to maintain or restore range of motion (ROM) to the joint. A variety of mechanical stretching devices are available for extension or flexion of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, fingers, knee, ankle, and toes. These devices are generally used as adjunct treatment to physical therapy and/or exercise.

## Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation® that the low-load prolonged-duration stretch (LLPS) device/dynamic stretch device is **medically necessary** for the knee, elbow, wrist, ankle, or finger when meeting both of the following:
  - A. Requested for one of the following indications:
    1. In the subacute injury or post-operative period ( $\geq$  three weeks and  $\leq$  four months after injury or operation) in members/enrollees with signs and symptoms of persistent joint stiffness or contracture and all of the following:
      - a. Limited range of motion poses a meaningful functional limitation as judged by the physician;
      - b. Has not responded to other therapy (including physical therapy);
      - c. Provided with or without adjunctive physical therapy;
    2. In the acute post-operative period for members/enrollees who have undergone additional surgery to improve the range of motion of the previously affected joint;
  - B. Request is for one of the following:
    1. An initial four weeks;
    2. A subsequent four week period, and improvement was noted upon reevaluation after the prior four week period.
- II. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Centene Corporation that the current research does not support the use of any of the following over other currently available alternatives:
  - A. LLPS for any indication not noted in section I;
  - B. Bi-directional static progressive stretch (SPS) devices;
  - C. Patient-actuated serial stretch (PASS) devices.

## Background

A joint contracture is characterized by chronically reduced range of motion (ROM) secondary to structural changes in non-bony tissues, including muscle, tendons, ligaments, and skin. Prolonged immobilization of joints following surgery or trauma is the most common cause of

## CLINICAL POLICY

### Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

joint contractures. A number of different modalities are used to treat or prevent joint contractures.

Mechanical stretching devices have been researched for the treatment of joint contractures. The use of these devices is based on the theory that passive motion early in the healing process can promote movement of the synovial fluid, and thus promote lubrication of the joint; stimulate the healing of articular tissues; prevent adhesions and joint stiffness; and reduce edema without interfering with the healing of incisions or wounds over the moving joint.

Several types of devices exist, including low-load prolonged duration stretch (LLPS) devices (also referred to as dynamic splinting), static progressive stretch (SPS) devices, and patient-actuated serial stretch (PASS) (also known as patient-directed serial stretch) devices.

- LLPS devices permit resisted active and passive motion (elastic traction) within a limited range. LLPS devices maintain a set level of tension by means of incorporated springs.
- SPS devices hold the joint in a set position but allow for manual modification of the joint angle and may allow for active motion without resistance (inelastic traction). This type of device itself does not exert a stress on the tissue unless the joint angle is set at the maximum ROM.
- PASS devices permit resisted active and passive motion within a limited range utilizing pneumatic or hydraulic systems that can be adjusted by the patient. The extensionaters use pneumatic systems while the flexionaters use hydraulic systems. These devices require custom fitting.

Mechanical stretching devices are commonly used in the post-operative period, following an injury or when addressing joint stiffness in the knee, ankle, toe, shoulder, elbow, wrist, or finger. Peer reviewed studies researching mechanical stretching devices are limited. The best evidence is available in studies evaluating LLPS when used at the knee, elbow, wrist, and following extensor tendon injuries of the finger and for SPS when used at the elbow.

Several authors have looked at the implementation of dynamic splinting at the finger following an extensor tendon repair.<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11</sup> Results from a small, prospective, randomized trial comparing dynamic splinting to static splinting suggest that dynamic splinting of complex lacerations of the extensor tendons in zones V through VII provides improved functional outcomes at four and 12 weeks and six months when compared with static splinting.<sup>1</sup> Another small, prospective, randomized, controlled study comparing postoperative dynamic versus static splinting outcomes of patients following extensor tendon repair reported dynamic splinting of simple, complete lacerations of the extensor tendons in zones V and VI. Dynamic splinting provided improved functional outcomes at four, six, and eight weeks but not by six months when compared with static splinting.<sup>2</sup>

Dynamic splinting and static progressive stretch devices have both been applied at the elbow in isolation and in comparison to one another. In 2004 Gallucci and colleagues looked at a sample of 30 patients who were at least 78 days after surgery or trauma who had a functional arc of movement of less than 100 degrees at the elbow. They found that two thirds of patients were able to achieve at least a 100 degree arc and therefore, improved function after using a dynamic splint for 75 days.<sup>12</sup> In a 2009 randomized controlled pilot study of 30 patients, Lai and colleagues

## CLINICAL POLICY

### Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

found significant improvements in ROM when dynamic splinting was added to the control treatment of botulinum toxin type-A and occupational therapy treatment.<sup>13</sup> Studies in 2010 by Bhat and colleagues and in 2000 by Gelinas and colleagues found similar benefits to SPS at the elbow.<sup>14,15</sup> In both cases, SPS was introduced to the patient approximately 4.5 to 5 months after injury or surgery and once improvements from therapy were stagnant. A functional ROM or arc of movement was achieved in 19 out of 30 patients and 11 out of 22 patients respectively.<sup>14,15</sup> In 2006, Doomberg and colleagues also demonstrated improvements with ROM overall after SPS intervention but noted that early splinting after the initial injury rather than after elbow encapsectomy yielded greater results.<sup>16</sup> In 2012, Lindenhovius and colleagues performed a prospective randomized controlled trial looking at the benefit of dynamic splinting versus SPS in improving range of motion and function as measured by the Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder, and Hand (DASH).<sup>17</sup> No significant difference was found between the two groups prior to treatment or after three, six or 12 month follow-ups.<sup>17</sup> Additionally in 2015, Veltman and colleagues completed a systematic review on the topic that included the results from 232 patients with a similar outcome showing that each device was beneficial but that one was not more effective than the other.<sup>18</sup>

At the knee and wrist, dynamic splinting has been identified as beneficial when further progression of ROM is needed after surgery or an injury. In 2018, Pace and colleagues performed a Level IV retrospective study, looking at the implementation of dynamic splinting following knee surgery in 74 adolescents and children who had ROM deficits in flexion, extension, or both directions.<sup>19</sup> 84% of the patients experienced a significant increase in ROM, and 58% were able to avoid further surgical intervention. In 2016, Willis and colleagues looked at the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome using dynamic splinting at the wrist.<sup>20</sup> They performed a randomized control trial where the experimental group was provided with dynamic splinting in addition to anti-inflammatories and a stretching program. Those patients who received dynamic splinting in addition to the other treatments had a significant decline in the need for surgical intervention after conservative management was complete. Similarly, Glasgow and colleagues in 2011 and Shah and colleagues in 2022 looked at the effect of dynamic splinting at the hand and forearm respectively and demonstrated improvements in ROM after injury in both areas.<sup>21,22</sup>

A variety of randomized control trials, observational studies, case series, and medical community acceptance confirms the benefits of dynamic LLPS devices at the knee, elbow, wrist, and fingers when used to relieve persistent joint stiffness that can occur after injury or surgery.

While additional evidence is emerging, there is insufficient evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature to support the use of dynamic LLPS at other joints to include the foot, ankle, and shoulder. There is insufficient evidence in the published medical literature to demonstrate the safety, efficacy, and long-term outcomes on the use of patient-actuated serial stretch (PASS) devices.

#### 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 2022, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are

**CLINICAL POLICY**

**Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture**

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.

**HCPCS codes that support coverage criteria**

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
E1800	Dynamic adjustable elbow extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material
E1802	Dynamic adjustable forearm pronation/supination device, includes soft interface
E1805	Dynamic adjustable wrist extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material
E1810	Dynamic adjustable knee extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material
E1812	Dynamic knee, extension/flexion device with active resistance control
E1825	Dynamic adjustable finger extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material
E1815	Dynamic adjustable ankle extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material

**HCPCS codes that do not support coverage criteria**

<b>HCPCS Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
E1399	Durable medical equipment, miscellaneous
E1801	Static progressive stretch elbow device, extension and/or flexion, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1806	Static progressive stretch wrist device, flexion and/or extension, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1811	Static progressive stretch knee device, extension and/or flexion, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1816	Static progressive stretch ankle device, flexion and/or extension, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1818	Static progressive stretch forearm pronation/supination device, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1830	Dynamic adjustable toe extension/flexion device, includes soft interface material
E1831	Static progressive stretch toe device, extension and/or flexion, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories
E1840	Dynamic adjustable shoulder flexion/abduction/rotation device, includes soft interface material
E1841	Static progressive stretch shoulder device, with or without range of motion adjustment, includes all components and accessories

**CLINICAL POLICY**

**Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture**

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
Policy developed	04/17	04/17
Removed the following codes from being not medically necessary: E1800, E1801, E1802, E1805, E1810, E1812. Clarified in policy/criteria the joints for which devices are not medically necessary.	03/19	04/19
Added code E1399 as not medically necessary	06/19	
Adapted criteria from WellCare’s Dynamic Stretching Devices for Treatment of Joint Stiffness and Contracture HS164. For LPSS, added knee, elbow, and wrist injuries as medically necessary indications. Specified that criteria I.A-I.B be met for LPSS. Removed indication of members/enrollees unable to benefit from standard physical therapy modalities because of inability to exercise, from original HS164 criteria. Changed the not medically necessary statements regarding LPSS for other indications, PASS and SPS devices to experimental/investigational. Added the following HCPCS codes as supporting coverage criteria: E1800, E1802, E1805, E1810, E1812. Removed HCPCS table of codes not supporting medical necessity. Replaced existing ICD-10 codes with the following: M24.521 – M24.529, M24.531 – M24.539, M24.541 - M24.549, M24.561 - M24.569, M25.621 - M25.629, M25.631 - M25.639, M25.641 - M25.649, M25.661 - M25.669.	04/20	04/20
Added a table of HCPCS codes not supporting medical necessity, including the following codes: E1399, E1801, E1806, E1811, E1815, E1816, E1818, E1830, E1831, E1840, E1841.	06/20	
Combined sections II-IV into II and replaced “Experimental/investigational” verbiage with descriptive language. Minor updates to background with no impact on criteria. Replaced all instances of “member” with “member/enrollee.” References reviewed and updated. Codes reviewed.	03/21	04/21
Annual review. Changed “review date” in the header to “date of last revision” and “date” in the revision log header to “revision date.” References reviewed, updated and reformatted. Reviewed by specialist.	12/21	12/21
Annual review. Background updated with no impact on criteria. Removed ICD-10 codes. References reviewed and updated. Reviewed by internal specialist and external specialist.	11/22	11/22
Annual review. Added ankle to Criteria I. Rearranged Criteria I.A. for clarification and added Criteria I.A.1.c. stating that low-load prolonged-duration stretch (LLPS) device/dynamic stretch device is provided with or without adjunctive physical therapy. Minor rewording in Background section with no impact on	11/23	

Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Revision Date	Approval Date
policy criteria. Removed code E1815 from HCPCS codes that do not support coverage and added to HCPCS codes that do support coverage. References reviewed and updated. Reviewed by internal specialist.		

References

1. Kitis A, Ozcan RH, Bagdatli D, Buker N, Kara IG. Comparison of static and dynamic splinting regimens for extensor tendon repairs in zones V to VII. *J Plast Surg Hand Surg.* 2012;46(3 to 4):267 to 271. doi:10.3109/2000656X.2012.684247
2. Mowlavi A, Burns M, Brown RE. Dynamic versus static splinting of simple zone V and zone VI extensor tendon repairs: a prospective, randomized, controlled study. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* 2005;115(2):482 to 487. doi:10.1097/01.prs.0000149479.96088.5d
3. Sameem M, Wood T, Ignacy T, Thoma A, Strumas N. A systematic review of rehabilitation protocols after surgical repair of the extensor tendons in zones V-VIII of the hand. *J Hand Ther.* 2011;24(4):365 to 373. doi:10.1016/j.jht.2011.06.005
4. Nehaus V, Wong G, Russo KE, Mudgal CS. Dynamic splinting with early motion following zone IV/V and TI to TIII extensor tendon repairs. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2012;37(5):933 to 937. doi:10.1016/j.jhsa.2012.01.039
5. Chester DL, Beale S, Beveridge L, Nancarrow JD, Titley OG. A prospective, controlled, randomized trial comparing early active extension with passive extension using a dynamic splint in the rehabilitation of repaired extensor tendons. *J Hand Surg Br.* 2002;27(3):283 to 288. doi:10.1054/jhsb.2001.0745
6. Giessler GA, Przybilski M, Germann G, Sauerbier M, Megerle K. Early free active versus dynamic extension splinting after extensor indicis proprius tendon transfer to restore thumb extension: a prospective randomized study. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2008;33(6):864 to 868. doi:10.1016/j.jhsa.2008.01.028
7. Larson D, Jerosch-Herold C. Clinical effectiveness of post-operative splinting after surgical release of Dupuytren's contracture: a systematic review. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2008;9:104. Published 2008 Jul 21. doi:10.1186/1471-2474-9-104
8. Khandwala AR, Webb J, Harris SB, Foster AJ, Elliot D. A comparison of dynamic extension splinting and controlled active mobilization of complete divisions of extensor tendons in zones 5 and 6. *J Hand Surg Br.* 2000;25(2):140 to 146. doi:10.1054/jhsb.1999.0356
9. Walsh MT, Rinehimer W, Muntzer E, Patel J, Sitler MR. Early controlled motion with dynamic splinting versus static splinting for zones III and IV extensor tendon lacerations: a preliminary report. *J Hand Ther.* 1994;7(4):232 to 236. doi:10.1016/s0894-1130(12)80241-9
10. Saldana MJ, Choban S, Westerbeck P, Schacherer TG. Results of acute zone III extensor tendon injuries treated with dynamic extension splinting. *J Hand Surg Am.* 1991;16(6):1145 to 1150. doi:10.1016/s0363-5023(10)80082-6
11. Griffin M, Hindocha S, Jordan D, Saleh M, Khan W. Management of extensor tendon injuries. *Open Orthop J.* 2012;6:36 to 42. doi:10.2174/1874325001206010036
12. Gallucci GL, Boretto JG, Dávalos MA, Alfie VA, Donndorff A, De Carli P. The use of dynamic orthoses in the treatment of the stiff elbow. *Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol.* 2014;24(8):1395 to 1400. doi:10.1007/s00590-014-1419-y

**CLINICAL POLICY****Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture**

13. Lai JM, Francisco GE, Willis FB. Dynamic splinting after treatment with botulinum toxin type-A: a randomized controlled pilot study. *Adv Ther.* 2009;26(2):241 to 248. doi:10.1007/s12325-008-0139-2
14. Bhat AK, Bhaskaranand K, Nair SG. Static progressive stretching using a turnbuckle orthosis for elbow stiffness: a prospective study. *J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong).* 2010;18(1):76 to 79. doi:10.1177/230949901001800117
15. Gelinas JJ, Faber KJ, Patterson SD, King GJ. The effectiveness of turnbuckle splinting for elbow contractures. *J Bone Joint Surg Br.* 2000;82(1):74 to 78. doi:10.1302/0301-620x.82b1.9792
16. Doornberg JN, Ring D, Jupiter JB. Static progressive splinting for posttraumatic elbow stiffness. *J Orthop Trauma.* 2006;20(6):400 to 404. doi:10.1097/00005131-200607000-00006
17. Lindenhovius AL, Doornberg JN, Brouwer KM, Jupiter JB, Mudgal CS, Ring D. A prospective randomized controlled trial of dynamic versus static progressive elbow splinting for posttraumatic elbow stiffness. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 2012;94(8):694 to 700. doi:10.2106/JBJS.J.01761
18. Veltman ES, Doornberg JN, Eygendaal D, van den Bekerom MP. Static progressive versus dynamic splinting for posttraumatic elbow stiffness: a systematic review of 232 patients. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg.* 2015;135(5):613 to 617. doi:10.1007/s00402-015-2199-5
19. Pace JL, Nasreddine AY, Simoni M, Zurakowski D, Kocher MS. Dynamic Splinting in Children and Adolescents With Stiffness After Knee Surgery. *J Pediatr Orthop.* 2018;38(1):38 to 43. doi:10.1097/BPO.0000000000000730
20. Willis FB, Fowler B. Longitudinal Outcomes Following a Randomized Controlled Trial of Dynamic Splint Stretching for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. *Hand (N Y).* 2016;11(3):290 to 294. doi:10.1177/1558944715626925
21. Glasgow C, Tooth LR, Fleming J, Peters S. Dynamic splinting for the stiff hand after trauma: predictors of contracture resolution. *J Hand Ther.* 2011;24(3):195 to 206. doi:10.1016/j.jht.2011.03.001
22. Shah MA, Lopez JK, Escalante AS, Green DP. Dynamic splinting of forearm rotational contracture after distal radius fracture. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2002;27(3):456 to 463. doi:10.1053/jhsu.2002.33196
23. Griffin M, Hindocha S, Jordan D, Saleh M, Khan W. Management of extensor tendon injuries. *Open Orthop J.* 2012;6:36 to 42. doi:10.2174/1874325001206010036
24. Furia JP, Willis FB, Shanumgam R, Curran SA. Systematic review of contracture reduction in the lower extremity with dynamic splinting. *Adv Ther.* 2013;30(8):763 to 770. doi:10.1007/s12325-013-0052-1
25. Jongs RA, Harvey LA, Gwinn T, Lucas BR. Dynamic splints do not reduce contracture following distal radial fracture: a randomised controlled trial. *J Physiother.* 2012;58(3):173 to 180. doi:10.1016/S1836-9553(12)70108-X

**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

## CLINICAL POLICY

### Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

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.



## CLINICAL POLICY

### Mechanical Stretching Devices for Joint Stiffness and Contracture

**Note: For Medicare members/enrollees,** to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles 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.

©2017 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.