

Medical Policy

Subject:	Wheelchair Mounted Robotic Arm	Publish Date:	12/29/2021
Document#:	DME.00044	Last Review Date:	11/11/2021
Status:	New		

Description/Scope

This document addresses the use of a wheelchair mounted robotic arm intended for use in individuals with upper extremity disability and mobility limitations due to neurologic conditions, trauma, or other problems.

This document does not address the use of devices worn by the individual (see OR-PR.00005 Upper Extremity Myoelectric Orthoses).

Note: Please see the following related documents for additional information:

- CG-DME-10 Durable Medical Equipment
- CG-DME-34 Wheeled Mobility Devices: Wheelchair Accessories
- OR-PR.00005 Upper Extremity Myoelectric Orthoses

Position Statement

Investigational and Not Medically Necessary:

The use of a wheelchair mounted robotic arm is considered **investigational and not medically necessary** for all uses.

Rationale

Tetraplegia and quadriplegia are equivalent terms referring to weakness or paralysis of all four extremities. It can be caused by trauma, stroke, cerebral palsy, or other conditions affecting the nervous system. People with tetraplegia face significant challenges in all activities of daily living (ADL). Rehabilitation engineers have developed a variety of devices to assist these individuals. Makers of a wheelchair-mounted robotic arm (WMRA) propose that this device can help people with upper-extremity weakness to do such things as picking up objects and opening doors.

Available published evidence addressing the clinical utility of WMRA is insufficient to permit reasonable conclusions concerning the effect of these devices. To date, available published evidence does not demonstrate that WMRA use leads to improvement in net health outcome, facilitates independent function related to ADL or overall caregiver burden for individuals with tetraplegia. This evidence is limited to outcomes reported in one retrospective

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uncontrolled study with 31 participants (Maheu, 2011); one case series of 7 participants reported by Beaudoin and colleagues (2019) and case reports. While several participants in these studies were able to use the WMRA to perform some tasks, extensive set-up support continued to be needed. There is insufficient evidence to evaluate long-term durability, tolerability, or to show improvements in net health outcomes. Further research is needed to see if the long-term use of the device could reduce caregiver assistance and increase user autonomy.

Maheu and colleagues (2011) reported findings from a retrospective uncontrolled study of 31 users (ages 18 to 64 years) that completed the trial, 2 participants were unable to complete basic tasks due to technical issues (n=29). The study evaluated the ability of users with upper extremity disabilities to manipulate the robotic arm in a controlled setting. Seventy nine percent of users were able to accomplish JACO's 16 movements (all possible actions of the robotic arm) twice (test #1), and 93% of users accomplished test #2 JACO six tasks. Participants were then asked to complete a questionnaire, study specific to regarding caregiver support during ADL; their perception of ability to complete ADL tasks with the JACO arm system; current use of assistive devices to accomplish tasks; and sociodemographic profile. Although the authors estimated that the use of the JACO arm system could potentially reduce caregiver time by 41%, this was based on self-reported estimates by the study participants. The study did not directly observe reductions in caregiver time.

In 2019, Beaudoin and colleagues reported findings from a case series of 7 JACO robotic arm users 14 years of age or older who used the device for at least 6 months. The study also reported results for 5 main caregivers for these users. User performance was evaluated with a measurement developed for this study based on an upper extremity performance test (TEMPA). Three tasks taken from the TEMPA included picking up and moving a jar, handling coins, and picking up and moving small objects. The authors reported JACO's impact for users and their family caregivers after 6 months or more:

Participants reported positive impacts from using JACO, even though some difficulties were encountered....Users' increased participation in their life habits may decrease the amount of caregiver assistance required, if only slightly. Users reported being generally satisfied with their device and that using JACO has positive psychosocial impacts.

The Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America (RESNA) has published several position papers concerning manual wheelchairs, power wheelchairs, wheelchair components and accessories, and other assistive technologies. RESNA's key position papers do not include recommendations for accessories such as a wheelchair mounted robotic arm (WMRA).

The Veterans Association Health Care Rehabilitation and Prosthetic Services clinical practice recommendations for motorized wheeled mobility devices do not provide guidance on use of an WMRA.

Mechanical wheelchairs and accessories are classified as Class I medical devices by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA); wheelchair accessories not intended for use in a protective restraint capacity are exempt

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from the premarket notification process. Power wheelchairs and power operated vehicles are classified as Class II medical devices.

Although the KINOVA JACO® Assistive robot (Kinova Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec, Canada) is commercially available, its potential impact in individuals with upper-extremity disabilities is still poorly understood. (Beaudoin, 2018). An intervention clinical trial (NCT04323449) comparing two control methods (new vision-guided control vs the default control) for WMRA in 16 individuals with spinal cord injury/disorder is estimated to complete in June 2023.

Background/Overview

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020) there are three dimensions of disability: impairment, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. In the Americans with Disabilities Act the census estimated that over 4% of the United States population has moderate to severe disability requiring an individual to use a wheelchair to assist with mobility (Census, 2012).

A WMRA such as the JACO Assistive Robot is intended to allow individuals with loss of upper limb functions to improve quality of their life. The JACO device is mounted on a motorized wheelchair. The user can control the arm using the chair's joystick, head control, sip-and-puff, or head array system. The robotic arm features 6-axis movement corresponding to shoulder, elbow, and wrist, 16 movements in all, to mimic a fully functioning human hand.

Definitions

Activities of daily living (ADLs): Self-care activities such as transfers, toileting, grooming and hygiene, dressing, bathing, and eating.

Functional mobility: The ability to consistently move safely and efficiently, with or without the aid of appropriate assistive devices (such as prosthetics, orthotics, canes, walkers, wheelchairs, etc.), at a reasonable rate of speed to complete an individual's typical mobility-related activities of daily living; functional mobility can be altered by deficits in strength, endurance sufficient to complete tasks, coordination, balance, speed of execution, pain, sensation, proprioception, range of motion, safety, shortness of breath, and fatigue.

Coding

The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this document are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

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When services are Investigational and Not Medically Necessary:

For the following procedure code; or when the code describes a procedure indicated in the Position Statement section as investigational and not medically necessary.

HCPCS

E1399 Durable medical equipment, miscellaneous [when specified as a wheelchair mounted robotic arm]

ICD-10 Diagnosis

All diagnoses

References

Peer Reviewed Publications:

1. Beaudoin M, Lettre J, Routhier F, et al. Impacts of robotic arm use on individuals with upper extremity disabilities: a scoping review. *Can J Occup Ther.* 2018; 85(5):397-407.
2. Beaudoin M, Lettre J, Routhier F, et al. Long-term use of the JACO robotic arm: a case series. *Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol.* 2019; 14(3):267-275.
3. Maheu VS, Archambault P, Frappier J, et al. Evaluation of the JACO robotic arm: Clinico-economic study for powered wheelchair users with upper-extremity disabilities. *IEEE Int Conf Rehabil Robot.* 2011; 1-5.

Government Agency, Medical Society, and Other Authoritative Publications:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Disability and health overview. September 16, 2020. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html>. Accessed on August 30, 2021.
2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). National Coverage Determination for Durable Medical Equipment Reference List. NCD #280.1. Effective May 5, 2005. Available at: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/new-search/search.aspx>. Accessed on August 30, 2021.
3. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. National Coverage Decision (NCD) for Mobility Assistive Equipment (MAE) NCD# 280.3. Effective May 5, 2005. Available at: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/index_chapter_list.asp. Accessed on August 30, 2021.
4. CGS Administrators, LLC. Jurisdiction J-C. Local Coverage Determination for Wheelchair Seating (L33312). Revised October 1, 2019. Available at: <http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/overview-and-quick-search.aspx?from=alphalmrp&letter=A>. Accessed on August 30, 2021.
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6. National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR). Last updated 10/03/2018. Available at: <https://www.acl.gov/about-acl/about-national-institute-disability-independent-living-and-rehabilitation-research>. Accessed on August 31, 2021.

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7. Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America. Benefits of JACO Robotic Arm on independent living and social participation: an exploratory study. 2014 Available at: <https://www.resna.org/sites/default/files/conference/2014/PDF%20Versions/Robotics/Routhier.pdf>. Accessed on September 7, 2021.
8. Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America. RESNA position on the application of power mobility devices for pediatric users- update 2017. Available at: https://www.resna.org/Portals/0/Documents/Position%20Papers/RESNA%20Ped%20Power%20Paper%2010_25_17%20-BOD%20approval%20Nov2_2017.pdf. Accessed on August 24, 2021.
9. Veterans Association Health Care. Rehabilitation and prosthetic services. Rehabilitation and prosthetic services clinical practice recommendations for motorized wheeled mobility devices. Available at: [Clinical Practice Recommendations \(CPR\) - Rehabilitation and Prosthetic Services \(va.gov\)](#). Accessed on September 2, 2021.
10. World Health Organization. International classification of functioning, disability and health (ICF). 2016. Available at: <https://www.who.int/classifications/icf/icfchecklist.pdf?ua=1>. Accessed on August 31, 2021.
11. World Health Organization. World report on disability 2011. Available at: https://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf. Accessed on August 24, 2021.

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KINOVA JACO Assistive robot
Wheelchair Mounted Robotic Arm (WMRA)

The use of specific product names is illustrative only. It is not intended to be a recommendation of one product over another, and is not intended to represent a complete listing of all products available.

Document History

Status	Date	Action
New	11/11/2021	Medical Policy & Technology Assessment Committee (MPTAC) review. Initial document development.

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