

Botulinum toxin for constipation

Clinical Policy ID: CCP.1464

Recent review date: 7/2024

Next review date: 11/2025

Policy contains: Botulinum toxin; constipation; Hirschsprung disease; internal anal sphincter achalasia.

First Choice VIP Care Plus has developed clinical policies to assist with making coverage determinations. First Choice VIP Care Plus' clinical policies are based on guidelines from established industry sources, such as the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), state regulatory agencies, the American Medical Association (AMA), medical specialty professional societies, and peer-reviewed professional literature. These clinical policies along with other sources, such as plan benefits and state and federal laws and regulatory requirements, including any state- or plan-specific definition of "medically necessary," and the specific facts of the particular situation are considered, on a case by case basis, by First Choice VIP Care Plus when making coverage determinations. In the event of conflict between this clinical policy and plan benefits and/or state or federal laws and/or regulatory requirements, the plan benefits and/or state and federal laws and/or regulatory requirements shall control. First Choice VIP Care Plus' clinical policies are for informational purposes only and not intended as medical advice or to direct treatment. Physicians and other health care providers are solely responsible for the treatment decisions for their patients. First Choice VIP Care Plus' clinical policies are reflective of evidence-based medicine at the time of review. As medical science evolves, First Choice VIP Care Plus will update its clinical policies as necessary. First Choice VIP Care Plus' clinical policies are not guarantees of payment.

Coverage policy

Intrasphincteric botulinum toxin injection for refractory constipation is clinically proven and, therefore, may be medically necessary in cases of either:

- Hirschsprung disease after corrective pull-through surgery (Kyrklund, 2020; Langer, 2017).
- Internal anal sphincter achalasia before posterior internal anal sphincter myectomy is considered (Halleran, 2019).

Limitations

Botulinum toxin injection for other chronic defecatory disorders is investigational/not clinically proven and, therefore, not medically necessary.

Alternative covered services

Medical treatments for constipation.

Background

Constipation is a common condition; approximate prevalence in the general population is about 20%, with higher rates among elderly people. Causes of the condition are multiple. First-line treatments for constipation, which

typically resolve most cases, include stool softeners, fiber supplements, osmotic or stimulant laxatives, and the medications secretagogues lubiprostone and linaclotide (Bassotti, 2014; Vazquez Roque, 2015).

Botulinum toxin is a neurotoxin produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*. It interferes with neural transmission by blocking the release of acetylcholine, the principal neurotransmitter at the neuromuscular junction, causing muscle paralysis. Botulinum toxins play a significant role in managing medical conditions, including strabismus and focal dystonias, hemifacial spasm, spastic movement disorders, headaches, hypersalivation, hyperhidrosis, and chronic conditions responsive partially to medical treatment (Padda, 2022).

Injection of botulinum toxin into the internal anal sphincter has been proposed as a nonsurgical, local treatment for constipation of various etiologies the most common being Hirschsprung disease and internal anal sphincter achalasia. Hirschsprung disease, also called congenital aganglionic megacolon, is a birth defect found in one in 5,000 live births; infants account for 90% of all diagnosed cases, but young children and adults can also develop the condition. In Hirschsprung disease, the rectoanal inhibitory reflex on rectoanal manometry is absent, and ganglions (nerve cells) are absent in a segment of the bowel, which causes ineffective peristalsis that leads to stool backup, constipation, and partial or total bowel obstruction. Failure to treat the disorder effectively can lead to enterocolitis (National Organization for Rare Disorders, 2017).

Treatment for Hirschsprung disease involves removing the affected portion of the colon or rectum and joining the two healthy ends together, known as a “pull-through” procedure. Following pull-through surgery, patients who continue to struggle may experience fecal incontinence, obstructive symptoms, and recurrent episodes of enterocolitis. Symptomatic treatment may involve enemas, laxatives, and botulinum toxin injections; in some cases, a repeat pull-through procedure may be necessary (Zani, 2017).

Internal anal sphincter achalasia is a clinical condition in which the rectoanal inhibitory reflex is absent on manometry, but, unlike Hirschsprung disease, ganglion cells are present on rectal suction biopsy. One retrospective study (n = 1,072) found children with internal anal sphincter achalasia had earlier onset of symptoms and were more likely to have redundancy or segmental dilation of the colon compared to those with functional constipation, and had later symptom onset compared to those with Hirschsprung disease. The treatment of choice for internal anal sphincter achalasia that does not respond to dietary changes is posterior internal anal sphincter myectomy, but irreversible sphincter injury and fecal incontinence can occur. Botulinum toxin may be an option for treating the disorder (Baaleman, 2021).

Findings

The American Gastroenterological Association’s 2013 position statement on constipation treatment did not recommend use of botulinum toxin for defecatory disorders (Bharucha, 2013).

A guideline from the European Reference Network for rare inherited and congenital digestive disorders issued a conditional recommendation for intrasphincteric botulinum toxin injections for patients with recurrent or persistent symptoms of outlet obstruction or Hirschsprung-associated enterocolitis. The recommendation was based on evidence that botulinum toxin reduced the incidence of Hirschsprung-associated enterocolitis and/or outlet obstruction in 62% to 89% of patients after the first botulinum toxin injection. Injections may need to be repeated after three to six months. Most episodes usually occur within the first few years after pull-through, with reduced tendency over time (Kyrlund, 2020).

The Hirschsprung Disease Interest Group of the American Pediatric Surgical Association issued a consensus-based practice guideline on treatment of children with Hirschsprung disease, suggesting 60 to 100 unit administration of botulinum toxin diluted in 1.0 mL of saline, given circumferentially at the level of the dentate line where the internal anal sphincter is located. The guideline advises repeating the procedure every three to

six months, as many times as necessary until clinical improvement is observed. These injections generally are unnecessary after age five (Langer, 2017).

The American Society for Colon and Rectal Surgeons' most recent guideline on constipation management does not recommend botulinum toxin for defecatory disorders (Paquette, 2016). The American Academy of Family Physicians' guideline on constipation management in the elderly also did not mention botulinum toxin (Mounsey, 2015).

The Society for Paraplegiology, a German organization, recommends the use of botulinum toxin-A, which is injected into the external anal sphincter muscle to reduce its tone and ease the process of defecation for patients who experience autonomic dysreflexia, a potentially life-threatening medical emergency that can occur in individuals with spinal cord injuries, during bowel movements. The use of botulinum toxins is only recommended after conservative therapeutic measures have been exhausted (Kurze, 2022).

The evidence base from the systematic reviews described below consists of small, retrospective studies of highly selected referral populations of children with chronic constipation. The most common etiology studied was Hirschsprung disease. The evidence suggests botulinum toxin can be safely administered to treat persistent symptoms following pull-through or for treating internal anal sphincter achalasia prior to posterior internal anal sphincter myectomy. Adverse effects are mild or transient.

However, efficacy was defined inconsistently, leading to wide variations in results. The type of botulinum toxin, average dose, and average age at first injection has not been standardized. The retrospective nature of these studies limits the ability to identify patient factors predictive of response, and, therefore, those mostly likely to benefit from treatment.

Botulinum toxin use in current practice also varies; its adoption into practice has been based on early low-quality case series suggesting some efficacy as a nonsurgical treatment alternative. In one multisite study (n = 494), redo surgery and undergoing pull-through at an older age were associated with greater botulinum toxin use; Hispanic patients received fewer injections (Rice-Townsend, 2022). Guidelines for childhood defecatory disorders are lacking, and further study is needed on timing of injections and potential disparities in care.

A literature review of constipation treatment following first-line medical treatments that proved unsatisfactory suggests other approaches may be attempted in selected patients. These procedures include sacral neuromodulation, local injection of botulinum toxin, and antegrade continence enemas. These treatments have shown largely unpredictable outcomes (Bassotti, 2014).

After a 2015 literature review, botulinum toxin injection for pelvic floor dysfunction in elderly persons with constipation was not recommended, based on available evidence (Vazquez Roque, 2015).

Other evidence on efficacy of botulinum toxin for constipation from the professional medical literature includes:

Constipation

A systematic review of 45 low-quality studies (n = 1,157) of children with idiopathic constipation of various pathologies analyzed the effectiveness of several treatments, including antegrade continence enema operations and colon resection (both of which were generally successful), and anal dilatation (which was not). Botulinum toxin injection proved as effective as internal sphincter myectomy after an average follow-up of one-and-a-half years (Siminas, 2015).

A Cochrane review of biofeedback therapy for constipation in adults included a study (n = 48) that showed botulinum toxin injections had better short-term results than biofeedback, but the enhanced results proved uncertain one year after treatment (Woodward, 2014).

A retrospective study addressed a group of 164 children with severe constipation unresponsive to medical management. Response was defined in term of decreased pain or increased defecation. Each study participant had a sphincter botulinum toxin injection, and 142 had anorectal manometry; 98 (70%) improved, and 57% improved long-term, that is, greater than six months. Comparing children with normal versus abnormal rectoanal inhibitory reflexes, there was no statistically significant difference in the proportion of responders ($P = .41$). Fecal incontinence prior to injection was a predictor of poor response ($P = .02$) (Zar-Kessler, 2018).

A systematic review and meta-analysis examined 14 studies including four randomized controlled trials and 10 observational studies, ($n = 272$) evaluated the effectiveness of Botulinum toxin injection for treating dyssynergic defecation, a common cause of constipation (Chu, 2023). The analysis found that approximately 66.1% of patients experienced short-term symptom improvement after Botulinum toxin injection, which decreased to 38.2% in the long term (beyond 12 months). Repeated injections led to symptom improvement in 93.9% of patients. The review also noted improvements in objective parameters such as the balloon expulsion test, anal surface electromyography, and digital rectal examination. Higher doses of Botulinum toxin were associated with greater long-term symptom improvement and reduced voluntary contraction anal pressure but also with higher rates of fecal incontinence and symptom recurrence. The evidence suggests that Botulinum toxin injection may be considered for patients with dyssynergic defecation, particularly for short-term symptom relief. However, more high-quality randomized controlled trials with standardized injection protocols are needed to confirm its effectiveness and safety (Chu, 2023).

Hirschsprung disease

A systematic review/meta-analysis of Hirschsprung disease included 14 studies ($n = 278$) of patients who received botulinum toxin injections to improve fecal passage and internal anal sphincter relaxation. Injections effectively treated obstructive symptoms in 66% of patients ($P < .004$). A significantly higher response rate was observed within one month after injections versus over one month after ($P < .001$). Adverse events, mostly mild, occurred in 17% of the patients. Type of botulinum toxin, average dose, average age at first injection, and proportion of patients with associated syndromes were not predictive of response (Roorda, 2019).

A systematic review/meta-analysis of 29 studies compared treatments for Hirschsprung disease. In nine of 29 ($n = 166$), botulinum toxin injections had a 77.3% short-term response rate, but just a 43.0% long-term rate. These results showed lower effectiveness than posterior myotomy/myectomy (79% resolution of obstructive symptoms); post-operative rectal irrigations (obstructive symptoms and enterocolitis, $P = .001$); and topical nitric oxide (100% of patients improved) (Soh, 2018).

Internal anal sphincter achalasia

A meta-analysis of 16 studies ($n = 395$) that were published from 1973 to 2009 analyzed patients with internal anal sphincter achalasia. Botulinum toxin injections were given to 42% of the patients. Compared with the 58% given posterior internal anal sphincter myectomy, those given botulinum toxin had significantly worse outcomes (higher rates of transient fecal incontinence ($P < .01$), subsequent surgical procedures ($P < .0001$), and non-response ($P = .04$), plus lower rates of regular bowel movements ($P = .04$), short-term improvements ($P = .04$) and long-term improvements ($P < .0001$) (Friedmacher, 2012).

Other indications

Other studies have reviewed effects of botulinum toxin injections for various gastrointestinal disorders, with little or no conclusive evidence about efficacy and safety for specific disorders. A large institutional study of 881 infants and children under age 20 with anorectal and colonic disorders analyzed safety of the 1,332 botulinum toxin injections into the anal sphincter. Complications occurred after 0.7% of injections, leading authors to conclude the procedure was safe for children with Hirschsprung disease, severe functional constipation, and

internal anal sphincter achalasia. However, the precise dosing and age at which complications are more likely to arise could not be determined and require further research (Halleran, 2019).

In 2022, we deleted several references and added four retrospective surgical series of patients who received botulinum toxin injection following pull-through surgery. The new studies provide conflicting evidence of efficacy with inconsistent effects on the incidence of Hirschsprung-associated enterocolitis, other obstructive symptoms, or reoperation (Ahmad, 2022; Rentea, 2021; Roorda, 2021; Svetanoff, 2022). No policy changes are warranted.

In 2023, we added no newly published relevant literature to the policy. No policy changes are warranted.

References

On June 10, 2024, we searched PubMed and the databases of the Cochrane Library, the U.K. National Health Services Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Search terms were “constipation/surgery” (MeSH), “constipation/therapy” (MeSH), “botulinum toxins, type a/therapeutic use” (MeSH), “achalasia,” “botulinum toxin,” “constipation,” and “Hirschsprung disease.” We included the best available evidence according to established evidence hierarchies (typically systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and full economic analyses, where available) and professional guidelines based on such evidence and clinical expertise.

Ahmad H, Rentea RM, Knaus ME, et al. Routine botulinum toxin injection one month after a Swenson pull-through does not change the incidence of Hirschsprung associated enterocolitis. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2021;57(8):1453-1457. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2021.11.029.

Baaleman DF, Malamisura M, Benninga MA, et al. The not-so-rare absent RAIR: Internal anal sphincter achalasia in a review of 1072 children with constipation undergoing high-resolution anorectal manometry. *Neurogastroenterol Motil*. 2021;33(4):e14028. Doi: 10.1111/nmo.14028.

Bassotti G, Blandizzi C. Understanding and treating refractory constipation. *World J Gastrointest Pharmacol Ther*. 2014;5(2):77-85. Doi: 10.4292/wjgpt.v5.i2.77.

Bharucha AE, Dorn SD, Lembo SD, Lembo A, Pressman A. American Gastroenterological Association medical position statement on constipation. *Gastroenterology*. 2013;144(1):211-217. Doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2012.10.029.

Chu C-Y, Su Y-C, Hsieh P-C, Lin Y-C. Effectiveness and safety of botulinum neurotoxin for treating dyssynergic defecation: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Toxicon*. 2023;235:107311. Doi: 10.1016/j.toxicon.2023.107311.

Friedmacher F, Puri P. Comparison of posterior internal anal sphincter myectomy and intrasphincteric botulinum toxin injection for treatment of internal anal sphincter achalasia: A meta-analysis. *Pediatr Surg Int*. 2012;28(8):765-771. Doi: 10.1007/s00383-012-3123-5.

Halleran DR, Lu PL, Ahmad H, et al. Anal sphincter botulinum toxin injection in children with functional anorectal and colonic disorders: A large institutional study and review of the literature focusing on complications. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2019;54(11):2305-2310. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2019.03.020.

Kurze, I., Geng, V. & Böthig, R. Guideline for the management of neurogenic bowel dysfunction in spinal cord injury/disease. *Spinal Cord*. 2022; 60, 435–443. Doi: 10.1038/s41393-022-00786-x.

Kyrklund K, Sloots CEJ, de Blaauw I, et al. ERNICA guidelines for the management of rectosigmoid Hirschsprung's disease. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2020;15:164. Doi: 10.1186/s13023-020-01362-3.

- Langer JC, Rollins MD, Levitt M, et al. Guidelines for the management of postoperative obstructive symptoms in children with Hirschsprung disease. *Pediatr Surg Int*. 2017;33(5):523-526. Doi: 10.1007/s00383-017-4066-7.
- Mounsey A, Raleigh M, Wilson A. Management of constipation in older adults. *Am Family Physician*. 2015;92(6):500-504. <https://www.aafp.org/afp/2015/0915/p500.html>.
- National Organization for Rare Disorders. Hirschsprung Disease. <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/hirschsprungs-disease/>. Last published 2017.
- Padda IS, Tadi P. Botulinum toxin. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023 Jan-. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK557387/>. Updated November 30, 2022.
- Paquette IM, Varma M, Ternent C, et al. The American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons' clinical practice guideline for the evaluation and management of constipation. *Dis Colon Rectum*. 2016;59: 479-492. Doi: 10.1097/DCR.0000000000000599.
- Rentea RM, Noel-MacDonnell JR, Bucher BT, et al. Impact of botulinum toxin on Hirschsprung-associated enterocolitis after primary pull-through. *J Surg Res*. 2021;261:95-104. Doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2020.12.018.
- Rice-Townsend SE, Nicassio L, Glazer D, et al. Characterizing the use of botulinum toxin in patients with Hirschsprung disease treated at referral institutions for pediatric colorectal surgery. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2022. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2022.02.005.
- Roorda D, Abeln ZA, Oosterlaan J, van Heurn LW, Derikx JP. Botulinum toxin injections after surgery for Hirschsprung disease: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2019;25(25):3268-3280. Doi: 10.3748/wjg.v25.i25.3268.
- Roorda D, Oosterlaan J, van Heurn E, Derikx J. Intrasphincteric botulinum toxin injections for post-operative obstructive defecation problems in Hirschsprung disease: A retrospective observational study. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2021;56(8):1342-1348. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2020.11.025.
- Siminas S, Losty PD. Current surgical management of pediatric idiopathic constipation: A systematic review of published studies. *Ann Surg*. 2015;262(6):925-933. Doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000001191.
- Soh HJ, Nataraja RM, Pacilli M. Prevention and management of recurrent Hirschsprung's disease obstructive symptoms and enterocolitis: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2018;53(12):2423-2429. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2018.08.024.
- Svetanoff WJ, Briggs K, Fraser JA, et al. Outpatient botulinum injections for early obstructive symptoms in patients with Hirschsprung disease. *J Surg Res*. 2022;269:201-206. Doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2021.07.017.
- Vazquez Roque M, Bouras EP. Epidemiology and management of chronic constipation in elderly patients. *Clin Interv Aging*. 2015;10:919-930. Doi: 10.2147/CIA.S54304.
- Woodward S, Norton C, Chiarelli P. Biofeedback for treatment of chronic idiopathic constipation in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014;(3):CD008486. Doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD008486.pub2.
- Zani A, Eaton S, Morini F, et al. European Paediatric Surgeons' Association survey on the management of Hirschsprung Disease. *Eur J Pediatr Surg*. 2017;27(1):96-101. Doi: 10.1055/s-0036-1593991.
- Zar-Kessler C, Kuo B, Belkind-Gerson J. Botulinum toxin injection for childhood constipation is safe and can be effective regardless of anal sphincter. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2018;53(4):693-697. Doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2017.12.007.

Policy updates

7/2020: initial review date and clinical policy effective date: 8/2020

7/2021: Policy references updated.

7/2022: Policy references updated.

7/2023: Policy references updated.

7/2024: Policy references updated.