



HEALTHCARE COOPERATIVE

MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT

Wisconsin Marketplace

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Standing Frames-WI MP-MM-1636	12/01/2024
Policy Type	
MEDICAL	

Medical Policy Statements are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased, or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any Evidence of Coverage or Certificate of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other plan policies and procedures.

Medical Policy Statements do not ensure an authorization or payment of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage or Certificate of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced in the Medical Policy Statement. Except as otherwise required by law, if there is a conflict between the Administrative Policy Statement and the plan contract, then the plan contract will be the controlling document used to make the determination.

According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

Table of Contents

A. Subject	2
B. Background	2
C. Definitions.....	2
D. Policy	3
E. Conditions of Coverage	4
F. Related Policies/Rules	4
G. Review/Revision History	4
H. References	5

A. Subject

Standing Frames

B. Background

Supported standing is a common, adjunctive therapeutic practice in which patients with neurological conditions are enabled to assume an upright position. Home-based standing programs are commonly recommended for adults and children who cannot stand and/or walk independently and are usually part of a postural management program, which plays a role in preventing contracture, deformity, pain, and asymmetry. Standers might include prone, supine, vertical, multi-positional and sit-to-stand types.

Standing frames consist of a simple base with an upright support to which the patient can be strapped. These devices provide no mobility, but research has shown medical benefits supporting use, including an enhanced ability to perform tasks, maintained or improved joint range of motion, muscle spasticity and bone density, and an enhanced ability to perform activities of daily living. In recent studies, some adults and children report a decrease in pain, suppository use, decubitus ulcers, urinary tract infections (UTI), and clinical depression, while reporting an increase in improved bowel function, breathing, circulation, and muscle tone.

Psychological benefits have also been documented and include improved socialization, patient satisfaction, and quality of life due to improved interaction with others. Additional benefits for some patients can include enhanced independence, improved vocational activities, and increased recreational activities with peers and others, which have been reported to instill a heightened sense of confidence and equality and improved self-esteem in children and adults. Acceptance by others and a sense of integration is perceived to be higher among standing frame users.

No adverse events or effects have been frequently reported or documented in literature, but some contraindications have been widely discussed. Additionally, many patients do not report pain with use of standing frames. With the added benefit of the enhancement of functional recovery with early physical rehabilitation, many providers are adding supported standing as a practice in postural management after consideration of contraindications is examined by a medical professional.

C. Definitions

- **Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)** – Fundamental skills required to independently care for oneself, including the following 2 categories:
 - **Basic ADLs** – Skills required to manage one’s basic physical needs, including ambulation, feeding, dressing, personal hygiene, continence and toileting.
 - **Instrumental ADLs** – Skills that require more complex thinking (eg, transportation, shopping, finance management, meal preparation, house cleaning, home maintenance, communication, medication management).

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

- **Durable Medical Equipment (DME)** – A collective term for a covered durable medical equipment item, prosthetic device, orthotic device, or medical supply item furnished by an eligible provider to an eligible recipient, can stand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury, and is not worn in or on the body.
- **Postural Management** – A multi-disciplinary approach incorporating a comprehensive schedule of daily and night-time positions, equipment, and physical activity to help maintain or improve body structures and function and increase activity and participation.

D. Policy

- I. Common Ground Healthcare Cooperative will review medical necessity requests for non-powered standing frames on a case-by-case basis once **all** the following information is submitted for review:

- A. New Equipment

1. stander information, including **all** the following details as available:
 - a. manufacturer
 - b. model number
 - c. type of stander
 - d. part number, if applicable
 - e. itemized list of additional attachments and accessories with individual prices if not included with the basic stander or if applicable
2. a prescription, which includes **all** the following:
 - a. length of time specifying validity of the prescription
 - b. dated signature of an appropriately licensed/certified and/or credentialed medical professional with a professional relationship with the recipient
 - c. recipient diagnosis(-es) that documents a neuromuscular condition (eg, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, stroke) or developmental delay impairing an ability to stand independently
3. documentation showing that the member or parent/guardian received training in use of standers or standing frames, which can be completed during a scheduled therapy session for the member, if applicable
4. documentation showing the member or parent/guardian can safely use the device in the home setting (eg, documentation from physical therapy or other therapy sessions documenting trials of use suffice) of member or parent/guardian training in use of standers or standing frames and an ability to safely use the device in the home setting
5. documentation that device use can be reasonably expected to provide therapeutic benefits or enable the recipient to perform certain tasks he/she is unable to perform otherwise due to the diagnosis, such as, but not limited to, **1 or more** of the following:
 - a. aids in the prevention of atrophy in the trunk and leg muscles
 - b. improves strength and/or circulation to the trunk and lower extremities
 - c. prevents formation of decubitus ulcers with changeable positions
 - d. helps maintain bone and/or skin integrity

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

- e. reduces swelling in the lower extremities
- f. improves range of motion and/or aids normal skeletal development
- g. improves function of kidneys, bladder, and/or bowels
- h. decreases muscle spasms
- i. strengthens the cardiovascular system and builds endurance
- j. prevents or decreases muscle contractures and/or progressive scoliosis
- k. improves social interaction and psychological well-being
- l. increase performance of activities of daily living (ADLs)
- 6. no contraindications to supported standing, such as but not limited to
 - a. healing fracture or severe osteoporosis precluding weight bearing of any kind
 - b. significant hip or knee flexion or ankle plantarflexion contractures in which stretch or pressure prevents standing
 - c. compromised cardiovascular or respiratory systems that require frequent monitoring of circulation and function while in a stander
 - d. significant inflexible skeletal deformities
 - e. lack of standing tolerance (ie, cannot maintain a standing position due to little or no residual strength in the hips, legs, or lower body)
 - f. postural hypotension
- B. Replacement of a non-powered standing frame is considered medically necessary after 5 years when both the following criteria have been met:
 - 1. medical necessity criteria above
 - 2. device is out of warranty and cannot be refurbished or adequately repaired

- II. The following items or services are not covered or separately reimbursable:
 - A. electric, motorized or powered standing frames
 - B. items or services covered under manufacturer or dealer warranty
 - C. DME items duplicating or conflicting with another item currently in the recipient's possession
 - D. replacement items or previously approved equipment that have been damaged due to perceived misuse, abuse, or negligence
 - B. A prescription is valid for 60 days unless a different length of time is specified.

E. Conditions of Coverage
NA

F. Related Policies/Rules
Medical Necessity Determinations

G. Review/Revision History

DATE		ACTION
Date Issued	08/14/2024	New market. Approved at Committee.
Date Revised		
Date Effective	12/01/2024	

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

Date Archived	
----------------------	--

H. References

1. Arva J, Paleg G, Lange M, et al. RESNA position on the application of wheelchair standing devices. *Assist Technol.* 2009;21(3):161-171. doi:10.1080/1044393175622
2. Capati V, Covert SY, Paleg G. Stander use for an adolescent with cerebral palsy at GMFCS level with hip and knee contractures. *Assist Technol.* 2020;32(6):335-341. doi:10.1080/10400435.2019.1579268
3. Edemekong PF, Bomgaars DL, Sukumaran S, et al. Activities of Daily Living. In: *StatPearls.* StatPearls Publishing; 2022.
4. Ferrarello F, Deluca G, Pizzi A. et al. Passive standing as an adjunct rehabilitation intervention after stroke: a randomized controlled trial. *Arch Physiothe.* 2015;5(2). doi.org/10.1186/s40945-015-0002-05
5. Goodwin J, Lecouturier J, Basu A, et al. Standing frames for children with cerebral palsy: a mixed-methods feasibility study. *Health Technol Assess.* 2018;22(50):1-232. doi:10.3310/hta22500
6. Macias-Merlo L, Bagur-Calafat C, Girabent-Farrés M, et al. Standing programs to promote hip flexibility in children with spastic diplegic cerebral palsy. *Pediatr Phys Ther.* 2015;27(3):243-249. doi:10.1097/PEP.000000000000150
7. Martinsson C, Himmelmann K. Abducted standing in children with cerebral palsy: effects on hip development after 7 years. *Pediatr Phys Ther.* 2021;33(2):101-107. doi:10.1097/PEP.0000000000000789
8. Newman M, Barker K. The effect of supported standing in adults with upper motor neurone disorders: a systematic review. *Clin Rehabil.* 2012;26(12):1059-1077. doi:10.1177/0269215512443373
9. Paleg G, Livingstone R. Evidence-informed clinical perspectives on postural management for hip health in children and adults with non-ambulant cerebral palsy. *J Pediatr Rehabil Med.* 2022;15(1):39-48. doi:10.3233/PRM-220002
10. Paleg G, Livingstone R. Systematic review and clinical recommendations for dosage of supported home-based standing programs for adults with stroke, spinal cord injury and other neurological conditions. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2015;16:358. doi:10.1186/s12891-015-0813-x
11. Paleg GS, Smith BA, Glickman LB. Systematic review and evidence-based clinical recommendations for dosing of pediatric supported standing programs. *Pediatr Phys Ther.* 2013;25(3):232-247. doi:10.1097/PEP.0b013e318299d5e7
12. Pedlow K, McDonough S, Lennon S, et al. Assisted standing for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2019;10(10):CD011550. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD011550.pub2
13. Standing frame: A-0996. MCG Health, 28th ed. Updated March 14, 2024. Accessed June 10, 2024. www.careweb.careguidelines.com
14. Synnot A, Chau M, Pitt V, et al. Interventions for managing skeletal muscle spasticity following traumatic brain injury. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2017;11(11):CD008929. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD008929.pub2
15. *Wisconsin Marketplace Evidence of Coverage.* CareSource; 2025. Accessed July 11, 2024. www.caresource.com

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.

Independent medical review – 08/2022

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.