

Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulators (TENS) and Related Supplies

MEDICAL POLICY NUMBER: 85

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: Company Medical Policies serve as guidance for the administration of plan benefits. Medical policies do not constitute medical advice nor a guarantee of coverage. Company Medical Policies are reviewed annually and are based upon published, peer-reviewed scientific evidence and evidence-based clinical practice guidelines that are available as of the last policy update. The Company reserves the right to determine the application of medical policies and make revisions to medical policies at any time. The scope and availability of all plan benefits are determined in accordance with the applicable coverage agreement. Any conflict or variance between the terms of the coverage agreement and Company Medical Policy will be resolved in favor of the coverage agreement. Coverage decisions are made on the basis of individualized determinations of medical necessity and the experimental or investigational character of the treatment in the individual case. In cases where medical necessity is not established by policy for specific treatment modalities, evidence not previously considered regarding the efficacy of the modality that is presented shall be given consideration to determine if the policy represents current standards of care.

SCOPE: Providence Health Plan, Providence Health Assurance and Providence Plan Partners as applicable (referred to individually as “Company” and collectively as “Companies”).

PLAN PRODUCT AND BENEFIT APPLICATION

☒ Commercial

☐ Medicaid/OHP*

☐ Medicare**

*Medicaid/OHP Members

Oregon: Services requested for Oregon Health Plan (OHP) members follow the OHP Prioritized List and Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) as the primary resource for coverage determinations. Medical policy criteria below may be applied when there are no criteria available in the OARs and the OHP Prioritized List.

Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation: Guideline Note 172

**Medicare Members

This Company policy may be applied to Medicare Plan members only when directed by a separate Medicare policy. Note that investigational services are considered “**not medically necessary**” for Medicare members.

COVERAGE CRITERIA

Acute Post-Operative Pain

- I. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) may be considered **medically necessary** for the relief of acute post-operative pain for a maximum of 30 days from the day of surgery.
- II. TENS is considered **not medically necessary** for acute pain (less than three months duration) other than for post-operative pain.

Chronic Pain Other than Low Back Pain

- III. The use of TENS may be considered **medically necessary** for chronic (at least 3 months), intractable pain other than chronic low back pain when **all** of the following criteria are met:
 - A. Documentation that age-appropriate activities of daily living are moderately or severely impacted (see [Policy Guidelines](#) for definition of activities of daily living); **and**
 - B. Pain has failed to improve after at least 3 months of conservative care (e.g., rest, ice, NSAIDs, or physical therapy); and
 - C. The presumed etiology of pain responds to TENS therapy (iSee Criterion IV for conditions that are unresponsive to pain).

- IV. The use of TENS therapy is considered **not medically necessary** for chronic pain if criterion III. above is not met and for conditions in which etiology of pain has been determined to be unresponsive, including but not limited to:
- A. Chronic headache
 - B. Visceral abdominal pain
 - C. Pelvic pain
 - D. Temporomandibular joint [TMJ] pain)
 - E. Knee osteoarthritis
 - F. Opioid withdrawal

Note: The TENS unit must be used by the patient on a trial basis for a minimum of one month (30 days), but not to exceed two months. The trial period must be monitored by the physician to determine the effectiveness of the TENS unit in modulating the pain. Please see [Billing Guidelines](#) section below for more information on the trial period.

Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP)

- V. TENS therapy for chronic low back pain (CLBP) is considered **not medically necessary**.

Supplies Used in the Delivery of TENS

- VI. For the purpose of assessing a patient's suitability for a TENS device, a conductive garment is considered **medically necessary** for use with a TENS device during the trial period when both of the following criteria are met:
- A. The patient has a documented skin problem prior to the start of the trial period; **and**
 - B. The TENS is reasonable and necessary for the patient.
- VII. A form-fitting conductive garment (and medically necessary related supplies) may be considered **medically necessary** when **both** of the following criteria (A. and B.) are met:
- A. It has been prescribed by a physician for use in delivering covered TENS or NMES treatment; **and**
 - B. **One** of the medical indications outlined below is met (1. – 4.):
 - 1. The member cannot manage without the conductive garment because:
 - a. There is such a large area or so many sites to be stimulated; **and**
 - b. The stimulation would have to be delivered so frequently that it is not feasible to use conventional electrodes, adhesive tapes, and lead wires; **or**
 - 2. The member cannot manage without the conductive garment for the treatment of chronic intractable pain because the areas or sites to be stimulated are inaccessible with the use of conventional electrodes, adhesive tapes, and lead wires; **or**
 - 3. The member has a documented medical condition, such as skin problems, that preclude the application of conventional electrodes, adhesive tapes, and lead wires; **or**
 - 4. The member requires electrical stimulation beneath a cast to treat chronic intractable pain.

- VIII. A conductive garment is considered **not medically necessary** for use with a TENS device when the above criteria (VI and VII) are not met.

POLICY CROSS REFERENCES

None

The full Company portfolio of current Medical Policies is available online and can be [accessed here](#).

POLICY GUIDELINES

This policy may be primarily based on the following Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance:

- National Coverage Determination (NCDs):
 - 160.7.1. Assessing Patient's Suitability for Electrical Nerve Stimulation Therapy¹
 - 10.2: Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Acute Post-Operative Pain.²
 - 160.27: Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP).³
 - 160.13: Supplies Used in the Delivery of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) and Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation (NMES).⁴
- Local Coverage Determination (LCD) LCD L33802: Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulators (TENS).⁵
- Local Coverage Article (LCA): A52520: Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulators (TENS) - Policy Article.⁶

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

In order to determine the medical necessity of the request, the following documentation must be provided at the time of the request. Medical records to include documentation of all of the following:

- For all claims for TENS and related supplies there must be information in the medical record demonstrating that the coverage criteria are met.
- For acute post-operative pain, there must be information about:
 - the date of surgery
 - the nature of the surgery
 - the location and severity of the pain
- For chronic pain other than low back pain, there must be information in the medical record describing:
 - The location of the pain
 - The severity of the pain
 - The duration of time the patient has had the pain

- The presumed etiology of the pain
- Prior treatment and results of that treatment
- Reevaluation of the patient at the end of the trial period, must include:
 - How often the patient used the TENS unit
 - The typical duration of use each time
 - The results (effectiveness of therapy)

DEFINITIONS

Activities of daily living: The activities of daily living (ADLs) is a term used to describe essential skills that are required to independently care for oneself. Examples may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ambulating
- Feeding
- Dressing
- Personal hygiene
- Transportation and shopping
- Meal preparation
- Housecleaning and home maintenance

General Requirements for Chronic Pain

The physician ordering the TENS unit and related supplies must be the treating physician for the disease or condition justifying the need for the TENS unit.

A 4-lead TENS unit may be used with either 2 leads or 4 leads, depending on the characteristics of the patient's pain. If it is ordered for use with 4 leads, the medical record must document why 2 leads are insufficient to meet the patient's needs.

Definition of Necessary and Reasonable

Although an item may be classified as DME, it may not be covered in every instance. Coverage in a particular case is subject to the requirement that the equipment be necessary and reasonable for treatment of an illness or injury, or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. These considerations will bar payment for equipment which cannot reasonably be expected to perform a therapeutic function in an individual case or will permit only partial therapeutic function in an individual case or will permit only partial payment when the type of equipment furnished substantially exceeds that required for the treatment of the illness or injury involved.

Reasonableness of the Equipment

Even though an item of DME may serve a useful medical purpose, the DME MAC or A/B MAC (A) must also consider to what extent, if any, it would be reasonable for the Medicare program to pay for the item prescribed. The following considerations should enter into the determination of reasonableness:

1. Would the expense of the item to the program be clearly disproportionate to the therapeutic benefits which could ordinarily be derived from use of the equipment?

2. Is the item substantially more costly than a medically appropriate and realistically feasible alternative pattern of care?
3. Does the item serve essentially the same purpose as equipment already available to the patient?

Payment Consistent with What is Necessary and Reasonable

Where a claim is filed for equipment containing features of an aesthetic nature or features of a medical nature which are not required by the patient's condition or where there exists a reasonably feasible and medically appropriate alternative pattern of care which is less costly than the equipment furnished, the amount payable is based on the rate for the equipment or alternative treatment which meets the patient's medical needs.

Payment for Additional Expenses for Deluxe Features

The payment amount for a given service or item, whether rented or purchased, must be consistent with what is reasonable and medically necessary to serve the intended purpose (see section above). Additional expenses for "deluxe" features, or items that are rented or purchased for aesthetic reasons or added convenience, do not meet the reasonableness test. Thus, where a service or item is medically necessary and covered under the Medicare program, and the patient wishes to obtain such deluxe features, the payment is based upon the payment amount for the kind of service or item normally used to meet the intended purpose (i.e., the standard item.) Usually this is the least costly item.

BACKGROUND

The TENS is a type of electrical nerve stimulator that is employed to treat chronic intractable pain. This stimulator is attached to the surface of the patient's skin over the peripheral nerve to be stimulated. It may be applied in a variety of settings (in the patient's home, a physician's office, or in an outpatient clinic).

For the purposes of this medical policy chronic low back pain (CLBP) is defined as:

1. an episode of low back pain that has persisted for three months or longer; and
2. is not a manifestation of a clearly defined and generally recognizable primary disease entity. For example, there are cancers that, through metastatic spread to the spine or pelvis, may elicit pain in the lower back as a symptom; and certain systemic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis manifest many debilitating symptoms of which low back pain is not the primary focus.

REGULATORY STATUS

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

Approval or clearance by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not in itself establish medical necessity or serve as a basis for coverage. Therefore, this section is provided for informational purposes only.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE REVIEW

EVIDENCE REVIEW

TENS for Knee Osteoarthritis

A 2022 Hayes review was conducted on safety and efficacy of TENS for knee osteoarthritis (KOA).⁷ A total of 13 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included in the review, 3 of which were double-blind, sham-controlled RCTs, 7 of which were single-blind, and 3 of which were open label. Five studies assessed TENS efficacy over Sham TENS. One poor-quality study found that treatment with TENS improved pain and function measures in adults with KOA over sham treatment. Two fair-quality studies and 2 poor-quality studies found no added benefit of TENS over sham TENS. Eleven studies compared TENS to another intervention, two of which (both rated poor-quality) found TENS to be more effective in improving KOA symptoms than other interventions. One fair-quality RCT and 3 poor-quality RCTs found no differences in outcomes with TENS versus other interventions. One fair-quality RCT and 2 poor-quality RCTs found mixed results, with some outcomes showing no differences, some showing inferiority and others showing superiority. Two poor-quality studies favored other interventions (manual therapy and laser therapy) over TENS. Hayes determined that the body of evidence pertaining to KOA and TENS was moderate in size and low in overall quality.

Hayes gave TENS to treat knee osteoarthritis in adults a D1 rating, stating that a moderate-size body of overall low-quality evidence suggests that TENS is safe, but does not offer any additional benefit relative to sham TENS.

TENS for Migraine

In 2025, Hayes published an evolving evidence review of Nerivio (Theranic Bio-Electronics Ltd.) for the treatment of acute migraine episodes in adults.⁸ Five very poor to fair quality clinical studies (in 6 publications) qualified for inclusion, including 2 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing this treatment with sham and 3 studies without a treatment comparison. Follow-up for each as needed remote electrical neuromodulation treatment administration ranged from 2 to 48 hours, and patients' as needed use of the Nerivio device was monitored across 4 weeks to 12 months. Across studies, 46% to 67% of patients experienced headache pain reductions from baseline and 20% to 38% of patients had no pain by 2 hours after using Nerivio. Pain reductions were maintained up to 48 hours in 39% to 65% of patients; statistically significantly (SS) more patients than sham experienced pain relief in both RCTs. Consistent pain relief after $\geq 50\%$ of treatments suggested minimal habituation. Three well-performed systematic reviews with meta-analyses were identified that included the same 1 or 2 RCTs on Nerivio, which compared directly with sham (3) and indirectly with other nonpharmacologic (2) and/or pharmacologic treatment options. Nerivio was SS associated with improved pain freedom and pain relief at 2 hours follow-up versus sham (3 reviews) that was sustained for 48 hours to 1 week after treatment (2 reviews), similar to transcranial magnetic stimulation and external trigeminal nerve stimulation per indirect comparison. Noninvasive vagus nerve stimulation did not consistently provide the same level of pain freedom and pain relief as Nerivio or other nonpharmacological options. Limitations noted in the report included: "Four out of 5 included studies on the Nerivio REN device reported response rates rather than numerical or percent change in outcomes measurements,

preventing evaluation of clinical significance of reported improvements in pain and function across studies. Efficacy in populations excluded by clinical trials is unknown (e.g., cardiovascular disease; epilepsy; psychiatric conditions; recent onabotulinumtoxinA injection, nerve block, or parenteral infusion; pregnancy, nursing, or planning conception). Trials designed to compare Nerivio with standard migraine care or alternative nonpharmaceutical options are lacking; comparison with standard care has only been attempted through post hoc analyses using data collected during the eligibility evaluation period of several studies. One ongoing study will observe safety and effectiveness of long-term Nerivio use up to 3 years.”⁸

HEALTH EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines health equity as the state in which everyone has a fair and just opportunity to attain their highest level of health. Achieving health equity requires addressing health disparities and social determinants of health. A health disparity is the occurrence of diseases at greater levels among certain population groups more than among others. Health disparities are linked to social determinants of health which are non-medical factors that influence health outcomes such as the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. Social determinants of health include unequal access to health care, lack of education, poverty, stigma, and racism.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health calls out unique areas where health disparities are noted based on race and ethnicity. Providence Health Plan (PHP) regularly reviews these areas of opportunity to see if any changes can be made to our medical or pharmacy policies to support our members obtaining their highest level of health. Upon review, PHP creates a Coverage Recommendation (CORE) form detailing which groups are impacted by the disparity, the research surrounding the disparity, and recommendations from professional organizations. PHP Health Equity COREs are updated regularly and can be found online [here](#).

BILLING GUIDELINES AND CODING

Acute Post-Operative Pain

When the TENS device is used for acute post-operative pain, payment of a TENS device will be made only as a rental. Coverage is limited to 30 days (one month's rental) from the day of surgery.

General Requirements for Chronic Pain (Trial Period)

When used for the treatment of chronic pain the TENS unit must be used by the patient on a trial basis for a minimum of one month (30 days), but not to exceed two months. The trial period will be paid as a rental. For coverage of a purchase, the physician must determine that the patient is likely to derive significant therapeutic benefit from continuous use of the unit over a long period of time.

Supplies

Separate allowance will be made for replacement supplies when they are reasonable and necessary and are used with a covered **TENS**. Usual maximum utilization is:

- 2 **TENS** leads - a maximum of one unit of A4595 per month
- 4 **TENS** leads - a maximum of two units of A4595 per month.

If the use of the **TENS** unit is less than daily, the frequency of billing for the **TENS** supply code should be reduced proportionally.

Replacement of lead wires (A4557) is limited to 2 units per 12 months.

During the **rental** of a TENS unit, supplies for the unit are included in the rental allowance; there is no additional allowance for items such as electrodes (A4556), lead wires (A4557), and batteries (A4630) or supplies (A4595).

If a TENS unit (E0720 or E0730) is **purchased**, the allowance is all-inclusive of items such as lead wires and one month's supply of items such as electrodes, conductive paste or gel (if needed), and batteries. For subsequent months, supplies can be billed as appropriate.

Reimbursement for supplies is contingent upon use with a covered **TENS** unit. Claims for **TENS** supplies provided when there is no covered **TENS** unit will be denied as not reasonable and necessary.

Effective for claims with dates of service on or after June 8, 2012, supplies provided for use with a previously covered **TENS** unit used for CLBP (not as part of an approved study) are not eligible for reimbursement. These supply claims will be denied as not reasonable and necessary.

Coding Guidelines

A transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator (TENS) (E0720, E0730) is a device that utilizes electrical current delivered through electrodes placed on the surface of the skin to decrease the patient's perception of pain by inhibiting the transmission of afferent pain nerve impulses and/or stimulating the release of endorphins. A TENS unit must be distinguished from other electrical stimulators (e.g., neuromuscular stimulators) which are used to directly stimulate muscles and/or motor nerves.

A TENS supply allowance (A4595) includes electrodes (any type), conductive paste or gel (if needed, depending on the type of electrode), tape or other adhesive (if needed, depending on the type of electrode), adhesive remover, skin preparation materials, batteries (9 volt or AA, single use or rechargeable), and a battery charger (if rechargeable batteries are used).

Codes A4556 (Electrodes, [e.g., apnea monitor], per pair), A4558 (Conductive paste or gel), and A4630 (Replacement batteries, medically necessary TENS owned by patient) are not valid for claim submission. A4595 should be used instead. There should be no billing and there will be no separate allowance for replacement electrodes (A4556), conductive paste or gel (A4558), replacement batteries (A4630), or a battery charger used with a TENS unit.

For code A4557, one unit of service is for lead wires going to two electrodes. If all the lead wires of a 4 lead TENS unit needed to be replaced, billing would be for two units of service.

Other supplies, including but not limited to the following, will not be separately allowed: adapters (snap, banana, alligator, tab, button, clip), belt clips, adhesive remover, additional connecting cable for lead wires, carrying pouches, or covers.

Suppliers should contact the Pricing, Data Analysis and Coding (PDAC) Contractor for guidance on the correct coding of these items.

Additional Billing Guidelines

The use of TENS in the clinic for treatment of all covered medical indications is anticipated to be brief since it is reasonable to assume that most patients can self-treat or apply this modality with caregiver assistance in their home once training has been completed. The medical record must clearly indicate medical necessity rationale for ongoing use of TENS in the clinic. The following is a clinical guide for appropriate coding for TENS application and instruction:

TENS Application

CPT® 64550 - Initial application including patient/caregiver instruction in the use of TENS.

Unattended Application

HCPCS G0283 - Subsequent application of TENS following initial application. Presence of a qualified clinician is not necessary for the entire treatment session.

TENS Application During Exercise

CPT® 97110 or 97032 - The medical record must clearly indicate medical necessity for the rare use of TENS while the patient is performing therapeutic exercises. This service requires the constant presence of a qualified clinician for the entire treatment session. When time-based coding requirements are met, then either 97110 or 97032 may be billed, but not both.

TENS Education

CPT® 97535 - Additional patient and/or caregiver instruction is needed for TENS application beyond the initial instruction. This service requires the constant presence of a qualified clinician for the entire treatment session.

CODES*		
TENS APPLICATION AND INSTRUCTION		
CPT	97014	Application of a modality to 1 or more areas; electrical stimulation (unattended)
	97032	Application of a modality to 1 or more areas; electrical stimulation (manual), each 15 minutes
	97110	Therapeutic procedure, 1 or more areas, each 15 minutes; therapeutic exercises to develop strength and endurance, range of motion and flexibility
	97535	Self-care/home management training (eg, activities of daily living (ADL) and compensatory training, meal preparation, safety procedures, and instructions

		in use of assistive technology devices/adaptive equipment) direct one-on-one contact, each 15 minutes
	G0283	Therapeutic procedures to improve respiratory function, other than described by g0237, one on one, face to face, per 15 minutes (includes monitoring)
EQUIPMENT		
HCPCS	E0720	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (tens) device, two lead, localized stimulation
	E0721	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator for nerves in the auricular region
	E0730	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (tens) device, four or more leads, for multiple nerve stimulation
	E0731	Form fitting conductive garment for delivery of tens or nmes (with conductive fibers separated from the patient's skin by layers of fabric)
	E0745	Neuromuscular stimulator, electronic shock unit
SUPPLIES		
HCPCS	A4543	Supplies for transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator, for nerves in the auricular region, per month
	A4556	Electrodes, (e.g., apnea monitor), per pair
	A4557	Lead wires, (e.g., apnea monitor), per pair
	A4558	Conductive gel or paste, for use with electrical device (e.g., tens, nmes), per oz
	A4595	Electrical stimulator supplies, 2 lead, per month, (e.g., tens, nmes)
	A4630	Replacement batteries, medically necessary, transcutaneous electrical stimulator, owned by patient

***Coding Notes:**

- The above code list is provided as a courtesy and may not be all-inclusive. Inclusion or omission of a code from this policy neither implies nor guarantees reimbursement or coverage. Some codes may not require routine review for medical necessity, but they are subject to provider contracts, as well as member benefits, eligibility and potential utilization audit.
- All unlisted codes are reviewed for medical necessity, correct coding, and pricing at the claim level. If an unlisted code is submitted for non-covered services addressed in this policy then it will be **denied as not covered**. If an unlisted code is submitted for potentially covered services addressed in this policy, to avoid post-service denial, **prior authorization is recommended**.
- See the non-covered and prior authorization lists on the Company [Medical Policy, Reimbursement Policy, Pharmacy Policy and Provider Information website](#) for additional information.
- HCPCS/CPT code(s) may be subject to National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) procedure-to-procedure (PTP) bundling edits and daily maximum edits known as “medically unlikely edits” (MUEs) published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). This policy does not take precedence over NCCI edits or MUEs. Please refer to the CMS website for coding guidelines and applicable code combinations.

REFERENCES

1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Assessing Patient's Suitability for Electrical Nerve Stimulation Therapy (160.7.1). Effective: 6/19/2006. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=63>. Accessed 6/16/2026.
2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. National Coverage Determination (NCD) 10.2. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for Acute Post-Operative Pain. Effective:

- 6/8/2012. Implementation Date: 1/7/2013 <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/ncd-details.aspx?NCDId=145>. Accessed 6/16/2026.
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 8. Hayes Inc. Nerivio (Theranica Bio-Electronics Ltd.) for Treatment of Acute Migraine Episodes. <https://evidence.hayesinc.com/report/eer.nerivio4838>. Published 2025. Accessed 6/16/2026.

POLICY REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION SUMMARY
2/2023	Converted to new policy template.
7/2023	Annual update. No changes to criteria or coding.
8/2024	Annual update. No changes to criteria or coding.
10/2024	Q4 2024 code set update.
8/2025	Annual update. No changes to criteria or coding.
7/2026	Interim update. Billing guidelines and coding table updated.
8/2026	Annual update. No changes to criteria or coding.