



UnitedHealthcare® Community Plan: *Radiology Imaging Coverage Determination Guideline*

Adult Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD) Imaging Guidelines (For Ohio Only)

V1.0.2023

Guideline Number: CSRAD013OH.A

Effective Date: June 1, 2023

Application (for Ohio Only)

This Medical Policy only applies to the state of Ohio. Any requests for services that are stated as unproven or services for which there is a coverage or quantity limit will be evaluated for medical necessity using Ohio Administrative Code 5160-1-01.

Adult Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD) Imaging Guidelines (For Ohio Only): CSRAD013OH.A Effective June 1, 2023
UnitedHealthcare Community Plan Coverage Determination Guideline Page 1 of 145

Table of Contents

Guideline

Related Community Plan Policies

Application (For Ohio Only)

Guideline Development (Preface-1)

Benefits, Coverage Policies, and Eligibility Issues (Preface-2)

Clinical Information (Preface-3)

Coding Issues (Preface-4)

Whole Body Imaging (Preface-5)

References (Preface-6)

Copyright Information (Preface-7)

Trademarks (Preface-8)

Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD) Imaging Guidelines

General Information

Abbreviations and Glossary for the PVD Imaging Guidelines

General Guidelines (PVD-1.0)

Procedure Coding (PVD-1.2)

General Guidelines – Imaging (PVD-1.3)

Nuclear Medicine Imaging indications (PVD-10.1)

Genetic Predisposition to Arterial Disease

Screening for Suspected Peripheral Artery Disease/Aneurysmal Disease (PVD-2)

Cerebrovascular Imaging

Cerebrovascular and Carotid Disease -Initial Imaging (PVD-3.1)

Surveillance Imaging with NO History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.2)

Surveillance Imaging WITH History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.3)

Aortic Imaging

Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)

Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) (PVD-6.3)

Iliac Artery Aneurysm (IAA) (PVD-6.4)

Aortic and Arterial Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)

Post Aortic Endovascular/Open Surgery Surveillance Studies (PVD-6.8)

Large Vessel Vasculitis (PVD-6.9)

Peripheral Arterial Imaging

- Upper Extremity PVD – Imaging (PVD-4.1)
- Renovascular Hypertension/Renal Artery Stenosis (PVD-6.6)
- Visceral Artery Aneurysm (PVD-6.5)
- Lower Extremity Artery Aneurysms (PVD-7.4)
- Claudication and Critical Limb Ischemia (PVD-7.1)
- Popliteal Artery Entrapment Syndrome (PVD-7.2)
- Post-Procedure Surveillance Studies (PVD-7.3)
- Arterial Imaging for Free Flaps in Reconstructive Surgery (PVD-7.5)
- Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) (PVD-9.1)

Venous Imaging

- Venous Imaging General Information (PVD-11)
- Upper Extremity Venous – Imaging (PVD-4.2)
- Acute Limb Swelling (PVD-12)
- Chronic limb swelling due to chronic deep venous thrombosis (DVT)/May-Thurner syndrome (PVD-13)
- Chronic limb swelling due to venous insufficiency/Venous stasis changes/Varicose veins (PVD-14)
- Imaging for Hemodialysis Access (PVD-8)
- IVC filters – Treatment (PVD-16.2)
- Post iliac vein stenting/angioplasty (PVD-17.1)

Policy History and Instructions for Use

Related Community Plan Policies

Related Community Plan Policies
v1.0.2023

General Policies

- Cardiac Imaging Guidelines

Pediatric Policies

- Pediatric Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guidelines

Related Community Plan Policies

Application (For Ohio Only)

Guideline

Application (for Ohio only)

Application (For Ohio Only)

Application for Ohio OH UHC

v1.0.2023

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Application (For Ohio Only)

Guideline Development (Preface-1)

Guideline

Guideline Development (Preface-1.1)

Guideline Development (Preface-1.1)

PRF.GG.0001.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

- The UnitedHealthcare's evidence-based, proprietary clinical guidelines evaluate a range of advanced imaging and procedures, including NM, US, CT, MRI, PET, Radiation Oncology, Sleep Studies, as well as Cardiac, musculoskeletal and Spine interventions.
- UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to change and update the guidelines. The guidelines undergo a formal review annually. United HealthCare's guidelines are based upon major national and international association and society guidelines and criteria, peer-reviewed literature, major treatises as well as, input from health plans, and practicing academic and community-based physicians.
- These Guidelines are not intended to supersede or replace sound medical judgment, but instead, should facilitate the identification of the most appropriate imaging or other designated procedure given the individual's clinical condition. These guidelines are written to cover medical conditions as experienced by the majority of individuals. However, these guidelines may not be applicable in certain clinical circumstances, and physician judgment can override the guidelines.
- Clinical decisions, including treatment decisions, are the responsibility of the individual and his/her provider. Clinicians are expected to use independent medical judgment, which takes into account the clinical circumstances to determine individual management decisions.
- UnitedHealthcare supports the Choosing Wisely initiative - [\(https://www.choosingwisely.org/\)](https://www.choosingwisely.org/) by the American Board of Internal Medicine (ABIM) Foundation and many national physician organizations, to reduce the overuse of diagnostic tests that are low value, no value, or whose risks are greater than the benefits.

Benefits, Coverage Policies, and Eligibility Issues (Preface-2)

Guideline

Benefits, Coverage Policies, and Eligibility Issues (Preface-2.1)

References (Preface-2)

Benefits, Coverage Policies, and Eligibility Issues (Preface-2.1)

PRF.BC.0002.1.UOH
v1.0.2023

Investigational and Experimental Studies

- Certain advanced imaging studies, or other procedures, may be considered investigational and experimental if there is a paucity of supporting evidence; if the evidence has not matured to exhibit improved health parameters or; the advanced imaging study/procedure lacks a collective opinion of support.

Clinical and Research Trials

- Similar to investigational and experimental studies, clinical trial imaging requests will be considered to determine whether they meet UnitedHealthcare's evidence-based guidelines.
- Imaging studies which are inconsistent with established clinical standards, or are requested for data collection and not used in direct clinical management are not supported.

Legislative Mandate

- State and federal legislations may need to be considered in the review of advanced imaging requests.

References (Preface-2)

v1.0.2023

1. Coverage of Clinical Trials under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; 42 U.S.C.A. § 300gg-8

Clinical Information (Preface-3)

Guideline

Clinical Information (Preface-3.1)

References (Preface-3)

Clinical Information (Preface-3.1)

PRF.CL.0003.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

Clinical Documentation and Age Considerations

- UnitedHealthcare’s guidelines use an evidence-based approach to determine the most appropriate procedure for each individual, at the most appropriate time in the diagnostic and treatment cycle. UnitedHealthcare’s guidelines are framed by:
 - Clinical presentation of the individual, rather than the studies requested
 - Adequate clinical information that must be submitted to UnitedHealthcare in order to establish medical necessity for advanced imaging or other designated procedures includes but is not limited to the following:
 - Pertinent clinical evaluation should include a recent detailed history, physical examination²⁰ since the onset or change in symptoms, and/or laboratory and prior imaging studies.
 - Condition-specific guideline sections may describe additional clinical information which is required for a pertinent clinical evaluation.
 - The Spine and Musculoskeletal guidelines require x-ray studies from when the current episode of symptoms has started or changed; x-ray imaging does not have to be within the past 60 days.
 - Advanced imaging or other designated procedures should not be ordered prior to clinical evaluation of an individual by the physician treating the individual. This may include referral to a consultant specialist who will make further treatment decisions.
 - Other meaningful technological contact (telehealth visit, telephone or video call, electronic mail or messaging) since the onset or change in symptoms by an established individual can serve as a pertinent clinical evaluation.
 - Some conditions may require a face-to-face evaluation as discussed in the applicable condition-specific guideline sections.
 - A recent clinical evaluation may be unnecessary if the individual is undergoing a guideline-supported, scheduled follow-up imaging or other designated procedural evaluation. Exceptions due to routine surveillance indications are addressed in the applicable condition-specific guideline sections.
 - UnitedHealthcare’s evidence-based approach to determine the most appropriate procedure for each individual requires submission of medical records pertinent to the requested imaging or other designated procedures.

- Many conditions affecting the pediatric population are different diagnoses than those occurring in the adult population. For those diseases which occur in both pediatric and adult populations, minor differences may exist in management due to individual age, comorbidities, and differences in disease natural history between children and adults.
 - Individuals who are 18 years old or younger¹⁹ should be imaged according to the Pediatric Imaging Guidelines if discussed in the condition-specific guideline sections. Any conditions not specifically discussed in the Pediatric Imaging Guidelines should be imaged according to the General Imaging Guidelines. Individuals who are >18 years old should be imaged according to the General Imaging Guidelines, except where directed otherwise by a specific guideline section.
- The terms “male” and “female” used in these guidelines refer to anatomic-specific diseases and disease predispositions associated with individuals’ sex assigned at birth rather than their gender identity. It should be noted that gender identity and anatomic-specific diseases as well as disease predispositions are not always linked. As such, these guidelines should be applied to the individual’s corresponding known or suspected anatomic-specific disease or disease predisposition. At UnitedHealthcare, we believe that it is important to understand how all individuals, including those who are gender-diverse, choose to identify themselves. To ensure that gender-diverse individuals are treated with respect and that decisions impacting their healthcare are made correctly and with sensitivity, UnitedHealthcare recognizes all individuals with the following gender marker options: Male, Female, Transgender male, Transgender female, “X,” and “Not specified.”

General Imaging Information

- “Standard” or “conventional” imaging is most often performed in the initial and subsequent evaluations of malignancy. Standard or conventional imaging includes plain film, CT, MRI, or US.
 - Often, further advanced imaging is needed when initial imaging, such as ultrasound, CT, or MRI does not answer the clinical question. Uncertain, indeterminate, inconclusive, or equivocal may describe these situations.
- Appropriate use of contrast is a very important component of evidence-based advanced imaging use.
 - The appropriate levels of contrast for an examination (i.e. without contrast, with contrast, without and with contrast) is determined by the evidence-based guidance reflected in the condition-specific guideline sections.
 - If, during the performance of a non-contrast imaging study, there is the unexpected need to use contrast in order to evaluate a possible abnormality, then that is appropriate.¹

Ultrasound

- Diagnostic ultrasound uses high frequency sound waves to evaluate soft tissue structures and vascular structures utilizing greyscale and Doppler techniques.
- Ultrasound allows for dynamic real-time imaging at the bedside
 - Ultrasound is limited in areas where there is dense bone or other calcification.
 - Ultrasound also has a relatively limited imaging window so may be of limited value to evaluate very large abnormalities
 - In general, ultrasound is highly operator-dependent, and proper training and experience are required to perform consistent, high-quality evaluations.
- Indications for ultrasound may include, but are not limited to:
 - Obstetric and gynecologic imaging
 - Soft tissue and visceral imaging of the chest, abdomen, pelvis, and extremities
 - Brain and spine imaging when not obscured by dense bony structures
 - Vascular imaging when not obscured by dense bony structures
 - Procedural guidance when not obscured by dense bony structures
 - Initial evaluation of ill-defined soft tissue masses or fullness and differentiating adenopathy from mass or cyst. Prior to advanced imaging, ultrasound can be very beneficial in selecting the proper modality, body area, image sequences, and contrast level that will provide the most definitive information for the individual.
- More specific guidance for ultrasound usage, including exceptions to this general guidance, can be found throughout the condition-specific guidelines.

Computed Tomography (CT):

- The AMA CPT® manual does not describe nor assign any minimum or maximum number of sequences for any CT study. CT imaging protocols are often influenced by the individual clinical situation of the individual and additional sequences are not uncommon. There are numerous CT protocols that may be performed to evaluate specific clinical questions, and this technology is constantly undergoing development.
- CT utilizes ionizing radiation to create cross-sectional and volumetric images of the body.
 - Advantages over ultrasound include a much larger field of view, and faster completion time in general. Disadvantages compared to ultrasound include lack of portability and exposure to ionizing radiation.
 - Advantages over MRI include faster imaging, and a more spacious scanner area limiting claustrophobia. Disadvantages compared to MRI include decreased soft tissue definition, especially with non-contrast imaging, and exposure to ionizing radiation.
- CT can be performed without, with, or without and with intravenous (IV) contrast depending on the clinical indication and body area.
 - In general, non-contrast imaging is appropriate for evaluating structures with significant tissue density differences such as lung parenchyma and bony structures, or when there is a contraindication to contrast.

- In general, CT with contrast is the most common level of contrast and can be used when there is need for improved vascular or soft tissue resolution, including better characterization of known or suspected malignancy, as well as, infectious and inflammatory conditions.
- CT without and with contrast has a limited role as the risks of doubling the ionizing radiation exposure rarely outweigh the benefits of multiphasic imaging, though there are some exceptions which include but are not limited to:
 - Characterization of a mass
 - Characterization of arterial and venous anatomy
 - CT with contrast may be used to better characterize findings on a very recent (within two weeks) inconclusive non-contrast CT where the guidelines would support CT without and with contrast.
- More specific guidance for CT contrast usage, including exceptions to this general guidance can be found throughout the condition-specific guidelines.
- Shellfish allergy:
 - It is commonly assumed that an allergy to shellfish indicates iodine allergy, and that this implies an allergy to iodinated contrast media used with CT. However, this is NOT true. Shellfish allergy is due to tropomyosins. Iodine plays no role in these allergic reactions. Allergies to shellfish do not increase the risk of reaction to iodinated contrast media any more than that of other allergens.¹
- Enteric contrast (oral or rectal) is sometimes used in abdominal imaging. There is no specific CPT[®] code which refers to enteric contrast.
- The appropriate contrast level and anatomic region in CT imaging is specific to the clinical indication, as listed in the condition-specific guideline sections.
- CT should not be used to replace MRI in an attempt to avoid sedation unless it is listed as a recommended study the appropriate condition-specific guideline.
- There are significant potential adverse effects associated with the use of iodinated contrast media. These include hypersensitivity reactions, thyroid dysfunction, and contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN). Individuals with impaired renal function are at increased risk for CIN.²
- Both contrast CT and MRI may be considered to have the same risk profile with renal failure (GFR <30 mL/min).
- The use of CT contrast should proceed with caution in pregnant and breastfeeding individuals. There is a theoretical risk of contrast toxicity to the fetal and infant thyroid. The procedure can be performed if the specific need for that contrast-enhanced procedure outweighs risk to the fetus. Breastfeeding individuals may reduce this risk by choosing to pump and discard breast milk for 12-24 hours after the contrast injection.

- CT without contrast may be appropriate if clinical criteria for CT with contrast are met AND the individual has:
 - Elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and/or creatinine
 - Renal insufficiency
 - Allergies to iodinated contrast
 - Thyroid disease which could be treated with I-131
 - Diabetes
 - Very elderly
 - Urgent or emergent settings due to availability
 - Trauma
- CT is superior to other imaging modalities in certain conditions, including but not limited to the following:
 - Screening following trauma
 - Imaging pulmonary disease
 - Imaging abdominal and pelvic viscera
 - Imaging of complex fractures
 - Evaluation of inconclusive findings on Ultrasound or MRI, or if there is a contraindication to MRI
- More specific guidance for CT usage, including exceptions to this general guidance can be found throughout the condition specific guidelines.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI):

- The AMA CPT® manual does not describe nor assign any minimum or maximum number of sequences for any MRI study. MRI protocols are often influenced by the individual clinical situation of the individual and additional sequences are not uncommon. There are numerous MRI sequences that may be performed to evaluate specific clinical questions, and this technology is constantly undergoing development.
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) utilizes the interaction between the intrinsic radiofrequency of certain Molecules in the body (hydrogen in most cases) and a strong external magnetic field.
 - MRI is often superior for advanced imaging of soft tissues and can also define physiological processes in some instances [e.g. edema, loss of circulation (AVN), and increased vascularity (tumors)].
 - MRI does not use ionizing radiation, and even non-contrast images have much higher soft tissue definition than CT or Ultrasound
 - MRI typically takes much longer than either CT or Ultrasound, and for some individuals may require sedation. It is also much more sensitive to individual motion that can degrade image quality than either CT or Ultrasound.
- MRI Breast and MRI Chest are not interchangeable, as they focus detailed sequences on different adjacent body parts.
- MRI may be utilized either as the primary advanced imaging modality, or when further definition is needed based on CT or ultrasound imaging.

- Most orthopedic and dental implants are not magnetic. These include hip and knee replacements; plates, screws, and rods used to treat fractures; and cavity fillings. Yet, all of these metal implants can distort the MRI image if near the part of the body being scanned.
 - Other implants, however, may have contraindications to MRI. These include:
 - Pacemakers
 - ICD or heart valves
 - Metal implants in the brain
 - Metal implants in the eyes or ears
 - Infusion catheters and bullets or shrapnel.
 - CT can therefore be an alternative study to MRI in these scenarios.
- The contrast level and anatomic region in MRI imaging is specific to the clinical indication, as listed in the specific guideline sections.
- MRI is commonly performed without, without and with contrast.
 - Non-contrast imaging offers excellent tissue definition
 - Imaging without and with contrast is commonly used when needed to better characterize tissue perfusion and vascularization.
 - Most contrast is gadolinium based and causes T2 brightening of the vascular and extracellular spaces.
 - Some specialized gadolinium and non-gadolinium contrast agents are available, and most commonly used for characterizing liver lesions.
 - MRI with contrast only is rarely appropriate and is usually used to better characterize findings on a recent inconclusive non-contrast MRI, commonly called a completion study.
 - MRI contrast is contraindicated in pregnant individuals
 - More specific guidance for MRI contrast usage, including exceptions to this general guidance can be found throughout the condition specific guidelines.
- MRI may be preferred in individuals with renal failure, and in individuals allergic to intravenous CT contrast.
 - Both contrast CT and MRI may be considered to have the same risk profile with renal failure (GFR <30 mL/min).²
 - Gadolinium can cause Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF). The greater the exposure to gadolinium in individuals with a low GFR (especially if on dialysis), the greater the chance of individuals developing NSF.
 - Multiple studies have demonstrated potential for gadolinium deposition following the use of gadolinium-based contrast agents (GBCAs) for MRI studies.^{3,4,5,6,7} The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has noted that there is currently no evidence to suggest that gadolinium retention in the brain is harmful and restricting gadolinium-based contrast agents (GBCAs) use is not warranted at this time. It has been recommended that GBCA use should be limited to circumstances in which additional information provided by the contrast agent is necessary and the necessity of repetitive MRIs with GBCAs should be assessed.⁸

- A CT may be approved in place of an MRI when clinical criteria are met for MRI AND there is a contraindication to having an MRI (pacemaker, ICD, insulin pump, neurostimulator, etc.)
 - When replacing MRI with CT, contrast level matching should occur as follows:
 - MRI without contrast → CT without contrast
 - MRI without and with contrast → CT with contrast or CT without and with contrast
- The following situations may impact the appropriateness for MRI and or MR contrast
 - Caution should be taken in the use of gadolinium in individuals with renal failure
 - The use of gadolinium contrast agents is contraindicated during pregnancy unless the specific need for that procedure outweighs risk to the fetus.
 - MRI can be performed for non-ferromagnetic body metals (i.e. titanium), although some imaging facilities will consider it contraindicated if recent surgery, regardless of the metal type
- MRI should not be used as a replacement for CT for the sole reason of avoidance of ionizing radiation when MRI is not supported in the condition-based guidelines, since it does not solve the problem of overutilization.
- MRI is superior to other imaging modalities in certain conditions, including but not limited to the following:
 - Imaging the brain and spinal cord
 - Characterizing visceral and musculoskeletal soft tissue masses
 - Evaluating musculoskeletal soft tissues including ligaments and tendons
 - Evaluating inconclusive findings on ultrasound or CT
 - Individuals who are pregnant or have high radiation sensitivity
 - Suspicion, diagnosis of or surveillance of infections
- More specific guidance for MRI usage, including exceptions to this general guidance can be found throughout the condition-specific guidelines.

Positron Emission Tomography (PET):

- PET is a nuclear medicine study that uses a positron emitting radiotracer to create cross-sectional and volumetric images based on tissue metabolism.
- Conventional imaging (frequently CT, sometimes MRI or bone scan) of the affected area(s) drives much of initial and restaging and surveillance imaging for malignancy and other chronic conditions. PET is not indicated for surveillance imaging unless specifically stated in the condition-specific guideline sections.
- PET/MRI is generally not supported, See **PET-MRI (Preface-5.3)**
- PET is rarely performed as a single modality but is typically performed as a combined PET/CT.
 - The unbundling of PET/CT into separate PET and diagnostic CT CPT® codes is not supported, because PET/CT is done as a single study.

- PET/CT lacks the tissue definition of CT or MRI but is fairly specific for metabolic activity based on the radiotracer used
 - Fluorodeoxyglucose (fluorine-18-2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose [FDG]) is the most common PET radiotracer and images glucose metabolism
 - Some specialized radiotracers including Gallium-68 DOTATATE, C-11 Choline, F-18 Fluciclovine (AXUMIN®), 68Ga PSMA-11, and 18F Piflufolastat PSMA (Pylarify®) are supported in evaluation for some oncologic conditions, while the use of other radiotracers including but not limited to F-18 Sodium Fluoride is not supported.
- Indications for PET/CT may include
 - Oncologic Imaging for evaluation of tumor metabolic activity
 - Cardiac Imaging for evaluation of myocardial metabolic activity
 - Brain Imaging for evaluation of metabolic activity for procedural planning
- More specific guidance for PET usage, including exceptions to this general guidance can be found throughout the condition-specific guidelines.

Overutilization of Advanced Imaging:

- A number of recent reports describe overutilization in many areas of advanced imaging and other procedures, which may include:
 - High level testing without consideration of less invasive, lower cost options which may adequately address the clinical question at hand
 - Excessive radiation and costs with unnecessary testing
 - Defensive medical practice
 - CT without and with contrast (so called “double contrast studies) requests, which have few current indications.
 - MRI requested in place of CT to avoid radiation without considering the primary indication for imaging
 - Adult CT settings and protocols used for smaller people and children
 - Unnecessary imaging procedures when the same or similar studies have already been conducted.
- A review of the imaging or other relevant procedural histories of all individuals presenting for studies has been recognized as one of the more important processes that can be significantly improved. By recognizing that a duplicate or questionably indicated examination has been ordered for individuals, it may be possible to avoid exposing them to unnecessary risks.^{9, 10} To avoid these unnecessary risks, the precautions below should be considered.
 - The results of initial diagnostic tests or radiologic studies to narrow the differential diagnosis should be obtained prior to performing further tests or radiologic studies.
 - The clinical history should include a potential indication such as a known or suspected abnormality involving the body part for which the imaging study is being requested. These potential indications are addressed in greater detail within the applicable guidelines.
 - The results of the requested imaging procedures should be expected to have an impact on individual management or treatment decisions.

- Repeat imaging studies are not generally necessary unless there is evidence of disease progression, recurrence of disease, and/or the repeat imaging will affect an individual's clinical management.
- Preoperative imaging/pre-surgical planning imaging/pre-procedure imaging is not indicated if the surgery/procedure is not indicated. Once the procedure has been approved or if the procedure does not require prior authorization, the appropriate pre-procedural imaging may be approved.

References (Preface-3)

v1.0.2023

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Coding Issues (Preface-4)

Guideline

- 3D Rendering (Preface-4.1)
- CT-, MR-, or Ultrasound-Guided Procedures (Preface-4.2)
- Unlisted Procedures/Therapy Treatment Planning (Preface-4.3)
- Unilateral versus Bilateral Breast MRI (Preface-4.4)
- CPT® 76380 Limited or Follow-up CT (Preface-4.5)
- SPECT/CT Imaging (Preface-4.6)
- CPT® 76140 Interpretation of an outside study (Preface-4.7)
- Quantitative MR analysis of tissue composition (Preface-4.8)
- HCPCS Codes (Preface-4.9)
- References (Preface-4)

3D Rendering (Preface-4.1)

PRF.CD.0004.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

CPT® 76376 and CPT® 76377:

- Both codes require concurrent supervision of the image post-processing 3D manipulation of the volumetric data set and image rendering.
 - Concurrent supervision is defined as active physician participation in and monitoring of the reconstruction process including design of the anatomic region that is to be reconstructed; determination of the tissue types and actual structures to be displayed (e.g., bone, organs, and vessels); determination of the images or cine loops that are to be archived; and monitoring and adjustment of the 3D work product. The American College of Radiology (ACR) recommends that it is best to document the physician's supervision or participation in the 3D reconstruction of images.
- These two codes differ in the need for and use of an independent workstation for post-processing.
 - CPT® 76376 reports procedures not requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation.
 - CPT® 76377 reports procedures that require image post-processing on an independent workstation.
- These 3D rendering codes should not be used for 2D reformatting.
- Two-dimensional reconstruction (e.g. reformatting an axial scan into the coronal plane) is now included in all cross-sectional imaging base codes and is not separately reimbursable.
- The codes used to report 3D rendering for ultrasound and echocardiography are also used to report the 3D post processing work on CT, MRI, and other tomographic modalities.
- Providers may be required to obtain prior authorization on these 3D codes even if prior authorization is not required for the echocardiography and/or ultrasound procedure codes. It may appear that UnitedHealthcare pre-authorizes echocardiography and/or ultrasound when, in fact, it may only be the 3D code that needs the prior authorization.
- CPT® codes for 3D rendering should not be billed in conjunction with computer-aided detection (CAD), MRA, CTA, nuclear medicine SPECT studies, PET, PET/CT, Mammogram, MRI Breast, US Breast, CT Colonography (virtual colonoscopy), Cardiac MRI, Cardiac CT, or Coronary CTA studies.

- CPT® 76377 (3D rendering requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation) or CPT® 76376 (3D rendering not requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation) can be considered in the following clinical scenarios:
 - Bony conditions:
 - Evaluation of congenital skull abnormalities in newborns, infants, and toddlers (usually for preoperative planning)
 - Complex fractures (comminuted or displaced)/dislocations of any joint (For preoperative planning when conventional imaging is insufficient)
 - Spine fractures, pelvic/acetabulum fractures, intra-articular fractures (For preoperative planning when conventional imaging is insufficient)
 - Preoperative planning for other complex surgical cases
 - Complex facial fractures
 - Preoperative planning for other complex surgical cases
 - Cerebral angiography
 - Pelvis conditions:
 - Uterine intra-cavitary lesion when initial US is equivocal (See **Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB) (PV-2.1)** and **Leiomyoma/Uterine Fibroids (PV-12.1)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines)
 - Hydrosalpinx or peritoneal cysts when initial US is indeterminate (See **Complex Adnexal Masses (PV-5.3)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines)
 - Lost IUD (inability to feel or see IUD string) with initial US (See **Intrauterine Device (PV-10.1)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines)
 - Uterine anomalies with initial US (See **Uterine Anomalies (PV-14.1)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines)
 - Infertility (See **Initial Infertility Evaluation, Female (PV-9.1)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines)
 - Abdomen conditions:
 - CT Urogram (See **Hematuria and Hydronephrosis (AB-39)** in the Abdomen Imaging Guidelines)
 - MRCP (See **MR Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) (AB-27)** in the Abdomen Imaging Guidelines)

CT-, MR-, or Ultrasound-Guided Procedures (Preface-4.2)

PRF.CD.0004.2.UOH

v1.0.2023

- CT, MR, and Ultrasound guidance procedure codes contain all the imaging necessary to guide a needle or catheter. It is inappropriate to routinely bill a diagnostic procedure code in conjunction with a guidance procedure code.
- Imaging studies performed as part of a CT-, MR-, or Ultrasound-guided procedure should be reported using the CPT® codes in the following table.

TABLE: Imaging Guidance Procedure Codes

CPT®	Description
76942	Ultrasonic guidance for needle placement
77022	MR guidance for, and monitoring of parenchymal tissue ablation
77021	MR guidance for needle placement
77013	CT guidance for, and monitoring of parenchymal tissue ablation
77012	CT guidance for needle placement
77011	CT guidance for stereotactic localization
75989	Imaging guidance for percutaneous drainage with placement of catheter (all modalities)
19086	Biopsy, breast, with placement of breast localization device(s), when performed, and imaging of the biopsy specimen, when performed, percutaneous; each additional lesion, including MR guidance
19085	Biopsy, breast, with placement of breast localization device(s), when performed, and imaging of the biopsy specimen, when performed, percutaneous; first lesion, including MR guidance

CPT® 19085 and CPT® 19086:

- The proper way to bill an MRI guided breast biopsy is CPT® 19085 (Biopsy, breast, with placement of breast localization device(s), when performed, and imaging of the biopsy specimen, when performed, percutaneous; first lesion, including MR guidance). Additional lesions should be billed using CPT® 19086.
 - **CPT® 77021** (MR guidance for needle placement) is not an appropriate code for a breast biopsy.

CPT® 75989:

- This code is used to report imaging guidance for a percutaneous drainage procedure in which a catheter is left in place.
- This code can be used to report whether the drainage catheter is placed under fluoroscopy, ultrasound, CT, or MR guidance modality.

CPT® 77011:

- A stereotactic CT localization scan is frequently obtained prior to sinus surgery. The dataset is then loaded into the navigational workstation in the operating room for use during the surgical procedure. The information provides exact positioning of surgical instruments with regard to the individual's 3D CT images.³
- In most cases, the preoperative CT is a technical-only service that does not require interpretation by a radiologist.
 - The imaging facility should report CPT® 77011 when performing a scan not requiring interpretation by a radiologist.
 - If a diagnostic scan is performed and interpreted by a radiologist, the appropriate diagnostic CT code (e.g., CPT® 70486) should be used.
 - It is not appropriate to report both CPT® 70486 and CPT® 77011 for the same CT stereotactic localization imaging session.
 - 3D Rendering (CPT® 76376 or CPT® 76377) should not be reported in conjunction with CPT® 77011 (or CPT® 70486 if used). The procedure inherently generates a 3D dataset.

CPT® 77012 (CT) and CPT® 77021 (MR):

- These codes are used to report imaging guidance for needle placement during biopsy, aspiration, and other percutaneous procedures.
- They represent the radiological supervision and interpretation of the procedure and are often billed in conjunction with surgical procedure codes.
 - For example, CPT® 77012 is reported when CT guidance is used to place the needle for a conventional arthrogram.
 - Only codes representing percutaneous surgical procedures should be billed with CPT® 77012 and CPT® 77021. It is inappropriate to use with surgical codes for open, excisional, or incisional procedures.
 - **CPT® 77021** (MR guidance for needle placement) is not an appropriate code for breast biopsy.
 - CPT® 19085 would be appropriate for the first breast biopsy site, and CPT® 19086 would be appropriate for additional concurrent biopsies.

CPT® 77013 (CT) and CPT® 77022 (MR):

- These codes include the initial guidance to direct a needle electrode to the tumor(s), monitoring for needle electrode repositioning within the lesion, and as necessary for multiple ablations to coagulate the lesion and confirmation of satisfactory coagulative necrosis of the lesion(s) and comparison to pre-ablation images.
 - **NOTE:** CPT® 77013 should only be used for non-bone ablation procedures.
 - CPT® 20982 includes CT guidance for bone tumor ablations.
 - Only codes representing percutaneous surgical procedures should be billed with CPT® 77013 and CPT® 77022. It is inappropriate to use with surgical codes for open, excisional, or incisional procedures.

- CPT® 77012 and CPT® 77021 (as well as guidance codes CPT® 76942 [US], and CPT® 77002 - CPT® 77003 [fluoroscopy]) describe radiologic guidance by different modalities.
 - Only one unit of any of these codes should be reported per individual encounter (date of service). The unit of service is considered to be the individual encounter, not the number of lesions, aspirations, biopsies, injections, or localizations.

Unlisted Procedures/Therapy Treatment Planning (Preface-4.3)

PRF.CD.0004.3.UOH

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CPT®	Description
78999	Unlisted procedure, diagnostic nuclear medicine
76498	Unlisted MR procedure (e.g., diagnostic or interventional)
76497	Unlisted CT procedure (e.g., diagnostic or interventional)

- These unlisted codes should be reported whenever a diagnostic or interventional CT or MR study is performed in which an appropriate anatomic site-specific code is not available.
 - A Category III code that describes the procedure performed must be reported rather than an unlisted code if one is available.
- CPT® 76497 or CPT® 76498 (Unlisted CT or MRI procedure) can be considered in the following clinical scenarios:
 - Studies done for navigation and planning for neurosurgical procedures (i.e. Stealth or Brain Lab Imaging)^{1,2}
 - Custom joint Arthroplasty planning (not as Alternative Recommendation) (See **Osteoarthritis (MS-12.1)** in the Musculoskeletal Imaging Guidelines)
 - Any procedure/surgical planning if thinner cuts or different positional acquisition (than those on the completed diagnostic study) are needed. These could include navigational bronchoscopy. See **Navigational Bronchoscopy (CH-1.7)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines

Therapy Treatment Planning

- Radiation Therapy Treatment Planning: See **Unlisted Procedure Codes in Oncology (ONC-1.5)** In the Oncology Imaging Guidelines

CPT® 76380 Limited or Follow-up CT (Preface-4.5)

PRF.CD.0004.5.UOH

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- CPT® 76380 describes a limited or follow-up CT scan. The code is used to report any CT scan, for any given area of the body, in which the work of a full diagnostic code is not performed.
- Common examples include (but are not limited to):
 - Limited sinus CT imaging protocol
 - Limited or follow-up slices through a known pulmonary nodule
 - Limited slices to assess a non-healing fracture (such as the clavicle)
- Limited CT (CPT® 76380) is not indicated for treatment planning purposes. Please See **Unlisted Procedure Codes in Oncology (ONC-1.5)** in the Oncology Imaging Guidelines.
- It is inappropriate to report CPT® 76380, in conjunction with other diagnostic CT codes, to cover 'extra slices' in certain imaging protocols.
 - There is no specific number of sequences or slices defined in any CT CPT® code definition.
 - The AMA, in *CPT® 2019*, does not describe nor assign any minimum or maximum number of sequences or slices for any CT study.
 - A few additional slices or sequences are not uncommon.
 - CT imaging protocols are often influenced by the individual clinical situation of the individual. Sometimes the protocols require more time and sometimes less.

SPECT/CT Imaging (Preface-4.6)

PRF.CD.0004.6.UOH

v1.0.2023

- SPECT/CT involves SPECT (Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography) nuclear medicine imaging and CT for optimizing location, accuracy, and attenuation correction and combines functional and anatomic information.
 - Common studies using this modality include ^{123}I - or ^{131}I - Metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) and octreotide scintigraphy for neuroendocrine tumors.
- Hybrid Nuclear/CT scan can be CPT® 78830 - single area and single day, CPT® 78831 - 2 or more days, or CPT® 78832 - 2 areas with one day and 2-day study.
- A procedure code for SPECT/CT parathyroid nuclear imaging, (CPT® 78072), became effective January 1, 2013.

CPT® 76140 Interpretation of an Outside Study (Preface-4.7)

PRF.CD.0004.7.UOH

v1.0.2023

- It is inappropriate to use diagnostic imaging codes for interpretation of a previously performed exam that was completed at another facility.
 - If the outside exam is being used for comparison with a current exam, the diagnostic code for the current examination includes comparison to the prior study⁴
 - CPT® 76140 is the appropriate code to use for an exam which was completed elsewhere, and a secondary interpretation of the images is requested.⁵

Quantitative MR Analysis of Tissue Composition (Preface-4.8)

PRF.CD.0004.8.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Category III CPT® codes for quantitative analysis of multiparametric MR (mp-MRI) data with and without an associated diagnostic MRI have been established. Quantitative mp-MRI uses software to analyze tissue physiology of visceral organs and other anatomic structures non-invasively. At present, these procedures are primarily being used in clinical trials and there is no widely recommended indications in clinical practice. As such, these procedures are considered to be investigational and experimental for coverage purposes.
 - CPT® 0648T (without diagnostic MRI) and CPT® 0649T (with diagnostic MRI) refer to data analysis with and without associate imaging of a single organ, with its most common use being LiverMultiScan (LMS)
 - See **Fatty Liver (AB-29.2)** in the Abdomen Imaging Guidelines
 - CPT® 0697T (without diagnostic MRI) and CPT® 0698T (with diagnostic MRI) refer to data analysis with and without associate imaging of a multiple organs, with its most common use being CoverScan.

HCPCS Codes (Preface-4.9)

PRF.CD.0004.9.UOH

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- Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes are utilized by some hospitals in favor of the typical Level 3 CPT® Codes. These codes are typically 4 digits preceded by a C, or S⁶
 - Many of these codes have similar code descriptions to level 3 CPT® codes (i.e. C8931 – MRA with dye, Spinal Canal, and 72159-MRA Spinal canal)
 - If cases are submitted with HCPCS codes with similar code descriptions to the typical level 3 CPT® codes, those procedures should be managed in the same manner as the typical CPT® codes
 - HCPCS code management is discussed further in the applicable guideline sections
- Requests for many Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes, including nonspecific codes such as S8042 [Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), low-field], should be redirected to a more appropriate and specific CPT® code. Exceptions are noted in the applicable guideline sections.

References (Preface-4)

v1.0.2023

1. Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging Coding Corner <http://www.snmmi.org/ClinicalPractice/CodingCornerPT.aspx?ItemNumber=1786>
2. Intraoperative MR. Brainlab. <https://www.brainlab.com/surgery-products/overview-neurosurgery-products/intraoperative-mr/>
3. Experience the Advanced 3D Sinus Surgery Planning with Scopis Building Blocks planning software. Scopis Planning. <http://planning.scopis.com/>
4. ACR Radiology Coding Source™ March-April 2007 Q and A. www.acr.org. <https://www.acr.org/Advocacy-and-Economics/Coding-Source/ACR-Radiology-Coding-Source-March-April-2007-Q-and-A>
5. Chung CY, Alson MD, Duszak R, Degnan AJ. From imaging to reimbursement: what the pediatric radiologist needs to know about health care payers, documentation, coding and billing. *Pediatric Radiology*. 2018;48(7):904-914. doi:10.1007/s00247-018-4104-1
6. HCPCS - General Information from CMS.gov at <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding/medhcpcsgeninfo>

Whole Body Imaging (Preface-5)

Guideline

Whole Body CT Imaging (Preface-5.1)

Whole Body MR Imaging (Preface-5.2)

PET-MRI (Preface-5.3)

References (Preface-5)

Whole Body CT Imaging (Preface-5.1)

PRF.WB.0005.1.UOH

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- Whole-body CT or LifeScan (CT Brain, Chest, Abdomen, and Pelvis) for screening of asymptomatic individuals is not indicated. The performance of whole-body screening CT examinations in healthy individuals does not meet any of the current validity criteria for screening studies and there is no clear documentation of benefit versus radiation risk.
- Whole-body low dose CT is supported for oncologic staging in Multiple Myeloma (See **Multiple Myeloma and Plasmacytomas (ONC-25)** in the Oncology Imaging Guidelines)

Whole Body MR Imaging (Preface-5.2)

PRF.WB.0005.2.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Whole-body MRI (WBMRI) is, with the exception of select cancer predisposition syndromes and autoimmune conditions discussed below, generally not supported at this time due to lack of standardization in imaging technique and lack of evidence that WBMRI improves individual outcome for any individual disease state.
 - While WBMRI has the benefit of whole-body imaging and lack of radiation exposure, substantial variation still exists in the number of images, type of sequences (STIR vs. diffusion weighting, for example), and contrast agent(s) used.
- Coding considerations:
 - There are no established CPT® or HCPCS codes for reporting WBMRI.
 - WBMRI is at present only reportable using CPT® 76498. All other methods of reporting whole-body MRI are inappropriate, including:
 - Separate diagnostic MRI codes for multiple individual body parts
 - MRI Bone Marrow Supply (CPT® 77084)
- Disease-specific considerations:
 - Cancer screening:
 - Interval WBMRI is recommended for cancer screening in individuals with select cancer predisposition syndromes. Otherwise, WBMRI has not been shown to improve outcomes for cancer screening. See **Li-Fraumeni Syndrome (LFS) (PEDONC-2.2)**, **Hereditary Paraganglioma-Pheochromocytoma (HPP) Syndromes (PEDONC-2.13)**, **Constitutional Mismatch Repair Deficiency (CMMRD or Turcot Syndrome) (PEDONC-2.15)** in the Pediatric Oncology Imaging Guidelines for additional information
 - Cancer staging and restaging
 - While the feasibility of WBMRI has been established, data remain conflicting on whether WBMRI is of equivalent diagnostic accuracy compared with standard imaging modalities such as CT, scintigraphy, and PET imaging.
 - Evidence has not been published establishing WBMRI as a standard evaluation for any type of cancer.
 - Autoimmune disease
 - WBMRI can be approved in some situations for individuals with chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis. See **Chronic Recurrent Multifocal Osteomyelitis (PEDMS-10.2)** in the Pediatric Musculoskeletal Imaging Guidelines for additional information.

PET-MRI (Preface-5.3)

PRF.WB.0005.3.UOH

v1.0.2023

- PET-MRI is generally not supported for a vast majority of oncologic and neurologic conditions due to lack of standardization in imaging technique and interpretation. However, it may be appropriate in select circumstances when the following criteria are met:
 - The individual meets guideline criteria for PET-CT **AND** PET-CT is not available at the treating institution **AND**
 - The provider requests PET-MRI in lieu of PET-CT
- When the above criteria are met, PET-MRI may be reported using the code combination of PET Whole-Body (CPT® 78813) and MRI Unlisted (CPT® 76498). All other methods of reporting PET-MRI are inappropriate.
 - When clinically appropriate, diagnostic MRI codes may be indicated at the same time as the PET-MRI code combination.
- See **PET Imaging in Pediatric Oncology (PEDONC-1.4)** in the Pediatric Oncology Imaging Guidelines, **PET Brain Imaging (PEDHD-2.3)**, and **Special Imaging Studies in Evaluation for Epilepsy Surgery (PEDHD-6.3)** in the Pediatric Head Imaging Guidelines for more information

References (Preface-5)

v1.0.2023

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2. Siegel MJ, Acharyya S, Hoffer FA, et al. Whole-Body MR Imaging for Staging of Malignant Tumors in Pediatric Patients: Results of the American College of Radiology Imaging Network 6660 Trial. *Radiology*. 2013;266(2):599-609. doi:10.1148/radiol.12112531
3. Antoch G. Whole-Body Dual-Modality PET/CT and Whole-Body MRI for Tumor Staging in Oncology. *JAMA*. 2003;290(24):3199. doi:10.1001/jama.290.24.3199
4. Lauenstein TC, Semelka RC. Emerging techniques: Whole-body screening and staging with MRI. *Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging*. 2006;24(3):489-498. doi:10.1002/jmri.20666
5. Khanna G, Sato TSP, Ferguson P. Imaging of Chronic Recurrent Multifocal Osteomyelitis. *RadioGraphics*. 2009;29(4):1159-1177. doi:10.1148/rg.294085244
6. Ferguson PJ, Sandu M. Current Understanding of the Pathogenesis and Management of Chronic Recurrent Multifocal Osteomyelitis. *Current Rheumatology Reports*. 2012;14(2):130-141. doi:10.1007/s11926-012-0239-5
7. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines Version 2.2022. – March 19, 2022, Genetic/Familial High Risk Assessment: Breast and Ovarian, available at: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/genetics_bop.pdf Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines™) for Genetic/Familial High-Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian, and Pancreatic V2.2022. – March 19, 2022 ©. 2022 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. All rights reserved. The NCCN Guidelines™ and illustrations herein may not be reproduced in any form for any purpose without the express written permission of the NCCN. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines™, go online to NCCN.org

References (Preface-6)

Guideline

References (Preface-6.1)

References (Preface-6.1)

PRF.RF.0006.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Complete reference citations for the journal articles are embedded within the body of the guidelines and/or may be found on the Reference pages at the end of some guideline sections.
- The website addresses for certain references are included in the body of the guidelines but are not hyperlinked to the actual website.
- The website address for the American College of Radiology (ACR) Appropriateness Criteria® is <http://www.acr.org>.

Copyright Information (Preface-7)

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Copyright Information (Preface-7.1)

Copyright Information (Preface-7.1)

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Table of Contents

Guideline

General Information

Abbreviations and Glossary for the PVD Imaging Guidelines
General Guidelines (PVD-1.0)
General Information (PVD-1.1)
Procedure Coding (PVD-1.2)
General Guidelines – Imaging (PVD-1.3)
Nuclear Medicine Imaging indications (PVD-10.1)
References

Genetic Predisposition to Arterial Disease

Screening for Suspected Peripheral Artery Disease/Aneurysmal Disease (PVD-2)

Cerebrovascular Imaging

Cerebrovascular and Carotid Disease - Initial Imaging (PVD-3.1)
Surveillance Imaging with NO History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.2)
Surveillance Imaging WITH History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.3)
References

Aortic Imaging

Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)
Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) (PVD-6.3)
Iliac Artery Aneurysm (IAA) (PVD-6.4)
Aortic and Arterial Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)
Post Aortic Endovascular/Open Surgery Surveillance Studies (PVD-6.8)
Large Vessel Vasculitis (PVD-6.9)

Peripheral Arterial Imaging

Upper Extremity PVD – Imaging (PVD-4.1)
Renovascular Hypertension/Renal Artery Stenosis (PVD-6.6)
Visceral Artery Aneurysm (PVD-6.5)
Lower Extremity Artery Aneurysms (PVD-7.4)
Claudication and Critical Limb Ischemia (PVD-7.1)
Popliteal Artery Entrapment Syndrome (PVD-7.2)
Post-Procedure Surveillance Studies (PVD-7.3)
Arterial Imaging for Free Flaps in Reconstructive Surgery (PVD-7.5)
Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) (PVD-9.1)

Venous Imaging

Venous Imaging General Information (PVD-11)
Upper Extremity Venous – Imaging (PVD-4.2)
Acute Limb Swelling (PVD-12)
Chronic limb swelling due to chronic deep venous thrombosis (DVT)/May-Thurner syndrome (PVD-13)
Chronic limb swelling due to venous insufficiency/Venous stasis changes/Varicose veins (PVD-14)
Imaging for Hemodialysis Access (PVD-8)
IVC filters – Treatment (PVD-16.2)
Post iliac vein stenting/angioplasty (PVD-17.1)

General Information

Abbreviations and Glossary for the PVD Imaging Guidelines

v1.0.2023

(See also: [Cardiac Imaging Guidelines Glossary](#))

Abbreviation	Definition
AAA	abdominal aortic aneurysm
ABI	Ankle brachial index: a noninvasive, non-imaging test for arterial insufficiency – (see toe-brachial index below). This testing can also be done after exercise if resting results are normal.
Claudication	or Intermittent claudication : usually a painful cramping sensation of the legs with walking or severe leg fatigue
CLI	Critical Limb Ischemia
CTA	computed tomography angiography
CTV	computed tomography venography
DLCO	diffusion capacity: defined as the volume of carbon monoxide transferred into the blood per minute per mmHg of carbon monoxide partial pressure
DVT	deep venous thrombosis
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ENT	Ears, Nose, Throat
HbA1C	hemoglobin A1C: test used to determine blood sugar control for individuals with diabetes
MRA	magnetic resonance angiography
MRV	magnetic resonance venography
PAD	peripheral artery disease
PAH	pulmonary artery hypertension
PFT	pulmonary function tests
PVD	peripheral vascular disease
PSV ratio	Peak systolic velocities

Abbreviation	Definition
SVC	superior vena cava
TIA	transient ischemic attack
TTE	transthoracic echocardiogram
Toe-Brachial Index	useful in individuals with ABI above the normal range due to non-compressible posterior tibial or dorsalis pedis arteries
V/Q Scan	ventilation and perfusion scan

General Guidelines (PVD-1.0)

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v1.0.2023

- A pertinent clinical evaluation, or meaningful technological contact (telehealth visit, telephone call, electronic mail or messaging), is required prior to considering advanced imaging, including relevant medical treatments and a vascular history and physical that includes (when applicable):
 - Palpation of pulses
 - Evaluation of lower extremities for presence of non-healing wounds or gangrene
 - Associated skin changes such as thickened nails, absence of hair in the feet or calves, cool extremities
 - Evaluation for the presence of arterial bruits
 - Appropriate laboratory studies
 - Non-advanced imaging modalities, such as recent ABIs (within 60 days) after symptoms started or worsened
- ABI should be measured first:
 - If normal, then further vascular studies are generally not indicated.
 - If clinical suspicion for PAD remains high with normal ABI's, exercise ABI's (CPT® 93924) can be performed on a treadmill to elicit ischemia
 - The TBI (toe-brachial index) is used to establish the diagnosis of PAD in the setting of non-compressible arteries (ABI \geq 1.40) and may also be used to assess perfusion in individuals with suspected CLI (rest pain and/or non-healing wound)
- If a prior imaging study (Ultrasound, MRA, CTA, Catheter angiogram, etc.) has been completed for a condition, a follow-up, additional, or repeat study for the same condition is generally not indicated unless there has been a change in the individual's condition, previous imaging showed an indeterminate finding, or eviCore healthcare guidelines support routine follow-up imaging.
- Runoff studies (CPT® 75635 for CTA or CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725, and CPT® 73725 for MRA) image from the umbilicus to the feet
 - CTA Abdomen and lower extremities should be reported as CPT® 75635, rather than using the individual CPT® codes for the abdomen, pelvis, and legs
 - MRA Abdomen, MRA Pelvis and MRA Lower extremities should be reported as CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725, and CPT® 73725. The CPT® code for MRA Pelvis (CPT® 72198) should not be included in this circumstance.

General Information (PVD-1.1)

PVD.GG.0001.1.A

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- Risk factors for vascular disease include:
 - Diabetes
 - Cigarette smoking
 - Hypertension
 - Hyperlipidemia
 - Age >50, with at least one risk factor, are considered “at risk” for vascular disease
 - See also: **Impotence/Erectile Dysfunction (PV-17)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines.
- Signs and symptoms of peripheral arterial disease
 - Claudication (Cramping pain in the legs, most notably back of the calves but can involve hips or thighs, after walking which is relieved with rest but recurs at a predictable distance)
 - Symptoms that are not consistent with claudication include
 - Generalized leg pain
 - Nocturnal cramps
 - Pain that is not easily relieved after a few minutes of rest
 - Burning pain in feet
 - Critical limb ischemia
 - Rest pain: Pain in the foot (not leg) at rest, particularly at night when the leg is elevated. Pain is relieved by dangling the leg off the bed or moving to an upright position
 - Non-healing wounds: Wounds present for >2 weeks with little to no evidence of healing
 - Erectile dysfunction can be associated with vascular disease
- Claudication and critical limb ischemia have different natural histories. Claudication generally follows a benign indolent course. 70% of individuals with claudication will have the same symptoms after five years with no progression. Critical limb ischemia, on the other hand, is associated with a high rate of limb loss (25%) and death (35%) one year after presentation
- Simultaneous venous and arterial systems evaluation are unusual but are occasionally needed
- Post-angioplasty/reconstruction: follow-up imaging is principally guided by symptoms. See also:
 - **Post Aortic Endovascular/Open Surgery Surveillance Studies (PVD-6.8)**
 - **Post-Procedure Surveillance Studies (PVD-7.3)**

Procedure Coding (PVD-1.2)

PVD.GG.0001.2.A
v1.0.2023

Non-Invasive Physiologic Studies of Extremity Arteries	CPT [®]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited bilateral noninvasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries.Non-invasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries, single level, bilateral (e.g., ankle/brachial indices, Doppler waveform analysis, volume plethysmography, transcutaneous oxygen tension measurement).	93922
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Complete bilateral noninvasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries, 3 or more levels.Non-invasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries, multiple levels or with provocative functional maneuvers, complete bilateral study (e.g., segmental blood pressure measurements, segmental Doppler waveform analysis, segmental volume plethysmography, segmental transcutaneous oxygen tension measurements, measurements with postural provocative tests, measurements with reactive hyperemia).	93923

- CPT[®] 93922 and CPT[®] 93923 can be requested and reported only once for the upper extremities and once for the lower extremities.
- CPT[®] 93922 and CPT[®] 93923 should not be ordered on the same request nor billed together for the same date of service.
- CPT[®] 93924 and CPT[®] 93922 and/or CPT[®] 93923 should not be ordered on the same request and should not be billed together for the same date of service.
- ABI studies performed with handheld dopplers, where there is no hard copy output for evaluation of bidirectional blood flow, are not reportable by these codes.

Non-Invasive Physiologic Studies of Extremity Arteries	CPT[®]
Non-invasive physiologic studies of lower extremity arteries, at rest and following treadmill stress testing, complete bilateral study.	93924

Arterial Duplex – Upper and Lower Extremities	CPT[®]
Duplex scan of lower extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; complete bilateral.	93925
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete duplex scan of the lower extremity arteries includes examination of the full length of the common femoral, superficial femoral and popliteal arteries. • The iliac, deep femoral, and tibioperoneal arteries may also be examined. 	
Duplex scan of lower extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; unilateral or limited study.	93926
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limited study is reported when only one extremity is examined or when less than a full examination is performed (e.g. only one or two vessels or follow-up). 	
Duplex scan of upper extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; complete bilateral.	93930
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete duplex of the upper extremity arteries includes examination of the subclavian, axillary, and brachial arteries. • The radial and ulnar arteries may also be included. 	
Duplex scan of upper extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; unilateral or limited study.	93931
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limited study is reported when only one extremity is examined or when less than a full examination is performed (e.g. only one or two vessels or follow-up). 	

Cerebrovascular Artery Studies	CPT[®]
Duplex scan of extracranial arteries; complete bilateral study.	93880
Duplex scan of extracranial arteries; unilateral or limited study.	93882
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This study is often referred to as a “carotid ultrasound” or “carotid duplex”. • Typically, it includes evaluation of the common, internal, and external carotid arteries. 	

Transcranial Doppler Studies	CPT®
Transcranial Doppler study of the intracranial arteries; complete study	93886
Transcranial Doppler study of the intracranial arteries; limited study	93888
Transcranial Doppler vasoreactivity study	93890
Transcranial Doppler study of the intracranial arteries; emboli detection without intravenous microbubble injection	93892
Transcranial Doppler study of the intracranial arteries; emboli detection with intravenous microbubble injection	93893

Venous Studies - Extremities	CPT®
Duplex scan of extremity veins, including responses to compression and other maneuvers; complete bilateral study.	93970
Duplex scan of extremity veins, including responses to compression and other maneuvers; unilateral or limited study.	93971
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These codes are used to report studies of lower <i>or</i> upper extremity veins. • A complete bilateral study of the lower extremity veins includes examination of the common femoral, proximal deep femoral, great saphenous and popliteal veins. Calf veins may also be included. • A complete bilateral study of upper extremity veins includes examination of the subclavian, jugular, axillary, brachial, basilica, and cephalic veins. Forearm veins may also be included. 	

Visceral Vascular Studies	CPT®
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow of abdominal, pelvic, scrotal contents and/or retroperitoneal organs; complete study.	93975
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow of abdominal, pelvic, scrotal contents and/or retroperitoneal organs; limited study	93976
Duplex scan of aorta, inferior vena cava, iliac vasculature, or bypass grafts; complete study	93978

Visceral Vascular Studies	CPT[®]
Duplex scan of aorta, inferior vena cava, iliac vasculature, or bypass grafts; unilateral or limited study	93979

Duplex for Hemodialysis Access	CPT[®]
Duplex scan of hemodialysis access (including arterial inflow, body of access and venous outflow).	93990
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow for preoperative vessel assessment prior to creation of hemodialysis access; complete bilateral study	93985
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow for preoperative vessel assessment prior to creation of hemodialysis access; complete unilateral study	93986

General Guidelines – Imaging (PVD-1.3)

PVD.GG.0001.3.A
v1.0.2023

- Imaging Studies:
 - Carotid studies (MRA Neck or CTA Neck) capture the area from the top of the aortic arch (includes the origin of the innominate artery, common carotid artery, and subclavian artery, which gives off the vertebral artery) to the base of the skull.
 - CTA or MRA Abdomen (CPT® 74175 or CPT® 74185) images from the diaphragm to the umbilicus or iliac crest
 - CTA or MRA Chest (CPT® 71275 or CPT® 71555) images from the base of the neck to the dome of the liver
 - Runoff studies (CPT® 75635 for CTA or CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725, and CPT® 73725 for MRA) image from the umbilicus to the feet
 - CTA Abdomen and lower extremities should be reported as CPT® 75635, rather than using the individual CPT® codes for the abdomen, pelvis, and legs
 - MRA Abdomen, MRA Pelvis and MRA Lower extremities should be reported as CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725, and CPT® 73725. The CPT® code for MRA Pelvis (CPT® 72198) should not be included in this circumstance
 - Studies used to quantify plaque morphology in noncoronary vessels (CPT® 0710T, CPT® 0711T, CPT® 0712T, CPT® 0713T) are considered experimental, investigational, or unproven.

Nuclear Medicine Imaging indications (PVD-10.1)

PVD.GG.0010.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Nuclear medicine studies are rarely used in the evaluation of peripheral vascular disorders but are indicated in the following circumstances:
 - Lymphoscintigraphy (CPT[®] 78195) is indicated for evaluation of lower extremity lymphedema when recent Doppler ultrasound of the lower extremity and abdomen are negative for valvular insufficiency.
 - Vascular flow imaging (CPT[®] 78445) is an obsolete study that has been replaced by MRA, CTA, or Duplex ultrasonography, and is not supported for any indication at this time.
 - Venous thrombosis imaging (CPT[®] 78456, CPT[®] 78457, and CPT[®] 75458) are obsolete studies that have been replaced by MRA, CTA, or Duplex ultrasonography, and are not supported for any indication at this time.
 - Indium 111 (¹¹¹In)-labeled white blood cell (WBC) or Gallium-67 citrate studies (CPT[®] 78800, CPT[®] 78801, CPT[®] 78802, or CPT[®] 78803) can be approved for evaluation of the following:
 - Mycotic aneurysms.
 - Vascular graft infection.
 - Infection of central venous catheter or other indwelling device.

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Genetic Predisposition to Arterial Disease

Screening for Suspected Peripheral Artery Disease/Aneurysmal Disease (PVD-2)

PVD.GG.0002.UOH
v1.0.2023

Asymptomatic Screening (PVD-2.1)

- Routine screening of asymptomatic individuals for PAD is not advised. Those with CVD risk factors should be placed on best medical management and should be questioned on symptoms of PAD at annual physicals. Currently, there is no evidence to demonstrate that screening all individuals with PAD for asymptomatic atherosclerosis in other arterial beds improves clinical outcome. ^{1,2,3}
- Resting ABI's may be indicated in individuals with abnormal pulse exams. ^{2, 3}

Screening for Vascular related genetic connective tissue Disorders (PVD-2.2)

- Vascular related genetic connective tissue Disorders include:
 - Familial Aneurysm Syndromes
 - Fibromuscular Dysplasia
 - Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection (SCAD)
 - Ehlers-Danlos
 - Marfan
 - Loeys-Dietz
- Screening for Familial Syndromes in individuals with a positive family history (1st degree relative with dissection/TAA) but no known genetic syndrome/mutation, otherwise known as Suspected **Familial** Aneurysm Syndrome.
 - ECHO (CPT[®] 93306, CPT[®] 93307, or CPT[®] 93308) and chest x-ray for all First-degree relatives (parents, siblings, children) of individuals with TAA and/or dissection.
 - Any imaging listed can be performed if these studies identify a TAA or are equivocal or do not visualize the ascending aorta adequately.
 - Studies can be repeated at 2 year intervals if negative
- Initial imaging for individuals with documented SCAD/fibromuscular dysplasia/Marfan/Loeys-Dietz/Ehlers-Danlos type IV:
 - On initial diagnosis full vascular imaging should be performed from head to pelvis with:
 - CTA/MRA Head
 - CTA Neck
 - CTA Chest or CT Chest with contrast
 - CTA Abdomen/Pelvis or MRA Abdomen/Pelvis

- If there are no identified aneurysms or dissections, repeat imaging can be obtained at 2 year intervals
- Surveillance imaging
 - If an aneurysm is identified in individuals with fibromuscular dysplasia, then the aneurysm can be surveilled per the typical timeframe as described in **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)**, **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (PVD-6.3)**, **Iliac Artery Aneurysm (PVD- 6.4)**, and **Visceral Artery Aneurysm (PVD-6.5)**.
 - Follow-Up of aneurysms in individuals with documented SCAD/Marfan's/Loeys-Dietz/Ehlers-Danlos type IV.
 - Imaging can be performed every 6 months once an aneurysm has been identified until a decision has been made to repair.
 - Intracranial aneurysm – CTA or MRA Head (CPT® 70496 or 70544)
 - Aneurysm of a cervical artery – Carotid duplex or CTA or MRA neck if unable to fully visualize with carotid duplex
 - Thoracic aorta – CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) or CT Chest with (CPT® 71260) or without (CPT® 71250), MRA chest
 - Abdominal aneurysm – Abdominal duplex (CPT® 93975/93976/93978/93979/76770/76775)
 - Visceral aneurysm – These can be difficult to visualize on duplex. If not visible on duplex, can obtain a CTA or MRA Abdomen and Pelvis.

Screening for TAA with bicuspid aortic valves (PVD-2.3)

- Screening in individuals with bicuspid aortic valve:
 - Screening, any requested imaging from the “Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options” in Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2) and/or ECHO (CPT® 93306, CPT® 93307, or CPT® 93308).
 - Additional imaging such as Cardiac MRI, Cardiac CT, or CCTA is NOT generally indicated.
 - There is no evidence-based data to support screening relatives of individuals with bicuspid aortic valve for TAA except with echocardiogram.
 - Follow-up per TAA Follow-Up guidelines in **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)**
- If no dilatation of the aortic root or ascending thoracic aorta is found, there is no evidence-based data to support continued surveillance imaging.

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Cerebrovascular Imaging

Cerebrovascular and Carotid Disease - Initial Imaging (PVD-3.1)

PVD.CV.0003.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) should generally be used to evaluate possible carotid artery disease, prior to considering advanced imaging, when ANY of the following apply:
 - Known or suspected retinal arterial emboli or Hollenhorst plaque
 - Pulsatile neck masses
 - Carotid or cervical bruit
 - Abnormal findings on physical exam of the carotid arteries (e.g., absent carotid pulses)
 - Preoperative evaluation of individuals with evidence of severe diffuse atherosclerosis, scheduled for major cardiovascular surgical procedures
 - Preoperative evaluation of individuals prior to elective cardiovascular surgery in individuals older than 65 years of age and in those with peripheral artery disease, history of cigarette smoking, history of stroke or TIA, or carotid bruit
 - Suspected Subclavian Steal Syndrome
 - See **Subclavian Steal Syndrome (CH-27)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines
 - Blunt neck trauma in the absence of focal neurologic symptoms
 - Neurologic complaints after chiropractic neck manipulation
 - Vasculitis potentially involving carotid arteries, such as Takayasu's arteritis and fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD). In patients with neurologic symptoms and concern for cerebral vasculitis, see **Cerebral vasculitis (HD 22.1)**
 - Remote history of stroke or TIA (Greater than one month).
- Typical Symptoms of TIA/Stroke, see **Stroke/TIA (HD-21)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines
- CTA or MRA Neck is indicated for suspected internal carotid artery dissection, in individuals with **ANY** of the following mechanisms of injury or risk factors for arterial dissection:
 - Chiropractic manipulation of neck
 - Whiplash injury
 - Fibromuscular dysplasia/Marfan's
 - Stroke in the young (age ≤50)
- CTA or MRA Neck can be approved for suspected vertebrobasilar pathology:
 - Symptoms include:
 - Vertigo associated with nausea and vomiting
 - Diplopia

- Loss of vision in one or both eyes
- Dysarthria
- Bifacial numbness
- Bilateral extremity weakness and/or numbness
- Acute changes in mental status
- Loss of consciousness
- Ataxia
- MRA or CTA of **both** Neck and Head are required to visualize the entire vertebral-basilar system for evaluation of posterior circulation disease. See **General Guidelines – CT and MR Angiography (HD-1.5)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines
- Surveillance imaging, post-stenting or known vertebrobasilar disease, interval determined by Vascular Specialist, Neurologist, or Neurosurgeon or any provider in consultation with a vascular specialist, neurologist, or neurosurgeon for ANY of the following:
 - Asymptomatic
 - Unchanged symptoms
 - New or worsening symptoms
- **After Intracranial Hemorrhage:**
 - Initial Imaging see **Head Trauma (HD-13.1)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines
 - Surveillance Imaging
 - Interval determined by neurosurgeon or neurologist or any provider in consultation with a neurologist or neurosurgeon.
- For Suspected Subclavian Steal Syndrome:
 - Initial imaging should be a carotid duplex
 - If initial duplex demonstrates high-grade stenosis or occlusion of the subclavian artery, advanced imaging is NOT indicated unless the individual is symptomatic with arm claudication or signs of hypo-perfusion of the vertebral artery with recurrent dizziness
 - Surveillance of subclavian arterial disease is NOT indicated if there has not been any intervention such as a carotid-subclavian bypass or subclavian stent
 - Advanced imaging, see **Subclavian Steal Syndrome – General (CH-27)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines
- Carotid ultrasound screening in asymptomatic individuals due only to risk factors is **not** indicated.
- Repeat imaging of the cervical vessels (regardless of when the previous carotid imaging was performed) is indicated for new signs and symptoms consistent with carotid artery disease (e.g., TIA, amaurosis fugax, change in nature of a carotid bruit) using one of the following:
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral study or CPT® 93882 unilateral study)
 - MRA Neck with contrast (CPT® 70548) or without and with contrast (CPT® 70549)
 - CTA Neck (CPT® 70498)

Surveillance Imaging with NO History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.2)

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- Surveillance imaging is indicated once a year for individuals with fibromuscular dysplasia of the extracranial internal carotid arteries.
- Reporting standards for carotid stenosis varies widely. The most commonly used criteria, however, is noted in the chart below published by the Society of Radiology in 2003

	Primary parameters		Additional Parameters	
% Stenosis	ICA PSV (cm/sec)	Plaque estimate (%)	ICA/CCA PSV ratio	ICA/EDV (cm/sec)
Normal	< 125	None	< 2.0	< 40
< 50	< 125	< 50	< 2.0	< 40
50-69	125-230	≥ 50	2.0-4.0	40-100
≥ 70 but less than near occlusion	> 230	> 50	> 4.0	> 100
Near occlusion	High, low, or undetectable	Visible	Variable	Variable
Total occlusion	undetectable	Visible- no detectable lesion	Not applicable	Not applicable

- If normal study, no routine follow-up imaging is indicated
- If <50% internal carotid stenosis
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) can be performed every **two** years
- Between 50% and 70% internal carotid stenosis
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) can be performed annually.

- A repeat duplex (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) may be performed in three to six months until stability is reached when **one** of the following occurs:
 - Change in the character of the bruit
 - Duplex demonstrates rapid progression, including:
 - Doubling of peak systolic velocities in the internal carotid arteries
 - Increase of the ICA/CCA ratio
 - Heavy calcification in the internal carotid arteries
 - Thrombus in the internal carotid arteries
 - Ulcerated plaque in the internal carotid arteries
 - Echolucent plaque in the internal carotid arteries
- A one-time CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) or MRA Neck (CPT® 70548) is indicated to confirm degree of stenosis in individuals with ulcerated plaque or heavy calcification of the internal carotid artery seen on duplex.
- Internal carotid stenosis $\geq 70\%$ or ICA/CCA ratio >4
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) or MRA Neck with contrast (CPT® 70548) or CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) can be performed at the following intervals:
 - Every 6 months until one of the following occurs:
 - Intervention is performed
 - Decision is made to not intervene
 - MRA Neck with contrast (CPT® 70548) or CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) is indicated if duplex Ultrasound shows $\geq 70\%$ occlusion/stenosis of the internal carotid artery or the ICA/CCA ratio is >4.0 , even with a lower percentage of stenosis.
 - If carotid stent is planned
 - MRA Head (CPT® 70544, or CPT® 70545, or CPT® 70546) or CTA Head (CPT® 70496) can be added

Surveillance Imaging WITH History of Carotid Surgery or Intervention (PVD-3.3)

PVD.CV.0003.3.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) is indicated post-carotid surgery or intervention at the following intervals:
 - 1 month after procedure
 - Every 6 months for 2 years after procedure
 - Then annually
- If $\geq 70\%$ residual internal carotid stenosis is seen on duplex at 1 month after procedure
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93880 bilateral or CPT® 93882 unilateral) or CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) or MRA Neck (CPT® 70548) is indicated at the following intervals:
 - Every 3-6 months for one year
 - Then annually or until decision is made to re-intervene.
- If $\geq 70\%$ residual internal carotid stenosis is seen on duplex at any time post-procedure, then
 - CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) or MRA Neck (CPT® 70548) is indicated for further evaluation and at six-month intervals until decision is made to re-intervene.

Background and Supporting Information

- Carotid intima-media thickness using duplex ultrasound imaging (Category III code 0126T) is not recommended in clinical practice for risk assessment for a first ASCVD event. Although outcomes data are lacking, Texas has adopted this method in Texas Heart Attack Preventive Screening Bill (HR 1290)
- Texas Heart Attack Preventive Screening Law (HR 1290) mandates that insurers in Texas cover either a calcium scoring study (CPT® 75571 or HCPCS S8092) or a carotid intima-media thickness study (ultrasound—Category III code 0126T) every five years for certain populations. To qualify, the following must apply:
 - Must be a member of a fully-insured Texas health plan.
 - Must be male sex assigned at birth age 45 to 75 or female sex assigned at birth age 55 to 75.
 - Must have either diabetes or a Framingham cardiac risk score of intermediate or higher.
 - Must not have had a calcium scoring study or a carotid intima-media thickness study within the past 5 years
- MRA Neck (CPT® 70548) or CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) may be indicated if ultrasound is technically difficult or confirmation of the degree of stenosis on ultrasound is needed because an interventional procedure is being considered

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Aortic Imaging

Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)

PVD.AD.0006.1.A
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Duplex ultrasound for visceral vascular studies	CPT [®]
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow of abdominal, pelvic, scrotal contents and/or retroperitoneal organs; complete study.	93975
Duplex scan of arterial inflow and venous outflow of abdominal, pelvic, scrotal contents and/or retroperitoneal organs; limited study.	93976
Duplex scan of aorta, inferior vena cava, iliac vasculature, or bypass grafts; complete study.	93978
Duplex scan of aorta, inferior vena cava, iliac vasculature, or bypass grafts; unilateral or limited study.	93979
Ultrasound, abdominal aorta, real time, with image documentation, screening study for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) for AAA screening	76706

- In clinical practice, CT, CTA, MRA are usually preferred to evaluate for stenosis of these vessels rather than ultrasound (Exception: Duplex ultrasound is indicated to rule out testicular or ovarian torsion or to evaluate an abdominal bruit or a pulsatile abdominal mass).
- Mesenteric Ischemia
 - See **Mesenteric/Colonic Ischemia (AB-6)** in the Abdomen Imaging Guidelines.

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Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)

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- Advanced imaging with a CT or MR is preferred imaging for this diagnosis. Transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) can also be indicated for initial imaging of ascending and descending thoracic aortic aneurysms. For repeat imaging or established thoracic aneurysms, TEE is indicated **only** when imaging with CT or MR is contraindicated.
- Given the diversity of studies, pathology, and provider preference, **ONE** of the imaging studies in the Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options can be approved for Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) as indicated in this section

Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options	CPT®
CT Chest with contrast	71260
CT Chest without contrast	71250
CTA Chest	71275
MRA Chest	71555
TEE	93312-93314

- For TAA associated with a dissection, please see section **Aortic Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)**
- For suspected TAA, any requested imaging from the Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options above:
 - Abnormalities identified on chest x-ray (abnormality including widened mediastinum, suspicious calcifications) or other imaging studies (fluoroscopy, MRI Spine, etc.) abnormality.
- For known TAA accompanied with chest pain or back pain and suspicion of rupture, any requested imaging from the Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options above.
- For planning for pre–thoracic endovascular repair (TEVAR) of thoracic aorta disease.
 - CTA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis (CPT® 71275, CPT® 74175, CPT® 72191, CPT® 74174); or
 - MRA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis (CPT® 71555, CPT® 74185, CPT® 72198).

- For follow-up of ascending aortic aneurysms CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) or CT Chest (CPT® 71250 or CPT® 71260) or MRA chest (CPT® 71555)
 - Operative treatment is reasonable for asymptomatic individuals when the diameter of the arch exceeds 5.5 cm.
 - For individuals with ascending aortic aneurysms <4.0 cm in diameter
 - Repeat imaging annually
 - For individuals with ascending aortic aneurysms ≥4.0 cm
 - Repeat imaging 6 months.
 - TEE is indicated **only** when imaging with CT or MR is contraindicated
- For follow-up of descending aortic aneurysms, any requested imaging from the “Table of Thoracic Aorta Imaging Options” above for the following:
 - “Medically” treated/observation.
 - 3.5 cm to 4.4 cm TAA can be followed annually.
 - ≥4.5 cm TAA can be followed every 6 months.
 - ≥3.0 cm TAA when there is concern for growth can have a one-time 3-month interval advanced imaging.
 - TEE is indicated **only** when imaging with CT or MR is contraindicated
- Screening in the presence of other aortic aneurysms.
 - In an individual with a known TAA, screening for AAA is indicated with an abdominal duplex. See **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) (PVD-6.3)** .
 - In an individual with a known AAA, screening for TAA is not supported by sufficient evidence.
- Screening in individuals with bicuspid aortic valve or familial TAA syndromes. See **Screening for TAA with bicuspid aortic valve (PVD-2.3)** . See **Screening for Vascular related genetic connective tissue Disorders (PVD-2.2)**

Background and Supporting Information

The thoracic aorta is generally divided into two segments: the ascending aorta, which includes the aortic root, aortic arch and ends just distal to the left subclavian artery and the descending aorta, which starts just distal to the left subclavian artery to the level of the diaphragm.

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Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) (PVD-6.3)

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Screen for AAA

- Ultrasound abdominal aorta with any of the studies from the table of Duplex ultrasound for visceral vascular studies in **Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)** is the preferred initial imaging study to screen for AAA.
- One-time screening recommendations for AAA (Ultrasound CPT® 76706)
 - Individuals 65 to 75 years of age with a history of tobacco use.
 - Individuals older than 75 years with a history of tobacco use and in otherwise good health who have not previously received a screening ultrasound examination.
 - All first-degree relatives of individuals who present with an AAA and are between 65 and 75, or in those older than 75 in good health.
- AAA screening is reasonable with ultrasound (CPT® 76706, 93975, 93976, 93978, or 93979) if there is a documented thoracic aortic aneurysm; however, there is insufficient evidence to support the use of advanced imaging to screen for a thoracic aortic aneurysm in individuals with known abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Survey known AAA

- Ultrasound abdominal aorta with any of the studies from the table of Duplex ultrasound for visceral vascular studies in **Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)** is the preferred initial imaging study to survey known AAA.
- Surveillance recommendations for AAA (CPT® 76706, 93975, 93976, 93978, 93979)
 - >2.5 cm but <3.0 cm: 10 years
 - 3.0 cm to 3.9 cm: 3 year intervals
 - 4.0 cm to 4.9 cm: every 12 months
 - 5.0 cm to 5.4 cm: every 6 months
 - >5.4 cm or aortic diameter has increased in size by 0.5 cm in six months, or at least 1 cm in a year may undergo more frequent monitoring and should be evaluated by a Vascular Specialist

- Additional Imaging
 - CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177), CT Abdomen and Pelvis without contrast (CPT® 74176), or CTA Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74174), or CTA Abdomen (CPT® 74175), or CTA Pelvis (CPT® 72191).
 - Suspected or known AAA with recent-onset abdominal or back pain, particularly in the presence of a pulsatile epigastric mass or significant risk factors for AAA
 - Pre-operative imaging for AAA repair

Evaluate a pulsatile abdominal mass

- Ultrasound abdominal aorta with any of the studies from the table of Duplex ultrasound for visceral vascular studies in **Aortic Disorders General Information (PVD-6.1)** is the preferred initial imaging study to evaluate a pulsatile abdominal mass.
- Additional Imaging
 - CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177), CT Abdomen and Pelvis without contrast (CPT® 74176), or CTA Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74174), or CTA Abdomen (CPT® 74175), or CTA Pelvis (CPT® 72191).
 - Suspected or known AAA with recent-onset abdominal or back pain, particularly in the presence of a pulsatile epigastric mass or significant risk factors for AAA
 - Pre-operative imaging for AAA repair

Obese Individual (BMI ≥35)

- CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177) or without contrast (CPT® 74176) can be substituted for US using the same timeline as a non-obese individual. Ultrasound abdominal aorta should ideally first be attempted to see if the image quality is adequate.

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Iliac Artery Aneurysm (IAA) (PVD-6.4)

PVD.AD.0006.4.A

v1.0.2023

- Ultrasound (CPT® 76882 or CPT® 93925) for evaluation of a suspected IAA
 - CT Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 72193) if ultrasound is equivocal.
 - Ultrasound for follow-up imaging annually if an aneurysm is ≥ 2 cm
- Additional Imaging
 - CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177), CT Abdomen and Pelvis without and with contrast (CPT® 74178), or CTA Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74174) for preoperative imaging if endovascular or open repair is being considered

Background and Supporting Information

- Isolated IAA's are rare and are typically associated with AAA
- Approximately one third to one half of isolated IAA's are bilateral at time of presentation
- Abdominal Aortic aneurysm rupture usually occurs at a diameter of 5 cm or larger, whereas common iliac aneurysms that are less than 3 cm in diameter almost never rupture

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Aortic and Arterial Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)

PVD.AD.0006.7.A

v1.0.2023

Imaging for Aortic conditions	CPT [®]
CT Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71260
	74177
	74160
	72193
CTA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71275
	74175
	72191
	74174
MRA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71555
	74185
	72198

- CTA or MRA of the entire aorta (including arch branches) and extending through the femoral arteries for suspected aortic dissection. Any of the following studies can be used if acute dissection is suspected:
 - CT Chest (CPT[®] 71260 or CPT[®] 71270) and/or one of the following:
 - CT Abdomen (CPT[®] 74160 or CPT[®] 74170) with or without and with contrast
 - CT Pelvis (CPT[®] 72193 or CPT[®] 72194) with or without and with contrast
 - CT Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT[®] 74177 or CPT[®] 74178) with or without and with contrast
 - CTA Chest (CPT[®] 71275) and/or **one** of the following:
 - CTA Abdomen (CPT[®] 74175)
 - CTA Pelvis (CPT[®] 72191)
 - CTA Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT[®] 74174)
 - MRA Chest and/or Abdomen and/or Pelvis (CPT[®] 71555 and/or CPT[®] 74185 and/or CPT[®] 72198)

- Chronic Aortic Dissections- 1/3 of individuals with chronic type B dissections that were not treated via open or endovascular repair will go on to develop aneurysmal disease requiring subsequent intervention.
 - Advanced imaging of the affected segment of the aorta with any of the studies in above table **Imaging for Aortic conditions** can be performed as follows:
 - In individuals with a persistent false lumen or initial aortic diameter of ≥ 4 cm:
 - Every 6 months for two years until stability has been reached
 - Then annually
 - In individuals with initial aortic diameter of < 4 cm and/or a thrombosed false lumen:
 - Annually
 - Any time if the individual is symptomatic with chest pain, back pain or has any evidence of end organ ischemia: renal dysfunction, mesenteric ischemia or acute limb ischemia
- In individuals with Marfan syndrome/Loeys-Dietz/Ehlers-Danlos
 - As aneurysmal expansion within a dissection can occur rapidly, post-dissection imaging in these individuals is indicated as follows:
 - 1 month
 - 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - yearly thereafter
 - Depending on the location of the dissection the following may be approved:
 - CTA or MRA Head (CPT® 70496 or CPT® 70544)
 - Carotid duplex or CTA Neck or MRA Neck (CPT® 93980, CPT® 70498, or CPT® 70547)
 - CTA or MRA Chest (CPT® 71275 or CPT® 71555)
 - CTA Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74174); or CTA or MRA Abdomen (CPT® 74175 or CPT® 74185); or CTA or MRA Pelvis (CPT® 72191 or CPT® 72198)
 - Asymptomatic incidentally found arterial dissections not affecting the aorta including but not excluded to iliac arteries, visceral arteries, extracranial arteries can be imaged according to the general schedule:
 - Within one month of discovery
 - Six months
 - 12 months
 - No further imaging after 12 months if noted to be stable

- Asymptomatic penetrating aortic ulcers can be imaged according to the following time intervals:
 - Within one month of discovery
 - Three months
 - Six months
 - Twelve months
 - Annually until decision made to intervene

Background and Supporting Information

Classic symptoms of sharp, severe acute onset of retrosternal or interscapular chest pain is seen in 96% and is best adapted to the emergent setting. Chest x-ray is imprecise; any suspicion should be considered since up to 10% of individuals with aortic dissection present without classic symptoms.

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Post Aortic Endovascular/Open Surgery Surveillance Studies (PVD-6.8)

PVD.AD.0006.8.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Aortic root/ascending aortic aneurysm/aortic dissection repair - post-operative echocardiography (TEE/TTE) is indicated:
 - Every three months for the first year
 - Every six months during the second year
 - Annually thereafter
- Open descending thoracic aortic aneurysm repair - **One** of the following post-operative studies [CT Chest with contrast (CPT® 71260) **or** CT Chest without contrast (CPT® 71250) **or** CTA Chest (CPT® 71275)], is indicated as follows:
 - 3-6 months post-procedure
 - 12 months post-procedure
 - Every two years thereafter
- Open Aortic Abdominal Aneurysm Repair - contrast and non-contrast enhanced CT of the entire aorta (CPT® 74176, CPT® 74177, CPT® 74174):
 - Every 5-years
 - As requested to assess for suspected infection of the graft (see **Nuclear Medicine Imaging indications (PVD-10.1)** for nuclear medicine imaging for vascular graft infection).

Post-operative surveillance after TEVAR for any indication (PVD-6.8.1)

Imaging for post-operative abdominal TEVAR	CPT®
CT Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71260
	74177
	74160
	72193
CTA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71275
	74175
	72191
	74174

Imaging for post-operative abdominal TEVAR	CPT®
MRA Chest, and/or Abdomen, and/or Pelvis	71555
	74185
	72198

- ANY of the above studies listed in the table can be performed at one month, six months, twelve months and then annually
- Abdomen and Pelvis imaging is indicated only if TEVAR performed for a dissection that extends into the abdomen or pelvis

Post-operative surveillance after abdominal EVAR (endovascular aneurysm repair) (PVD-6.8.2)

Imaging for post-operative abdominal EVAR	CPT®
CT Abdomen and/or Pelvis with contrast	74160
	72193
	74177
CT Abdomen and/or Pelvis without and with contrast	74170
	72194
	74178
CTA Abdomen and/or Pelvis	74175
	72191
	74174
MRA Abdomen and/or Pelvis	74185
	72198

- CT as per above coding as requested and color duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93975, CPT® 93976, CPT® 93978, or CPT® 93979) one month after EVAR
- If no endoleak, or sac enlargement, repeat **either** preferred CT or duplex ultrasound (**but not both**) at 12 months

- If a type II endoleak is observed 1 month after EVAR, may approve **BOTH at 6 months**:
 - Any of the above CT with contrast
 - Color duplex US
- If no endoleak or AAA enlargement is detected at 1 year after EVAR annual surveillance with:
 - Color duplex US
 - If DGUS is not available, any of the above CT can be performed
- If a type II endoleak is associated with an aneurysm sac that is shrinking or stable in size:
 - Continue surveillance with color duplex US every 6 months for 2 years
 - Annually thereafter.
- If US detects a new endoleak, graft migration, or aneurysm sac growth > 5mm:
 - Any of the above CT scan as requested.
 - Non-contrast CT of the entire aorta at 5-year intervals (CPT®74176)

Endovascular (Stent) Iliac Repair (PVD-6.8.3)

Imaging for endovascular iliac repair (stent)	CPT®
CT Pelvis	72193
	72194
CTA Pelvis	72191
MRA Pelvis	72198

- One of the above studies can be performed for endovascular iliac repair (stent)
- If performed in conjunction with EVAR, surveillance can follow the same schedule as EVAR.
- For isolated iliac artery aneurysm repair, surveillance can be performed with an arterial duplex (CPT® 93975, CPT® 93976, CPT® 93978, or CPT® 93979) or CT or MR as above if duplex unavailable:
 - Post-operatively within the first month
 - 6 months after endovascular treatment
 - Annually

References (PVD-6.8)

1. Bonci G, Steigner ML, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Thoracic Aorta Interventional Planning and Follow-Up. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2017;14(11S):S570-S583. doi:10.1016/j.jacr.2017.08.042.
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11. Loren F, Hiratzka MD, et al, 2010 ACCF/AHA/AATS/ACR/ASA/SCAI/SIR/STS/SVM Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients with Thoracic Aortic Disease. *Circulation* 2010; 121: e266-e369.
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Large Vessel Vasculitis (PVD-6.9)

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- Large vessel vasculitis is generally sub-grouped into three areas
 - Aortitis (Inflammatory Aortitis)
 - Giant Cell Vasculitis
 - Takayasu Arteritis

Inflammatory Aortitis (PVD-6.9.1)

Imaging for Inflammatory Aortitis	CPT®
CTA Chest	71275
MRA Chest	71555
CTA Pelvis	72191
MRA Pelvis	72198
CTA Abdomen and Pelvis	74174
CTA Abdomen	74175
MRA Abdomen	74185

- Initial imaging with CTA or MRA of the affected body region is indicated after the following workup:
 - Lab studies: CBC, CMP, elevated inflammatory markers such as ESR or CRP
 - Clinical history suggestive of disease listed below in practice notes
- Follow up imaging with CTA or MRA of the affected body region is indicated for:
 - Change in signs/symptoms
 - Known aneurysm monitoring
 - See **Aneurysm and AVM (HD-12)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines
 - See **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms (PVD-6.2)**
 - See **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms (PVD-6.3)**

Background and Supporting Information

Aortitis may be congenital (Marfan's, Hypermobility Syndromes, others) or acquired, including traumatic, atherosclerotic (dissecting aneurism, other), infectious (syphilis, tuberculosis, other), neoplastic or inflammatory (Ankylosing Spondylitis, Giant Cell Arteritis, Cogan's, Relapsing Polychondritis, Behcet's Syndrome, Polyarteritis Nodosa, Granulomatous Polyangiitis, Lupoid, idiopathic, other).

Giant Cell Arteritis (PVD-6.9.2)

Imaging for Giant Cell Arteritis	CPT®
CTA Chest	71275
MRA Chest	71555
CTA Pelvis	72191
MRA Pelvis	72198
CTA Abdomen and Pelvis	74174
CTA Abdomen	74175
MRA Abdomen	74185
MRA Head without contrast	70544
MRA Head with contrast	70545
MRA Neck without contrast	70547
MRA Neck with contrast	70548
CTA Neck	70498
PET/CT skull base to mid-thigh	78815

Most commonly encountered vasculitis in adults. Although classically thought of as a disease of the temporal arteries, aortic arch involvement is now recognized as a frequent complication (up to 50% of individuals) and responsible for many of the more serious morbidities encountered such as blindness.

- GCA may be subdivided into two basic types; Cranial and Extra-cranial
 - **Cranial GCA** is the more common type with temporal artery involvement. For predominantly Cranial GCA:
 - US (CPT® 93880 or CPT® 93882) of the temporal (and or axillary) arteries is the preferred modality. Ultrasound should be considered prior to advanced imaging.
 - MRA Head and/or MRA Neck (CPT® 70544, or CPT® 70545, or CPT® 70547, or CPT® 70548) may be considered when:
 - Vascular trained ultrasonography is not available
 - US is negative or equivocal with a clinical suspicion of GCA
 - CT and PET are **not** currently recommended for the assessment of inflammation of cranial arteries.

Note For suspected cerebral vasculitis in individuals with neurologic symptoms, see **Cerebral Vasculitis (HD-22)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines

- **Extra-cranial GCA** : less commonly encountered. None of the “classic” clinical signs or symptoms of cranial GCA are present initially but may develop later.
 - Extra-cranial GCA is characterized by at least two or more of the following:
 - Jaw and/or upper extremity claudication
 - Fever/weight loss or “FUO” symptoms
 - New murmurs
 - Pulse asymmetry
 - Abdominal pain
 - Pulsatile mass
 - High inflammatory markers such as CRP or ESR > 50 mm/h
 - Imaging for aortic root, arch or abdomen involvement:
 - MRA Chest (CPT® 71555), MRA Neck (CPT® 70547), MRA Abdomen (CPT® 74185), CTA Chest (CPT® 71275), CTA Neck (CPT® 70498) or CTA Abdomen (CPT® 74175)
 - PET (CPT® 78815) may be indicated if MRA or CTA are non-diagnostic and there is still suspicion for aortic root, arch or abdomen involvement
- Follow up imaging is considered medically necessary for:
 - One-time documentation of remission or disease control
 - Change in signs/symptoms suggesting progression of disease
 - Although individuals with GCA can develop aortic aneurysms over time screening in the absence of signs or symptoms is not medically necessary
 - In individuals with known thoracic or abdominal aortic aneurysm:
 - See **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)** for thoracic aneurysm surveillance
 - See **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) (PVD-6.3)** for abdominal aneurysm surveillance.
- Follow up imaging is not routinely recommended for individuals in clinical and biochemical remission or without aneurysm/complication.

Takayasu Arteritis (PVD-6.9.3)

Imaging for Takayasu Arteritis	CPT®
CTA Chest	71275
CTA Pelvis	72191
CTA Abdomen and Pelvis	74174
CTA Abdomen	74175
MRA Chest	71555
MRA Pelvis	72198
MRA Abdomen	74185

- Initial imaging is considered medically necessary for signs and symptoms suggestive of disease such as absent radial pulse, difficulty obtaining BP in one arm, or unexplained hypertension.
- Any of the following modalities may be indicated for evaluation of Takayasu arteritis:
 - MRA of the affected body area(s) (contrast as requested)
 - CTA of the affected body area(s) (contrast as requested)
 - Ultrasound with Doppler of the affected body area(s)
- For follow-up imaging see **Large Vessel Vasculitis (PEDPVD-3.2)** in the Pediatric Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guidelines.

References (PVD-6.9)

1. Anderson JL, Halperin JL, Albert N, et al. Management of Patients with Peripheral Artery Disease (Compilation of 2005 and 2011 ACCF/AHA Guideline Recommendations). *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2013;61(14):1555-1570. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2013.01.004.
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Peripheral Arterial Imaging

Upper Extremity PVD – Imaging (PVD-4.1)

PVD.AI.0004.1.UOH
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Initial Imaging

- Arterial ultrasound upper extremities (CPT® 93930 or CPT® 93931) for signs and symptoms of arterial insufficiency including:
 - Arm or hand claudication, cramping or fatigue of the unilateral extremity with use or with raising limb overhead that is relieved with rest and is reproducible. See **Subclavian Steal Syndrome (CH-27)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines
 - Systolic blood pressure differential between arms of >15mmHg. See **Subclavian Steal Syndrome (CH-27)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines
 - Bluish discoloration of the hand or fingers
 - Unilateral cold, painful, pulseless hand
 - Non-healing wound (>2 weeks with no healing or evidence of healing) or frank gangrene
- CTA Upper extremity (CPT® 73206) or MRA of Upper extremity (CPT® 73225), **and/or** CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) or MRA Chest (CPT® 71555) for:
 - Abnormal results
 - Equivocal results
 - Pre-operative planning
- For suspected Fibromuscular Dysplasia of the brachial artery, appropriate studies include:
 - MRA Upper extremity (CPT® 73225)
 - CTA Upper extremity (CPT® 73206)
 - Arterial Ultrasound (CPT® 93930 bilateral study or CPT® 93931 unilateral study)

Post-revascularization

- Arterial Duplex (CPT® 93931) can be obtained following upper extremity arterial revascularization at:
 - Baseline (within one month)
 - 6 months
 - Then annually if stable
 - Anytime for new or worsening symptoms of arterial insufficiency

References (PVD-4)

1. Skeik N, Soo-Hoo SS, Porten BR, et al. Arterial Embolisms and Thrombosis in Upper Extremity Ischemia. *Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*. 2015;49(5-6):100-109. doi:10.1177/1538574415596740.
2. Desjardins B, Rybicki FJ, Kim HS, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Suspected Upper Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2012;9(9):613-619. doi:10.1016/j.jacr.2012.05.021.
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Renovascular Hypertension/Renal Artery Stenosis (PVD-6.6)

PVD.AI.0006.6. UOH

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- MRA Abdomen (CPT® 74185) or CTA Abdomen (CPT® 74175) or US kidney retroperitoneal (CPT® 76775) and/or Doppler (CPT® 93975, 93976, 93978, or 93979 if expertise is available) are indicated when there is documentation of **any** of the following:
 - The individual is adherent to full doses of three blood pressure medications (including a diuretic) yet has still not achieved goal
 - Sudden and persistent worsening of previously controlled hypertension
 - Onset of hypertension younger than 30 years of age
 - Malignant hypertension with coexistent evidence of acute end-organ damage (acute renal failure, new visual or neurological disturbance and/or advanced retinopathy) or flash pulmonary edema
 - Individuals who develop hypertension ($\geq 140/90$) within the first 20 weeks of pregnancy when hypertension persists >12 weeks post-partum
 - New or worsening renal function/increasing creatinine (especially after the administration of an ACE inhibitor or with angiotensin receptor blocking agent)
- Gadolinium agents may be contraindicated in individuals with severe renal disease or on dialysis due to the risk of developing nephrogenic systemic sclerosis
- Carotid duplex (CPT® 93880) is reasonable to screen for carotid involvement in individuals with documented or highly suspicious renal artery stenosis due to fibromuscular dysplasia (mostly women between 15 and 50 years of age).
- CTA Abdomen (CPT® 74175) or MRA Abdomen (CPT® 74185) to screen for renovascular fibromuscular dysplasia in hypertensive individuals with documented cervicocephalic fibromuscular dysplasia. The assessment of other vascular beds should be considered if supported by suggestive symptoms or medical history.

Background and Supporting Information

Renal artery revascularization has **not** been shown to be more effective than medical therapy in most situations and should not be pursued except in extreme cases, or if there is concern for Takayasu arteritis or fibromuscular dysplasia.

References (PVD-6.6)

1. Harvin HJ, Verma N, Nikolaidis P, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Renovascular Hypertension. *J Am Coll Radiol*. 2017;14(11). doi:10.1016/j.jacr.2017.08.040.
2. Moser M, Setaro JF. Resistant or Difficult-to-Control Hypertension. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;355(4):385-392. doi:10.1056/nejmcp041698.
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Visceral Artery Aneurysm (PVD-6.5)

PVD.AD.0006.5.UOH
v1.0.2023

- Treatment is generally indicated for visceral aneurysms ≥ 2 cm.
- Workup for suspected visceral artery aneurysm (spleen, kidney, liver or intestines) if calcifications seen on plain film imaging can include:
 - Ultrasound (CPT[®] 76700, 76705, 93975, 93976, 93978, or 93979), or
 - CTA Abdomen (CPT[®] 74175), or
 - CT Abdomen with contrast (CPT[®] 74160).
- Ultrasound (CPT[®] 76700, 76705, 93975, 93976, 93978, or 93979) **or** CTA Abdomen (CPT[®] 74175) **or** CT Abdomen with contrast (CPT[®] 74160) for further monitoring based on the intervals below or as determined by a vascular specialist or any provider in consultation with a vascular specialist:
 - Splenic artery aneurysms:
 - < 20 mm can be imaged every three years
 - 20mm to 29mm can be imaged annually
 - If ≥ 30 mm, they should be referred for treatment, either stent, excision or splenectomy
 - For all other visceral artery aneurysms:
 - Initial evaluation with six-month follow-up for one year
 - Further follow-up annually if no significant enlargement is seen
- CTA Abdomen (CPT[®] 74175), MRA Abdomen (CPT[®] 74185), or CT Abdomen with contrast (CPT[®] 74160) are indicated following stent placement at:
 - 1 month
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - Then every year

Background and Supporting Information

- Splenic artery aneurysms, the most common (60%), tend to exhibit very slow rates of growth, while the other visceral artery aneurysms are more unpredictable in their rate of growth with a greater tendency to rupture.
- Visceral Artery Aneurysms are defined by an increase of more than 50% of the original arterial diameter and include hepatic, renal and intestinal artery aneurysms.
- Vascular specialty consultation is beneficial in order to determine the timeframe to intervention.

References (PVD-6.5)

1. Alcantara S, Yank CK. The evidence for nonoperative management of visceral arterial dissections. A single center experience. *Annals of Vasc Surg* 2015; 29: 103–108.
2. Chaer R, Abularrage C, Coleman D et al. The Society for Vascular Surgery clinical practice guidelines on the management of visceral aneurysms. *Journal of Vasc Surg* 2020;72:3S-39S.

Lower Extremity Artery Aneurysms (PVD-7.4)

PVD.AI.0007.4.A
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- For Iliac artery aneurysm see **Iliac Artery Aneurysm (IAA) (PVD-6.4)**
- Femoral artery aneurysm
 - Initial imaging
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93925 bilateral study or CPT® 93926 unilateral study).
 - Surveillance imaging
 - Symptomatic true femoral aneurysms smaller than 2.5 cm in diameter
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93926 unilateral study) annually
 - Symptomatic true femoral aneurysms larger than 2.5 cm
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93926 unilateral study) every 6 months
 - Other imaging
 - CTA Lower extremity or MRA Lower extremity without or with contrast when:
 - Preoperative study for individuals with no plans for invasive angiography
 - Technically limited or abnormal ultrasound results
- Popliteal artery aneurysm
 - Initial imaging
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93925 bilateral study or CPT® 93926 unilateral study) and Ultrasound to assess for a contralateral popliteal aneurysm and abdominal aortic aneurysm (CPT® 76770 or CPT® 76775)
 - Surveillance imaging
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93926 unilateral study) annually
 - Post-interventional functional testing (ABI) (CPT® 93922) may be useful as clinically indicated
 - Other imaging
 - CTA or MRA for:
 - Preoperative study for individuals with no plans for invasive angiography
 - Technically limited or abnormal ultrasound results

References (PVD-7.4)

1. Hall HA, Minc S, Babrowski T. Peripheral artery aneurysm. *Surg Clin North Am*. 2013;93(4):911-ix. doi:10.1016/j.suc.2013.04.008.
2. von Stumm M, Teufelsbauer H, Reichenspurner H, Debus ES. Two Decades of Endovascular Repair of Popliteal Artery Aneurysm--A Meta-analysis. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*. 2015;50(3):351-359. doi:10.1016/j.ejvs.2015.04.036
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Claudication and Critical Limb Ischemia (PVD-7.1)

PVD.AI.0007.1.UOH

v1.0.2023

- Resting ABI for initial evaluation of suspected PAD. This can be accomplished at the bedside as part of the physical examination or requested as CPT® 93922 (limited Doppler ultrasound) or CPT® 93923 (multi-level complete Doppler ultrasound)
 - CPT® 93923 may be performed once
 - Follow-up studies may be performed with CPT® 93922
 - Post-exercise ABI (CPT® 93924) can be performed if the resting ABI is >0.89 and PAD is still highly suspected clinically.
- History and physical suggestive of PAD include:
 - History
 - Claudication- reproducible calf or thigh cramping with exertion that is relieved completely with rest
 - Critical limb ischemia
 - Rest pain suggestive of ischemia-pain in the ball of foot when the leg is in an elevated position particularly at night
 - Distal non-healing wound or punched out ulcer with sharply demarcated edges present for >2 weeks with no evidence of healing, i.e. presence of granulation tissue
 - Physical Examination
 - Abnormal lower extremity pulse examination
 - Vascular bruit
 - Non-healing lower extremity wound
 - Lower extremity gangrene
 - Other suggestive lower extremity physical findings (e.g., elevation pallor/dependent rubor)
 - Atrophic nails, hair loss, shiny skin
- If resting ABI (CPT® 93922) is normal (0.9 to 1.3) and disease is still suspected:
 - Differentiate from “pseudoclaudication”. See **Lumbar Spinal Stenosis (SP-9)** in the Spine Imaging Guidelines
 - Re-measure ABI after exercise (CPT® 93924)
 - A TBI (toe-brachial index) may be used as further screening in individuals with ABI’s ≥1.4
 - Advanced imaging is necessary only if there is consideration for invasive therapy not to confirm diagnosis

- Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93925 bilateral study or CPT® 93926 unilateral study) and Doppler studies are adjuncts to abnormal ABI that may be used to identify location and extent of disease once there has been a decision for revascularization.
- MRA Aorta and Pelvic vessels, and Lower extremities (CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725 and CPT® 73725), **or** CTA with run-off (CPT® 75635) to further evaluate the lower extremity arteries for **ANY** of the following:
 - Potentially limb-threatening vascular disease evidenced by:
 - Skin breakdown
 - Non-healing ischemic ulcers
 - Resting leg pain
 - Gangrene
 - Blue Toe Syndrome:
 - Emboli from aortic plaque or mural thrombus
 - Hyperviscosity syndrome
 - Hypercoagulable states
 - Vasculitis
 - Preoperative planning for Intermittent claudication (i.e., non-limb threatening ischemia) **AND** either of the following:
 - Failed 3-months' conservative medical therapy (physician supervised walking/exercise program plus medical therapy)
 - Functional disability (e.g., exercise impairment sufficient to threaten the individual's employment or to require significant alterations in the individual's lifestyle)
 - CTA lower extremity (CPT® 73706) OR MRA lower extremity (CPT® 73725) can be approved for evaluation of PVD when aortoiliac disease is not a concern or the state of the aorta and iliac arteries is already known as documented in the clinical history

Note MRA Pelvis (CPT® 72198) should not be requested/billed with CPT® 74185, CPT® 73725 and CPT® 73725

Background and Supporting Information

Claudication symptoms usually remain stable (70% to 80% of individuals) and do not worsen or improve at rapid rates. Repeat studies to assess the efficacy of medical therapy are not indicated unless there is a negative change in clinical status for the purpose of preoperative planning such as worsening claudication or progression to critical limb ischemia.

References (PVD-7)

1. Dick F, Ricco J-B, Davies A.H, Cao P, et. al. Chapter VI: Follow-up after Revascularization. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, Volume 42, Supplement 2, 2011 pp.S75-90.
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Popliteal Artery Entrapment Syndrome (PVD-7.2)

PVD.AI.0007.2. UOH

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- Diagnosis of popliteal artery stenosis or occlusion due to compression by adjacent muscle and tendons:
 - Ultrasound (CPT® 93926 unilateral study), CTA Lower extremity (CPT® 73706), or MRA Lower extremity (CPT® 73725).
 - CT or MRI Lower Extremity (contrast as requested) if requested by the operating surgeon

Background and Supporting Information

Popliteal Artery Entrapment Syndrome is typically seen in young men (ages 20 to 40) but is not exclusive to this gender or age group.

References (PVD-7.2)

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Post-Procedure Surveillance Studies (PVD-7.3)

PVD.AI.0007.3. UOH
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- Scheduled Interval
 - ABI (CPT® 93922) following any revascularization procedure
 - ABI (CPT® 93922) or Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93926 unilateral study) at each routine follow up is indicated generally after a history/physical has been performed
 - Further imaging studies such as CTA or MRA are indicated for worsening symptoms, an abnormal duplex or a significant reduction (>0.15) in the ABI

Indication	Imaging
Suprainguinal Revascularization, both open and endovascular therapy, including Aortobifem/iliofem/fem-fem bypass/iliac angioplasty/stent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical examination and ABI (CPT® 93922) with arterial duplex (CPT® 93978 or CPT® 93979) at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1 month • 6 months • 12 months • Then annually
Infrainguinal Open Revascularization (Femoral-popliteal, femoral-tibial, femoral-distal bypass)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With vein or autologous conduit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical exam and ABI (CPT® 93922) with arterial duplex (CPT® 93978 or CPT® 93979) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-operatively • 3 months • 6 months • 12 months • Then annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Prosthetic conduit (PTFE/Dacron) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical exam and ABI (CPT® 93922) with arterial duplex (CPT® 93978 or CPT® 93979) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-operatively • 6 months • 12 months • Then annually

Indication	Imaging
Infrainguinal Endovascular Revascularization Femoropopliteal angioplasty/stent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical exam and ABI (CPT® 93922) with arterial duplex (CPT® 93978 or CPT® 93979):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within 1 month• 3 month• Every 6 months for two years• Then annually

For suprainguinal disease (PVD-7.3.1)

- One of the following studies: Arterial duplex, CTA Abdomen and Pelvis, CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast, CTA Aorta with lower extremity runoff, MRI Abdomen and Pelvis, MRA Abdomen and Pelvis, or MRA Aorta with lower extremity runoff for any **one** of the following:
 - Worsening signs or symptoms
 - Reduction of ABI >0.15
 - Peak systolic velocities or PSV ratio suggestive of high grade stenosis or in-stent re-stenosis

For infrainguinal bypass (PVD-7.3.2)

- CTA Lower Extremity (CPT® 73706) **or** MRA Lower Extremity (CPT® 73725) for any **one** of the following:
 - Worsening signs or symptoms
 - Reduction of ABI >0.15
 - Duplex suggestive of threatened graft
- If intervention was performed for a non-healing wound and wound has gone on to heal, no additional imaging is recommended for surveillance.
- Repeat arterial duplex imaging can be obtained for worsening clinical signs and symptoms such as the presence of a new wound or rest pain

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Arterial Imaging for Free Flaps in Reconstructive Surgery (PVD-7.5)

PVD.AI.0007.5.A

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- For breast reconstruction preoperative planning. See **Breast Reconstruction (BR-3)** in the Breast Imaging Guidelines
- For head and neck reconstruction, CTA or MRA lower extremity (CPT® 73706 or 73725) may be approved for evaluation of perforator anatomy for planned fibular flap

References (PVD-7.4)

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Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) (PVD-9.1)

PVD.AI.0009.1. UOH

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- See **Pulmonary AVMs (CH-24.1)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines
- See **Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) and Related Lesions (HD 12.2)** in the Head Imaging Guidelines
- See **Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) and Fistulas (PEDPVD-2.5)** in the Pediatric Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guidelines
- See **Pelvic Pain/Dyspareunia, Female (PV-11.1)** in the Pelvis Imaging Guidelines

Initial imaging

- Ultrasound with Doppler is indicated as an initial examination for superficial lesions in the limbs.
 - Large lesion characterization may be limited by ultrasound imaging window.
 - Ultrasound is also limited in evaluating AVM relationship to airway or bony structures.

Evaluation and surveillance

- MRI without contrast or without and with contrast of the affected body part is the study of choice for abdominal AVMs and deep tissue (below the skin) AVM's in the limbs.
- MRA (contrast as requested) of the affected body part can be approved for evaluation and surveillance of known AVMs.
- It is unusual for both MRI and MRA to be necessary for routine treatment response or surveillance imaging of AVMs, but both may be approved for preoperative planning.
- CT and CTA can also be used to characterize AVMs and their relationship to normal structures but is generally not better than MRI and has associated radiation risks.
 - CT with contrast and/or CTA (contrast as requested) of the affected body part can be approved when MRI and/or MRA is inconclusive or contraindicated.

Post-embolization

- Advanced imaging can be approved one-time post-embolization to evaluate for successful resolution of the AVM.
- Additional imaging (same study performed pre-procedure or as requested by the treating provider) can be approved for treatment planning purposes if resolution of the AVM was not achieved.

Background and Supporting Information

Arteriovenous malformations are characterized by a network of multiple abnormal vascular channels interposed between enlarged feeding arteries and draining veins. The arteriovenous fistula has a single communication interposed between a feeding artery and a draining vein. The normal capillary bed is absent in both lesions. Both lesions may have an aggressive clinical course and are characterized by a reddish pulsatile mass which has a thrill or bruit. Though often recognized at birth, these lesions may grow and present near adolescence.

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Venous Imaging

Venous Imaging General Information (PVD-11)

PVD.VI.0011. UOH

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Abbreviations and glossary (PVD-11.1)

Abbreviation	Definition
CTV	Computed Tomography Venography
DVT	Deep Venous Thrombosis
EVA	Endovenous ablation – a minimally invasive procedure using heat to obliterate the saphenous vein for the treatment of venous reflux
IVC	Inferior vena cava
May-Thurner's	Syndrome of compression of the left iliac vein via an overlying right common iliac artery. The pulsations of the artery into the vein against the 5 th lumbar vertebrae can predispose to DVT
MRV	Magnetic Resonance Venography
Phlebectomy	Removal of a vein usually through a small incision
Post-thrombotic syndrome	Constellation of symptoms including chronic edema and pain that develops after a DVT
Sclerotherapy	Injection of an irritant into a vein to obliterate it
SEPS	Sub-fascial endoscopic perforator surgery
SVT	Superficial venous thrombosis
VVI	Venous Valvular Insufficiency – a study utilizing ultrasound to assess for the presence of reflux within the superficial and deep veins of the lower extremity.

Venous imaging - General guidelines (PVD-11.2)

- A current clinical evaluation (within 60 days), including medical treatments, are required prior to considering advanced imaging, which includes:
 - Relevant history and physical examination including:
 - The affected limb(s), the extent of the edema (calf and/or thigh), pitting or non-pitting. With regard to venous insufficiency, presence or absence of hyperpigmentation or other skin changes, ulcerations if applicable, size of varicosities if present as well as distribution
 - Arterial examination to rule out phlegmasia alba/cerulea dolens which is comprised arterial flow secondary to extensive DVT if applicable
 - Appropriate laboratory studies, for example d-dimer, if applicable
 - Non-advanced imaging modalities, such as a venous duplex or venous valvular insufficiency study (VVI) after symptoms started or worsened
 - Other meaningful contact (telephone call, electronic mail or messaging) by an established patient can substitute for a face-to-face clinical evaluation.
- **General Guidelines-Imaging (PVD-11.4)**
 - Venous duplex (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) of the limb is the initial imaging of choice
 - Follow-up duplex imaging (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) is not generally indicated to document resolution and should only be obtained for new signs/symptoms or for concerns of propagation of thrombus when the treatment plan would change (Insertion of IVC filter, change of anticoagulation, etc.)
 - Imaging studies
 - Venous duplex (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) should visualize the veins, with demonstration of the presence or absence of compressibility and venous flow.
 - Venous valvular insufficiency studies (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) visualize the veins of the lower extremity, assess for reflux (reversal of venous antegrade flow after valve closure) and measure its duration.
 - CTV or MRV of the Abdomen/ and Pelvis images with contrast involves taking images from the diaphragm to just below the inguinal ligament after a delay of a few minutes after IV contrast is administered to optimize filling and therefore visualization of the venous vasculature.

Background and Supporting Information

Venous disease can be classified into three categories:

- **Veno-occlusive disease**
 - Types of thrombotic disease
 - Superficial venous thrombosis
 - Deep venous thrombosis
 - Iliac vein obstruction, unilateral or bilateral
 - May-Thurner's syndrome

- Signs/Symptoms of veno-occlusive disease is generally sudden onset of pain and edema in the limb.
- Risk factors include age >40, obesity, pregnancy, prolonged immobility, post-surgery, and malignancy among others.
- Procedures related to veno-occlusive disease include:
 - Thrombolysis
 - Thrombectomy
 - Post-iliac vein stent/angioplasty
- **Venous insufficiency**
 - Types of venous insufficiency:
 - Superficial and deep venous reflux
 - Varicose veins
 - Reticular and spider veins.
 - Signs/symptoms of venous insufficiency include:
 - Chronic swelling in the leg that is relieved with elevation
 - Chronic swelling in the leg that is worse in the evenings
 - Aching or sense of heaviness in the leg
 - Hyperpigmentation of the calf particularly around the ankle
 - Itchy skin on legs and feet
 - Leather appearance of the skin of the calves
 - Skin ulcers in the calf particularly around the medial malleolus
 - Varicose veins
 - Spider veins/reticular veins/telangiectasias
 - Procedures related to the venous insufficiency include:
 - Endovenous laser ablation utilizing either chemical, laser or radio-frequency
 - Saphenous vein high ligation and stripping
 - Phlebectomy, stab or powered
 - Sclerotherapy, liquid or foam
- **Venous malformations**
 - Types of venous malformations include:
 - Arterio-venous malformations which can occur throughout the body
 - See **Pulmonary AVM (CH-24)** in the Chest imaging guidelines
 - See **Aneurysm and AVM (HD-12)** in the Head imaging guidelines
 - See **Pelvic Pain/Dyspareunia, Female (PV-11)** in the Pelvic imaging guidelines
 - Klippel-Trenaunay which affects primarily the lower extremity venous circulation and is characterized by varicose veins, limb size discrepancies, and port-wine stains.

- Treatment includes:
 - Primarily embolization
 - Sclerotherapy
 - Klippel-Trenaunay: treatment can include phlebectomy and sclerotherapy of symptomatic varicose veins provided they meet the criteria for intervention.

Procedure Coding (PVD-11.3)

Venous Studies – Extremities	CPT®
CTV Abdomen and Pelvis involves obtaining images from the diaphragm to just below the inguinal ligament after a delay of a few minutes after IV contrast is administered to optimize filling and therefore visualization of the venous vasculature.	74174
CTV Pelvis involves obtaining images from the top of the pelvic brim to the upper thighs or just below the inguinal ligament. The venogram portion is performed by obtaining images after a delay of a few minutes after IV contrast is administered to optimize filling and therefore visualization of the venous vasculature.	72191
MRV Abdomen and Pelvis involves taking images from the diaphragm to just below the inguinal ligament after a delay of a few minutes after IV contrast is administered to optimize filling and therefore visualization of the venous vasculature.	74185
MRV Pelvis involves obtaining images from the top of the pelvic brim to the upper thighs or just below the inguinal ligament. The venogram portion is performed by obtaining images after a delay of a few minutes after IV contrast is administered to optimize filling and therefore visualization of the venous vasculature.	72198
Duplex scan of extremity veins, including responses to compression and other maneuvers; complete bilateral study.	93970
Duplex scan of extremity veins, including responses to compression and other	93971

Venous Studies – Extremities	CPT®
maneuvers; unilateral or limited study.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These codes are used to report studies of lower or upper extremity veins. • A complete bilateral study of the lower extremity veins includes examination of the external iliac veins, common femoral, proximal deep femoral, great saphenous and popliteal veins. Calf veins may also be included. • A complete bilateral study of upper extremity veins includes examination of the subclavian, jugular, axillary, brachial, basilic, and cephalic veins. Forearm veins may also be included. 	
Duplex scan of aorta, inferior vena cava, iliac vasculature, or bypass grafts; complete study	93978
Duplex scan of extremity veins, including responses to compression and other maneuvers; unilateral or limited study.	93979

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Upper Extremity Venous – Imaging (PVD-4.2)

PVD.AI.0004.1. UOH

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- For symptoms of venous insufficiency including but not limited to unilateral pain and swelling of the upper extremity
 - Venous duplex upper extremities (CPT® 93970 or CPT® 93971) should be performed initially
 - If duplex ultrasound is non-diagnostic:
 - MRV Upper extremity (CPT® 73225) and/or MRV Chest (CPT® 71555), or
 - CTV Upper extremity (CPT® 73206) and/or CTV Chest (CPT® 71275)
 - CTV Upper extremity (CPT® 73206) or MRV Upper extremity (CPT® 73225), and/or CTV Chest (CPT® 71275) or MRV Chest (CPT® 71555) can be performed if there is a history of exertion with the limb such as with weight lifting or in the presence of central venous access (port, PICC line, to name a few) with a negative venous duplex. See **Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (CH-31.1)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines.
- For Superior Vena Cava Syndrome (upper extremity and facial symptoms) **one** of the following can be approved when stenting of the SVC is being considered:
 - CT Chest with contrast (CPT® 71260)
 - MRV Chest (CPT® 71555)
 - CTV Chest (CPT® 71275)

References (PVD-4)

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Acute Limb Swelling (PVD-12)

PVD.VI.0012. UOH
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Superficial venous thrombosis (SVT) (PVD-12.1)

- The diagnosis of superficial venous thrombosis is generally made on the basis of physical examination.
 - Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) is the initial imaging if the diagnosis is equivocal
 - Follow-up duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93970, CPT® 93971) is indicated only if thrombus in the superficial systems is encroaching onto the deep venous system (saphenofemoral or saphenopopliteal junction)

Background and Supporting Information

Superficial venous thrombosis (SVT) refers to acute or chronic thrombosis of the superficial veins in both the upper (cephalic and basilic veins) and lower extremities (greater [great] saphenous vein, lesser [small] saphenous vein, gastrocnemius and soleal veins). Treatment: Elevation and warm compresses until pain and swelling subsides.

Acute deep venous thrombosis (DVT) (PVD-12.2)

- Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study) is the initial imaging study for any suspected DVT
 - Deep venous thrombosis can present as
 - Symptomatic
 - Swelling
 - Pain
 - Warmth
 - Erythema
 - Pain with dorsiflexion of the foot (Homan's Sign)
 - Or with progression, such as phlegmasia cerulea dolens
 - Risk factors for DVT include age >40, obesity, malignancy, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulability as well as those outlined in Pulmonary Embolism (PE) (CH-25) in Chest Imaging Guidelines.
- CTA/CTV Abdomen and pelvis with contrast can be performed to rule out IVC thrombus secondary to the filter when there is acute bilateral lower extremity swelling in an individual with a history of an IVC filter in place.
- When there is concern for proximal DVT (iliofemoral):
 - Focused abdominal duplex can generally visualize the iliac veins and IVC to determine the absence or presence of iliac vein thrombus in an individual. If the results are equivocal or indeterminate:
 - CTV or MRV Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74174 or CPT® 74185 and CPT® 73725) can be performed.

- For request concerning abdominal vein thrombosis, see **Abdominal Veins other than Hepatic and Portal Veins (AB-43.2)** in the Abdomen Imaging Guidelines
- For proximal DVT's (iliac vein DVT's or in cases of phlegmasia (extensive DVT compromising arterial inflow), thrombectomy (rarely performed) or thrombolysis can be performed.
- If the cause of the DVT is found to be due to May-Thurner, iliac vein angioplasty followed by stenting of the left iliac vein is generally performed. See **May-Thurner Syndrome (PVD-13.3)**

Background and Supporting Information

Deep venous thrombosis is characterized by thrombosis of a deep vein in either the upper (brachial, axillary, subclavian veins) or the lower extremity (peroneal, posterior tibial, popliteal, femoral or iliac veins).

Follow-up imaging of known DVT (PVD-12.3)

- Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study) can be repeated in order to rule out proximal extension of a calf vein DVT in those individuals who cannot be anticoagulated, most commonly after recent surgery. Time interval for follow-up study includes:
 - One week after the initial diagnosis.
 - Serial imaging (up to 3 studies) over the first three weeks if calf DVT is not treated.
- Imaging during or to terminate long-term anticoagulation therapy to determine venous recanalization is not supported by evidence. Repeat imaging to make decisions on whether or not to continue or terminate anticoagulation is not indicated.

Follow-up imaging after venous surgery (PVD-12.4)

- Venous duplex (CPT® 93971 unilateral study) of the treated limb is indicated to rule out a DVT within seven days of endovenous ablation.
- Follow-up routine imaging is **not indicated** after other venous procedures including:
 - Saphenous vein ligation and stripping
 - Phlebectomy
 - Sclerotherapy

Generalized bilateral lower extremity edema (PVD-12.5)

Bilateral lower extremity edema is multifactorial. Prior to any request for advanced imaging, a workup for causes of the edema should be instituted including echocardiogram to rule out congestive heart failure and laboratory studies to exclude renal insufficiency and liver disease. The following imaging is indicated based on the suspected cause of the edema:

- Suspected abdominal or pelvic pathology
 - Abdominal ultrasound or duplex is the initial imaging
 - CT Abdomen and Pelvis or CT pelvis either with or without contrast can be performed if abdominal US is equivocal or indeterminate

- Suspected chronic venous insufficiency
 - A venous duplex CPT® 93970 (bilateral) or CPT® 93971 (unilateral) is indicated to evaluate for venous reflux.
- Suspected lymphedema
 - When initial noninvasive studies, such as ultrasound, are negative for venous valvular insufficiency **either** of the following advanced imaging studies is indicated:
 - Lymphoscintigraphy (CPT® 78195)
 - MRI lymphangiography (CPT® 73718)

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Chronic limb swelling due to chronic deep venous thrombosis (DVT)/May-Thurner syndrome (PVD-13)

PVD.VI.0013. UOH
v1.0.2023

Chronic DVT with incompletely lysed or residual DVT (PVD-13.1)

Individuals with incompletely lysed or residual DVT can develop post-thrombotic syndrome that can be characterized as chronic edema, venous stasis changes, pain and in advanced cases venous stasis ulceration.

- Imaging is indicated to evaluate for iliac venous obstruction from incompletely lysed thrombus in individuals with a history of proximal (iliofemoral) DVT who have developed post-thrombotic syndrome.
 - Initial imaging is duplex (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study)
 - Either a CT or MR venogram Abdomen and Pelvis, or CT or MR venogram Pelvis, or venography for treatment planning purposes.
- Imaging for post-thrombotic syndrome is only indicated for **either**:
 - Signs and symptoms suggestive of a new acute DVT
 - Preoperative planning for iliac vein/stenting for suspected iliac vein stenosis or occlusion

Background and Supporting Information

- Chronic deep venous thrombosis is defined as an acute DVT that is greater than 14 days old.
- Incompletely lysed DVT can cause luminal narrowing of the vein restricting venous outflow leading to stenosis or occlusion and /or can lead to valve dysfunction resulting in reflux of venous blood retrograde towards gravity. Both pathologies ultimately lead to chronic edema which can cause chronic pain and venous stasis disease.
 - The mainstay of treatment for chronic deep venous thrombosis is compression stockings
 - Selected individuals may be a candidate for iliac vein angioplasty/stenting.

Post-thrombotic syndrome (PVD-13.2)

- Imaging for post-thrombotic syndrome is indicated when:
 - There are signs and symptoms suggestive of a new acute DVT
 - For preoperative planning for iliac vein/stenting in the setting of known iliac venous obstruction in those with a history of a proximal (iliofemoral) DVT.
- Imaging for post-thrombotic syndrome is NOT indicated for chronic swelling that

has not changed in severity or character

May-Thurner syndrome (PVD-13.3)

- CTV or MRV Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74174, or 74185 and 72198) OR CTV Pelvis or MRV Pelvis (CPT® 72191 or 72198) can be approved in individuals with a history of **one** of the following:
 - Left lower extremity iliac DVT
 - Persistent left lower extremity edema OR varicose veins OR venous stasis ulcer despite treatment of superficial venous disease in that extremity
 - Persistent left lower extremity edema OR varicose vein OR venous stasis ulcer in the absence of saphenous vein reflux.
- Imaging and/or prophylactic treatment of May-Thurner syndrome, in the absence of acute or chronic DVT **OR** chronic left lower extremity edema and its sequelae such as varicose veins or venous stasis ulcers, is **NOT** considered medically necessary

Background and Supporting Information

In approximately 25% of people, the right iliac artery overlies the left iliac vein over the fifth lumbar vertebrae and its pulsations can compress the vein increasing the risk of DVT in the left extremity.

- Treatment is with iliac vein angioplasty/stenting

Pelvic congestion syndrome (PVD-13.4)

- Signs and symptoms of pelvic congestion syndrome include:
 - Chronic pelvic pain OR post-coital discomfort >6 months.
 - Associated symptoms can include the presence of labial varicosities OR heavy menstrual periods.
- Initial imaging is via transvaginal or pelvic ultrasound to exclude other pathologies of chronic pelvic pain
- CT Venogram of the abdomen/pelvis or MRA of the abdomen/pelvis is indicated if initial ultrasound is inconclusive or non-diagnostic.

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Chronic limb swelling due to venous insufficiency/Venous stasis changes/Varicose veins (PVD-14)

PVD.VI.0014. UOH
v1.0.2023

Venous Reflux (PVD-14.2)

- Diagnosis is made with a venous valvular insufficiency study (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study) which documents the presence of reflux (>500ms) in the greater saphenous vein as well as the size of the refluxing vein (3-15mm).
- Treatment of superficial venous reflux is amenable to intervention in selected individuals who are symptomatic and have failed conservative therapy. A duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study) demonstrating the presence of pathologic reflux within the greater and lesser saphenous veins should be undertaken within the last six months. Vein size should be documented.
- A post-ablation venous ultrasound (CPT® 93970 bilateral study or CPT® 93971 unilateral study) is indicated within seven days post-procedure. If thrombus is noted within the saphenofemoral junction, repeat imaging can be performed within seven days to assess for propagation into the deep system.
- Ultrasound mapping or monitoring techniques are considered medically necessary only to initially determine the extent and configuration of symptomatic varicosities or valvular insufficiency. Post-procedure assessment by imaging techniques is inappropriate to confirm efficacy or outcome of the procedure.

Background and Supporting Information

Venous insufficiency -- General information

- Venous insufficiency is characterized by failure of the venous blood to flow in its normal antegrade path of flow and instead reflux backwards by the force of gravity usually secondary to malfunction of the venous valves.
- Risk factors include previous DVT, obesity, female sex assigned at birth, hereditary, and environmental factors such as prolonged standing on a hard surface.
- Venous insufficiency loosely includes the diagnosis of venous reflux, varicose veins, venous stasis ulcers and spider/reticular veins.

Venous reflux

- Symptoms of venous reflux include chronic edema, pain, and venous stasis ulcerations. Symptoms of venous reflux can be ameliorated with compression therapy with graded compression stockings, elevation, avoidance of prolonged standing and weight loss. Venous reflux can be seen in both the deep and superficial venous systems. Reflux within the deep system is not amenable to intervention.

- Treatment of deep venous reflux is via active compression with compression stocks, pneumatic pumps or specialized dressings such as Unna boots.
- Treatment of symptomatic superficial venous reflux is via endovenous laser radiofrequency ablation of the greater or lesser saphenous vein resulting in closure of the vein allowing for venous blood to be rerouted to the deep venous system.
- Treatment of symptomatic superficial venous reflux can also be treated via saphenous vein ligation and stripping which has fallen out of favor but can be performed for a tortuous or enlarged (>15mm) greater or lesser saphenous vein. One complication of endovenous ablation is deep venous thrombosis.

Varicose Veins

- If the varicosities remain symptomatic despite conservative therapy, varicose veins are treated with sclerotherapy or phlebectomy generally on the basis of size.
- Varicose veins are defined as enlarged, tortuous veins visible under the skin. Symptoms associated with varicose veins include aching and heaviness of the legs and pain/discomfort over the varicosities. Varicose veins can exist both in the absence and presence of venous reflux.
- Treatment involves conservative therapy such as compression stockings, avoidance of prolonged standing, intermittent elevation, weight loss (if applicable) and exercise which relieves the distention of the varicose veins ameliorating the symptoms.

Spider veins/reticular veins

- Spider veins are formed by the dilation of a cluster of blood vessels within the dermis – generally <3mm in diameter. Diagnosis is via physical examination. Spider veins are usually asymptomatic but can cause aching, burning and tenderness in the area overlying the abnormal veins. Spider veins can exist in the absence or presence of venous reflux. The presence of spider veins should not be an indication for treatment of venous reflux.
- Treatment of spider veins is generally cosmetic except in certain cases and can be treated with sclerotherapy.

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Imaging for Hemodialysis Access (PVD-8)

PVD.AI.0008.0.A

v1.0.2023

Arterial Evaluation and Venous Mapping Prior to AV Fistula (PVD-8.1)

- Imaging prior to AV fistula creation:
 - For vessel mapping CPT® 93985 or 93986
 - MRA Upper Extremity (CPT® 73225) may be needed if duplex imaging is equivocal
- Arterial evaluation to assess arterial suitability (size, degree of stenosis and calcification) prior to AV fistula creation may be indicated
 - CPT® 93930 or CPT® 93931 can be used to report upper extremity arterial evaluation
- Venous mapping (CPT® 93970 or CPT® 93971) to assess venous suitability prior to AV fistula creation may be indicated

Hemodialysis access imaging (PVD-8.2)

- Indications for Duplex ultrasound (CPT® 93990) of hemodialysis access include but are not limited to:
 - Individuals with decreased flow rates during hemodialysis.
 - Development of arm swelling or discomfort after access placement surgery or a hemodialysis session.
 - Prolonged immaturity of a surgically created AV fistula.
 - Suspected pseudoaneurysm.
 - Suspected AV fistula or graft stenosis.
 - Known or suspected fluid collection adjacent to an AV fistula or graft.
 - One Duplex US (CPT® 93990) can be performed after a surgically created AV fistula for assessment, although it is not generally needed.
- Central venous stenosis can cause new dialysis access to fail to mature or cause the premature failure of existing fistulas/grafts.
- CT Chest with contrast (CPT® 71260), or CTA Chest (CPT® 71275), or MRA Chest (CPT® 71555) is indicated when there is documentation of either:
 - Signs and symptoms of central venous stenosis including:
 - Arm swelling
 - Presence of numerous collateral veins
 - Prolonged bleeding from dialysis puncture sites
 - A history of pacemaker placement or previous tunneled dialysis graft, regardless of signs and symptoms.

References (PVD-8)

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IVC filters – Treatment (PVD-16.2)

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v1.0.2023

- IVC filter insertion
 - An initial venous duplex can be performed to assess for the presence of thrombus in the femoral vein which would affect the approach (transjugular or transfemoral)
 - Advanced imaging is not indicated
- CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast CPT® 74177 for ANY of the following:
 - A KUB demonstrates tilting of the filter or malposition of one of the filter thongs
 - New **bilateral** lower extremity swelling (venous duplex should be performed first)
 - Filter present for >12 months, with documentation stating intent to remove

Background and Supporting Information

- IVC filters are placed in individuals with known DVT that cannot be anti-coagulated, individuals with poor pulmonary reserve and high risk for DVT, or prophylaxis in trauma and surgical individuals.
- Most IVC filters inserted are retrievable and should be removed as soon as clinically feasible. After 12 months, removal of IVC filters can become technically more difficult.

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Post iliac vein stenting/angioplasty (PVD-17.1)

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Iliac venous stents can be placed after thrombolysis for DVT associated with May-Thurner's syndrome, DVT associated with extrinsic compression or for post-thrombotic iliac obstruction.

- Arterial duplex (CPT® 93975, 93976, 93978, 93979) can be obtained for:
 - Surveillance of iliac venous stents
 - Worsening signs or symptoms including increased edema when stent malfunction is suspected
 - Post-operatively within the first month, at six months, twelve months and then annually
- CTV or MRV Abdomen and Pelvis can be obtained for an abnormal or indeterminate duplex

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Policy History and Instructions for Use

Guideline

Policy History and Instructions for Use

Policy History and Instructions for Use

Policy History and Instructions for Use

V1.0.2023

Instructions for Use

This Medical Policy provides assistance in interpreting United HealthCare Services, Inc. standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the federal, state (Ohio Administrative Code [OAC]) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage must be referenced as the terms of the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage may differ from the standard benefit plan. In the event of a conflict, the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage govern.

Before using this policy, please check the federal, state (OAC) or contractual requirements for benefit plan coverage. United HealthCare Services, Inc. reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

United HealthCare Services, Inc. uses InterQual® for the primary medical/surgical criteria, and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) for substance use, in administering health benefits. If InterQual® does not have applicable criteria, United HealthCare Services, Inc. may also use United HealthCare Services, Inc.'s Medical Policies, Coverage Determination Guidelines, and/ or Utilization Review Guidelines that have been approved by the Ohio Department for Medicaid Services. The United HealthCare Services, Inc.'s Medical Policies, Coverage Determination Guidelines, and Utilization Review Guidelines are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.

Policy History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
XX/XX/202X	
XX/XX/202X	

Policy History and Instructions for Use