

Ignoring the sacroiliac joint in chronic low back pain is costly

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Background: Increasing evidence supports minimally invasive sacroiliac joint (SIJ) fusion as a safe and effective treatment for SIJ dysfunction. Failure to include the SIJ in the diagnostic evaluation of low back pain could result in unnecessary health care expenses.

Design: Decision analytic cost model.

Methods: A decision analytic model calculating 2-year direct health care costs in patients with chronic low back pain considering lumbar fusion surgery was used.

Results: The strategy of including the SIJ in the preoperative diagnostic workup of chronic low back pain saves an expected US\$3,100 per patient over 2 years. Cost savings were robust to reasonable ranges for costs and probabilities, such as the probability of diagnosis and the probability of successful surgical treatment.

Conclusion: Including the SIJ as part of the diagnostic strategy in preoperative patients with chronic low back pain is likely to be cost saving in the short term.

Keywords: chronic low back pain, lumbar fusion, sacroiliac joint pain, sacroiliac joint fusion, healthcare costs, decision modeling

Background

Chronic back pain continues to be an important health epidemic. In its recent report, the World Health Organization included medications for chronic pain on its priority list of conditions.¹ Chronic back pain is a common cause of loss of disability-adjusted life years globally.²

Degeneration of the lumbar spine is a common finding, and lumbar fusion (LF) has become an increasingly used surgery to treat chronic low back pain associated with various causes. The rate of LF has risen 2.4-fold in the decade between 1998 and 2008, and the cost per case has more than tripled during this period.³ Despite this increase in use, success rates from LF continue to be low, and failed back surgery syndrome (FBSS), a term for continued pain after spine surgery, has become an important clinical entity.⁴ The economic impact of inadequate response to LF and failed back surgery syndrome is large, with costs of >\$US 100,000 per patient over 4 years.^{5,6} The notion that many spine surgeries are unnecessary is commonly cited in the lay press.

There has been increasing interest in the sacroiliac joint (SIJ) as an under-recognized cause of chronic low back pain. In patients presenting for evaluation of low back pain, the SIJ was determined to be the source of pain in 14%–22%.^{7,8} The SIJ is even more commonly (up to 40%^{9,10}) suspected as a source of low back pain in patients with prior LF. Currently available treatment options for SIJ dysfunction include physical therapy,¹¹ SIJ steroid injections,^{12,13} radiofrequency ablation of the SIJ,^{14,15} and open¹⁶ or minimally

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invasive^{17–22} SIJ fusion (SIJF). A recently published surgery vs nonsurgery randomized trial of SIJF using triangular titanium implants showed that the fusion group had marked postoperative improvements in SIJ pain, disability associated with SIJ pain, and quality of life; those randomized to nonsurgical care showed very few improvements.²¹

Many surgeons who care for patients with chronic low back pain do not look for SIJ dysfunction as a cause, possibly because, until recently, there was no adequate surgical treatment for the condition. These surgeons may instead offer LF for patients with no other obvious cause of pain, especially if magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) shows lumbar disc abnormalities. Although the number of reported studies of LF is large, well-controlled studies have shown that only approximately 60% of patients derive clinically important benefits from lumbar surgery.²³ A systematic review²⁴ of lumbar arthrodesis showed moderate improvements in pain and disability (as measured by Oswestry Disability Index²⁵) after LF. Of the small number of available LF surgery vs nonsurgery randomized trials, very few have shown clinically important differences in response rates. High-quality evidence from surgery vs nonsurgery trials that supports the superiority of LF surgery remains sparse.^{26,27} Selection criteria for LF also continue to be somewhat controversial, especially given that MRI, which is used to confirm the presence of lumbar spine pathology, is often abnormal in healthy patients.^{28–30} Interestingly, in clinical trials to date, many patients with SIJ pain have a history of prior spinal fusion.^{21,22} While it is possible that spinal fusion increases the risk for adjacent segment degeneration of the SIJ,³¹ it is also possible that SIJ pain is mistakenly diagnosed as lumbar spinal pain. The use of LF surgery in such cases would provide a reasonable explanation for the low observed success rates after spinal fusion, with attendant high costs of treating failures (which typically do not address SIJ pain). One recently published cohort of patients undergoing bilateral SIJF found that many patients had undergone prior LF.³² While the author suggested that his patients had both SIJ and lumbar spine pain, it is also possible that some of the patients' initial SIJ pain was misdiagnosed as lumbar pain.

It seems axiomatic that improved diagnosis should lead to a higher likelihood of appropriate treatment, with better outcomes and decreased costs. For back pain, the consideration of an important additional cause of pain, namely SIJ dysfunction, should therefore lead to improved health outcomes and decreased overall health care costs. To examine the impact of including the SIJ as part of the diagnostic workup for preoperative chronic low back pain,

we constructed a decision analytic model using published information from clinical trials and cost information. The goal was to estimate potential third-party cost savings from inclusion of the SIJ as part of the diagnostic workup of preoperative chronic low back pain.

Methods

Overview

We created a decision analytic model that models 2-year direct health care costs for private US health insurers in the care of patients with unremitting chronic low back pain unresponsive to conservative care who are candidates for LF. We model two strategies: one in which the SIJ is considered as a potential cause of low back pain and one in which it is not.

Model description

The model used is described graphically in Figure 1. The model begins with a patient with chronic unremitting low back pain unresponsive to conservative treatment with abnormalities on lumbar spine MRI (eg, degenerative spondylolisthesis or lumbar disc degeneration) prompting the selection of LF as a surgical treatment strategy. In the upper strategy, the patient undergoes a diagnostic workup for SIJ dysfunction as a cause of pain. Workup involves specific physical examination testing followed by a confirmatory diagnostic SIJ block if physical exam points to the SIJ as a cause of pain. A series of physical examination tests have been used for decades to aid in the diagnosis of SIJ pain. Examples include compression test, flexion, abduction and external rotation (FABER) test, and Gaenslen's test. In a meta-analysis, having at least three positive physical examination signs was highly predictive of positive response to SIJ block.³³ Diagnostic SIJ block involves the infiltration of local anesthetic into the SIJ under fluoroscopic guidance. A positive block is one that markedly and immediately decreases SIJ pain. Diagnostic SIJ block is recommended by numerous societies to aid in the diagnosis of SIJ dysfunction and is considered to be a confirmatory test for SIJ dysfunction.^{34–38} According to a systematic review and meta-analysis, a combination of three or more positive physical examination tests has 85% sensitivity, 76% specificity, and a diagnostic odds ratio of 17 in patients presenting with suspected SIJ pain.³³ In our model, if the patient has a negative exam or positive exam followed by negative diagnostic SIJ block, the patient is not diagnosed with SIJ dysfunction and is assumed to undergo the originally planned LF. If the patient has physical examination findings and a positive confirmatory diagnostic SIJ block, the patient is assumed to have SIJ dysfunction and undergo minimally invasive SIJF

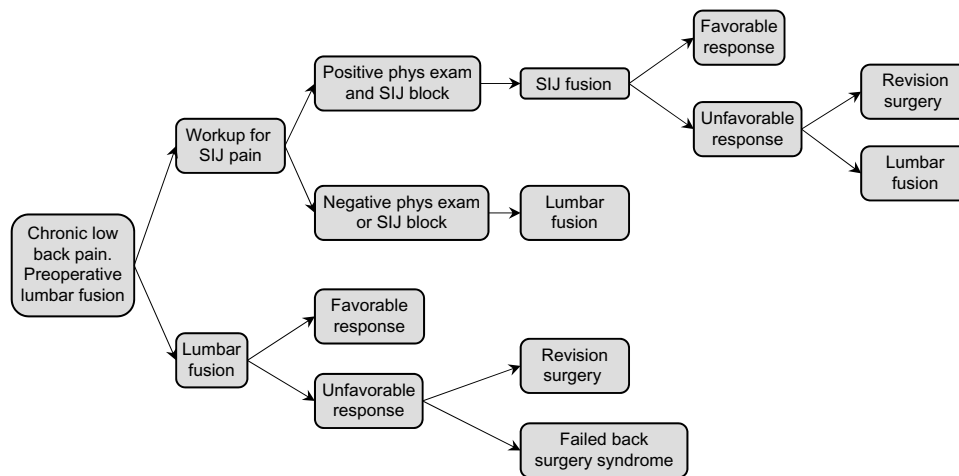


Figure 1 Graphical description of model used for calculations.

Abbreviations: SIJ, sacroiliac joint; phys exam, physical examination tests for SIJ pain.

using titanium implants, a surgery for which there is now substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.^{21,22,39} If the patient has an unfavorable response to SIJF, we assumed he/she would immediately undergo follow-up LF, under the assumption that either SIJF failed to provide pain relief or the SIJ diagnosis was in error.

Patients who undergo LF (either immediately, ie, the lower strategy, or after workup with or without SIJF) also are assumed to have either favorable responses to the surgery or not. For both SIJF and LF, revision surgeries after each procedure can occur. Patients with unfavorable responses to LF who do not undergo or respond to revision surgery are assumed to have failed back surgery syndrome.

Probability estimates

Model probabilities and plausible ranges are based on assumptions shown in Table 1. Based on reports of prevalence rates in the outpatient setting,^{7,8} 15%–22% of patients have SIJ dysfunction as a cause of chronic low back pain. Although one SIJ block is commonly done, we conservatively modeled performance of two serial SIJ blocks to ensure confirmation of the SIJ diagnosis. Two prospective clinical trials have shown 6- and 12-month favorable response rates of 82%, where response is defined as an improvement in self-rated SIJ pain of at least 20 points on the 0–100 scale.^{40,41} Outcomes from 4.5-²⁰ to 5-year⁴² cohorts, as summarized in a systematic review,³⁹ substantiate high long-term response rates. Response rates after LF for degenerative spondylosis are lower; the most accurate estimates come from pre-market device trials, such as that for Infuse bone morphogenetic protein, which showed clinical success rates under 60%. This value is consistent with the mean reduction in low

back pain reported in a recently reported meta-analysis of relevant LF studies.²⁴ Because LF for some indications (eg, degenerative spondylolisthesis) might have higher success rates, we explored a range of LF success rates. Revisions after SIJF occur at a rate of approximately 3.5% in 4 years.⁴³ Repeat surgery after lumbar spine surgery occurs at a rate of approximately 8% in 4 years.⁴⁴

Cost estimates

Cost estimates were taken from the US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS, also known as Medicare) payments to facilities and physicians depending on setting of care. Medicare payments are commonly used as a proxy for costs in cost-effectiveness analyses of spine interventions.⁴⁵ Setting of care probabilities was based on CMS's physician and supplier public use file. All cost estimates were inflated 30% to represent the increased payments by commercial insurance reimbursements compared to CMS and are reported in US dollars. Payments for postoperative rehabilitation were not included. Revision surgeries were assumed to be 30% more expensive than both LF and SIJF index surgeries.

Base-case analysis and sensitivity analysis

The decision analytic model was programmed and analyzed using TreeAge Pro 2015.⁴⁶ Incremental costs of pursuing the SIJ diagnostic strategy were determined. Multiple one-way sensitivity analyses using plausible ranges listed in Table 1 were conducted to test the robustness of the baseline results. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis was conducted using Monte Carlo simulation to allow all variables to vary simultaneously. For the probabilistic sensitivity analysis, key variables were assigned continuous distributions using

Table 1 Probability and cost assumptions

Description	Base case	Low	High	Source
Probabilities				
Positive SIJ block	0.15	0.05	0.25	Sembrano and Polly ⁸
Successful response after SIJF	0.82	0.7	0.85	INSITE ²¹ and SIFI ²²
Successful response after LF	0.6	0.4	0.7	Infuse summary of safety and effectiveness data ²³
Revision surgery in 4 years after SIJF	0.035	0.03	0.08	Cher et al ⁴³
Successful response to LF after negative SIJ block	0.7	0.6	0.8	Expert opinion: If SIJ dysfunction ruled out as cause of LBP, LF success rate might be higher
Probability of revision surgery after LF in 2 years	0.08	0.05	0.10	Martin et al ⁴⁴
Costs in \$US				
Physician/facility payment for SIJ block	444	355	533	G0260 and CPT 27096, 53% office-based, 47% outpatient facility-based
SIJF	13,636	10,000	18,000	30% inpatient, 70% outpatient MS-DRG 460 and CPT 27279 Ambulatory payment classification for SIJF
Surgeon payment for SIJF	574	459	689*	CPT 27279
Anesthesia for SIJF	180	144	216*	CPT 01160, 4 base units and 4 time units
Workup and treatment of poor response to SIJF	1,000	500	3,000	Expert opinion. Costs include additional physician visit, SIJ block, and MRI
LF	22,339	20,000	30,000	99% inpatient, 1% outpatient Facility payment: inpatient: MS-DRG 460 (US\$21,596×94%) + MS-DRG 459 (US\$36,006×6%) = US\$22,461; outpatient: US\$10,224
Surgeon payment for LF	2,621	2,200	2,800	CPT 22612, arthrodesis, posterior or posterolateral technique, single level; lumbar (with lateral transverse technique when performed) CPT 22614, each additional vertebral segment
Anesthesia for LF	337	300	500	1-hour anesthesia: 7 base units and 8 time units
Failed back surgery syndrome over 2 years	50,000	40,000	82,000	Hollingworth et al ⁵ , Lad et al ⁶
Revision surgery relative to index surgery	1.3	1.1	1.5	Expert opinion: multiplier comparing cost of revision surgery vs index surgery
Cost multiplier Medicare	1.3	1	1.6	Private health care insurance reimbursements exceed Medicare payments by 30%

Note: *Range equal to $\pm 20\%$.

Abbreviations: SIJ, sacroiliac joint; SIJF, SIJ fusion; INSITE, Investigation of Sacroiliac Fusion Treatment; SIFI, Sacroiliac Joint Fusion With iFuse Implant System[®]; LBP, low back pain; LF, lumbar fusion; CPT, Current Procedural Terminology; MS-DRG, Medicare Severity-Diagnosis Related Group; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

uniform distributions, normal distributions, or beta distributions (for probability parameters), with variances corresponding to plausible minimum and maximum values. The 95% confidence interval for the distribution of incremental costs was determined.

Results

In the base case, the strategy of proceeding directly to LF had an expected 2-year cumulative cost of \$US 56,784. The strategy of including consideration of the SIJ had an expected 2-year cost of \$US 53,714. The cost savings over 2 years of the SIJ strategy was \$US 3,070 per patient. If a health plan performs 300 LFs annually, the 2-year cost savings of pursuing the SIJ workup strategy would be approximately \$US 869,000. The likelihood of FBSS was decreased by 4% in the strategy that included SIJ consideration.

A multiway sensitivity analysis showed that the incremental cost saving of the SIJ strategy was sensitive to six important assumptions (probability of a positive SIJ

block, probability of successful responses after SIJF or LF, costs of SIJF and LF, and costs of failed back surgery syndrome, Figure 2). To account for the effects of potential variation in success rates with LF given different underlying diagnoses (eg, a higher success rate with degenerative spondylolisthesis), a two-way sensitivity analysis (Figure 3) was performed. All modeled scenarios showed cost savings in the SIJ strategy except when the probability of a positive SIJ block was very low (5%) and the postulated success rate for LF was higher than 68%.

We also performed a probabilistic sensitivity analysis, focusing on the above six key variables that most impacted the cost model. With five tabled assumptions each for six distributions, there were 15,625 scenarios modeled. Of these scenarios, over 95% showed lower costs in the SIJ workup strategy. This probabilistic analysis is consistent with a statistically significant cost saving for the SIJ strategy. To enable customized analysis with different assumptions that account for potential variation costs across health plans,

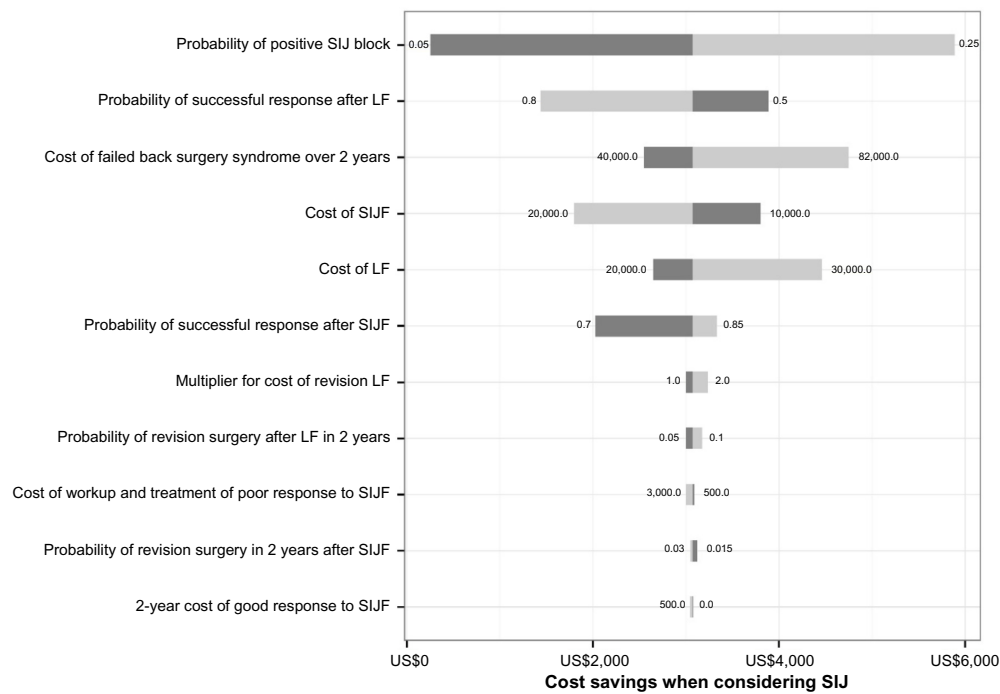


Figure 2 Tornado diagram for potential cost savings per patient associated with considering SIJ in workup of chronic low back pain for preoperative lumbar fusion patient. **Notes:** For each model parameter shown, the model was run using the lower and upper range of the plausible values. The plot shows the range of cost savings with the low/high assumptions. When the higher estimate shows higher savings, it is shown with a light gray bar. When the lower estimate shows higher savings, it is shown with a dark gray bar. Parameters are ordered (top to bottom) by their effect on the cost savings range, which produces the “tornado” shape from which the diagram draws its name. **Abbreviations:** SIJ, sacroiliac joint; LF, lumbar fusion; SIJF, SIJ fusion.

output from probabilistic sensitivity analysis was exported, and a web page (<http://siboneclinical.com/economic/model.html>) was implemented to allow the user to choose from among a variety of assumptions regarding costs (Figure 4).

Discussion

Back pain is complex to diagnose and expensive to treat. The implications of chronic unremitting low back pain on health quality, worker productivity, and social dynamics are

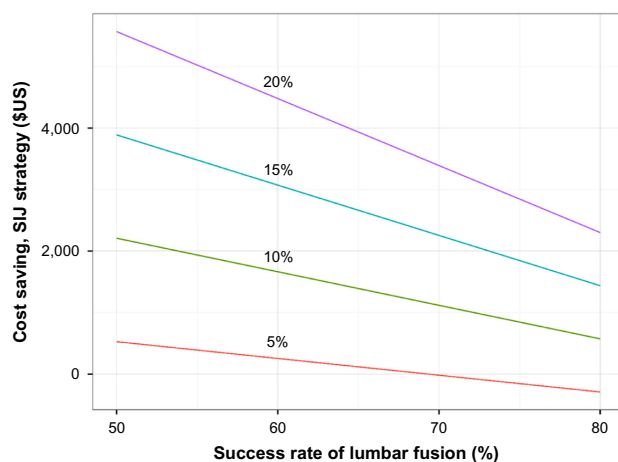


Figure 3 Two-way sensitivity analysis of cost savings as a function of lumbar fusion success rate (x-axis) and probability of a positive SIJ block (lines). **Abbreviation:** SIJ, sacroiliac joint.

marked. As with any area of medicine, inaccurate diagnosis leading to treatments that do not target the underlying disease exposes patients to risk without benefit. Poor outcomes after spine surgery are so common that practitioners in this area have created a unique term for this condition: failed back surgery syndrome. A PubMed search (July 7, 2015) showed 181 publications using this term in the article title.

SIJ dysfunction is a common cause of chronic low back pain and has been cited as contributing to back pain in 15%–22% of patients evaluated in the outpatient setting.^{7,8} The SIJ may be an even more common cause in patients who have already undergone LF.^{9,10} Possible explanations for the increased prevalence of SIJ pain in post-LF patients may include inaccurate diagnosis, adjacent segment degeneration, or concomitant pain generators.³¹ Regarding the former, a recently published analysis of a commercial payer population showed that 17% of patients who were diagnosed with SIJ dysfunction had undergone LF within the prior year.⁴⁷ A similar analysis of the Medicare population showed that 7% had undergone lumbar spinal fusion surgery within 1 year before receiving a diagnosis of SIJ dysfunction.⁴⁸ These figures suggest that misdiagnosis may be more common than previously reported. In one series of bilateral open SIJF, prior LF was very common. While the author suggested that SIJ and lumbar spine pain generators were both

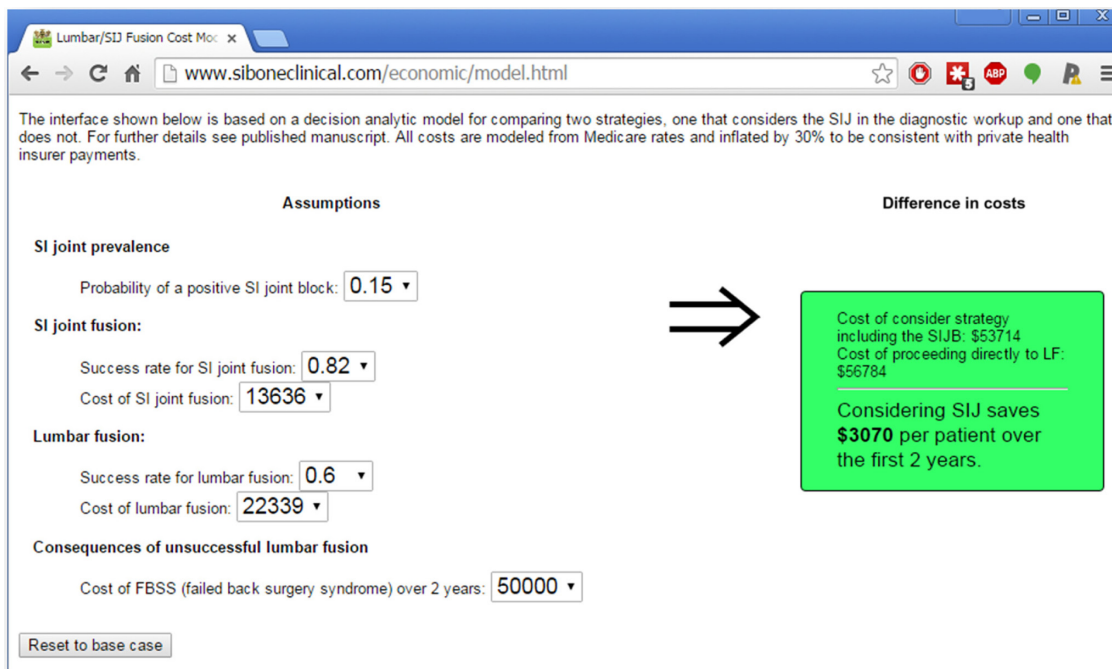


Figure 4 Screenshot of web interface for browsing probabilistic sensitivity analysis.

Note: Monetary values are shown in US dollars.

Abbreviations: FBSS, failed back surgery syndrome; SI, sacroiliac; SIJ, sacroiliac joint; SIJB, SIJ block.

present, a distinct possibility is that SIJ pain was initially misdiagnosed as being of lumbar spine origin.³²

Including the SIJ during diagnostic workup of preoperative LF patients requires specific but relatively simple physical examination provocative maneuvers followed by a diagnostic SIJ block in patients with positive examination findings. Recommended by multiple physician societies as a reference standard,^{34–38} SIJ block is a brief, safe, and inexpensive procedure performed in the outpatient setting. Meta-analyses have shown that provocative physical examination tests have good predictive value for positive SIJ block.³³ While desirable, radiographic markers of SIJ dysfunction are not currently available, and as in lumbar spine MRIs,^{28–30} imaging in the SIJ can often be positive in the absence of symptoms.⁴⁹

A recent randomized trial of minimally invasive SIJF with triangular titanium implants vs nonsurgical management has shown that in patients with block-confirmed SIJ dysfunction due to degeneration or disruption of the SIJ, fusion results in improved pain, disability, and quality of life compared to nonsurgical treatment.²¹ A systematic review³⁹ has shown sustained improvements in pain and disability to 5 years with this procedure. As the basis of our analysis, we believe that including the SIJ in the differential diagnosis and workup of patients with severe chronic low back pain considering surgery is beneficial in terms of both health

outcomes and health expenditures. While a randomized trial of two diagnostic strategies we considered (ie, include the SIJ in the diagnostic workup vs not) is of interest, given the results of the randomized trial,²¹ surgeons who have included SIJF in their practice would likely refuse to participate, making such a trial impossible to execute. Thus, our goal in this manuscript was to use decision analytic techniques to estimate the potential magnitude of savings of this diagnostic strategy. The model used data from published clinical trials of LF and SIJF along with national (US) cost estimates for diagnosis and treatment, taking into account the high costs of failed lumbar spine surgery. The model calculated total direct 2-year health care costs of both strategies.

The strategy of including the SIJ in the diagnostic workup of chronic low back pain resulted in decreased total 2-year health care expenditures over a wide range of cost and probability assumptions. Cost estimates were sensitive to reasonable ranges in the model's most important assumptions; however, in both one-way analyses and probabilistic analyses, the strategy of including the SIJ as part of the diagnostic workup was nearly always cost saving. In the base case, the expected savings were approximately US\$3,000 per patient. Of note, these savings occurred over a short time frame (2 years) and are thus relevant to health plans with high patient turnover. Cost savings primarily resulted from high success rates in appropriately selected patients undergoing SIJF combined with a decreased

expected number of patients with failed back surgery syndrome as a result of more careful diagnosis. The cost savings of this strategy far outweighed the additional cost associated with physical examination (essentially no cost) and diagnostic SIJ block (a low-cost, relatively risk-free procedure).

Our model may underestimate health care cost savings of including the SIJ in the diagnostic workup. The model made the strong assumption that a patient with chronic low back pain failing nonsurgical care who seeks surgery would be equally as desirous of undergoing SIJF or lumbar spine surgery. However, if diagnostic workup points to the SIJ as a cause of pain, it is possible that the patient and surgeon might decide to delay SIJF and opt for less costly nonsurgical treatments (SIJ-specific physical therapy, SIJ steroid injections, etc), thereby reducing short-term costs. The model also assumed that patients not responding to SIJF would immediately undergo LF, but again, delay in having the latter surgery is possible, which would result in even further short-term cost savings.

Advantages of our model are the following: model assumptions were based on probability estimates derived from the published medical literature, including high-quality prospective clinical trials. Cost estimates were derived from federal government sources. The model's primary limitation is that some assumptions were based on information collected in different settings, and may not be applicable. Moreover, many assumptions regarding outcomes of SIJF were based on clinical trials sponsored by the device manufacturer. However, over a large range of assumptions, the model suggested cost savings for the strategy that includes SIJ consideration. In addition, most high-quality information regarding devices used during spine surgery derive from industry-sponsored clinical trials.^{50,51} Finally, the model did not include costs of postoperative rehabilitation. Given the increased invasiveness of LF compared to SIJF, postoperative rehabilitation for the former may be more intensive, so our model might be conservative in this regard.

Conclusion

In patients with unremitting chronic low back pain who are considering LF surgery, a diagnostic strategy that includes consideration of SIJ dysfunction could save approximately US\$3,000 per patient in the short term by providing more accurate treatment and avoiding unnecessary LF surgery.

Author contributions

David Polly contributed to manuscript idea, drafting, and editing. Daniel Cher was involved in modeling, statistical analysis, drafting, editing, and website programming.

Both authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

David Polly has no financial conflict. Daniel Cher is an SI-BONE employee. SI-BONE sponsored the clinical trial from which data were used in the reported model. SI-BONE manufactures the implant used in the SIJF surgery studied. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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