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

Adult Cardiac Imaging Guidelines (For Ohio Only)

V1.0.2023

Guideline Number: CSRAD003OH.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.

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Guideline Development (Preface-1)

Guideline

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- 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/**) 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)

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)

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

Clinical Information (Preface-3)

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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 examination[20] 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 younger[19] 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 considered not medically necessary if the surgery/procedure is not considered medically necessary. Once the procedure has been approved or if the procedure does not require prior authorization, the appropriate pre-procedural imaging may be approved.

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Coding Issues (Preface-4)

Guideline

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3D Rendering (Preface-4.1)

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)
  - Hydrosalpinxes 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
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- 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
v1.0.2023

- 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 study[4]
  - 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
v1.0.2023

- 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 S[6]
  - 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)

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2. Intraoperative MR. Brainlab. https://www.brainlab.com/surgery-products/overview-neurosurgery-products/ intraoperative-mr/
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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
v1.0.2023

- 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
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- 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

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References (Preface-6)

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References (Preface-6.1)

References (Preface-6.1)

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- 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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Trademarks (Preface-8)

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General Information

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General Information

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Abbreviations for the Cardiac Imaging Guidelines	
ACC	American College of Cardiology
ACS	acute coronary syndrome
AHA	American Heart Association
ASCOT	Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial
ASD	atrial septal defect
BMI	body mass index
CABG	coronary artery bypass grafting
CAD	coronary artery disease
CHF	congestive heart failure
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CT	computed tomography
CCTA	coronary computed tomography angiography
CTA	computed tomography angiography
EBCT	electron beam computed tomography
ECP	external counterpulsation (also known as EECP)
ECG	electrocardiogram
ECP	external counterpulsation
ETT	exercise treadmill stress test
FDG	Fluorodeoxyglucose, a radiopharmaceutical used to measure myocardial metabolism
HCM	hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
IV	intravenous
LAD	left anterior descending coronary artery
LDL-C	low density lipoprotein cholesterol

Abbreviations for the Cardiac Imaging Guidelines	
LHC	left heart catheterization
LV	left ventricle
LVEF	left ventricular ejection fraction
MI	myocardial infarction
MPI	myocardial perfusion imaging (SPECT study, nuclear cardiac study)
MRA	magnetic resonance angiography
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
mSv	millisievert (a unit of radiation exposure) equal to an effective dose of a joule of energy per kilogram of recipient mass
MUGA	multi gated acquisition scan of the cardiac blood pool
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention (includes percutaneous coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and coronary artery stenting)
PET	positron emission tomography
PTCA	percutaneous coronary angioplasty
RHC	right heart catheterization
SPECT	single photon emission computed tomography
TEE	transesophageal echocardiogram
TIA	Transient Ischemic Attack
VSD	ventricular septal defect

Glossary
Agatston Score: a nationally recognized calcium score for the coronary arteries based on Hounsfield units and size (area) of the coronary calcium
Angina: principally chest discomfort, exertional (or with emotional stress) and relieved by rest or nitroglycerin
Anginal variants or equivalents: a manifestation of myocardial ischemia which is perceived by individuals to be (otherwise unexplained) dyspnea, unusual fatigue, more often seen in females and may be unassociated with chest pain
ARVD/ARVC – Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia/Cardiomyopathy: a potentially lethal inherited disease with syncope and rhythm disturbances, including sudden death, as presenting manifestations
BNP: B-type natriuretic peptide, blood test used to diagnose and track heart failure (n-T-pro-BNP is a variant of this test)
Brugada Syndrome: an electrocardiographic pattern that is unique and might be a marker for significant life-threatening dysrhythmias
Double Product (Rate Pressure Product)**:** an index of cardiac oxygen consumption, is the systolic blood pressure times heart rate, generally calculated at peak exercise; over 25000 means an adequate stress load was performed
Fabry's Disease: an infiltrative cardiomyopathy, can cause heart failure and arrhythmias
Hibernating myocardium: viable but poorly functioning or non-functioning myocardium which likely could benefit from intervention to improve myocardial blood supply
Optimized Medical Therapy should include (where tolerated): antiplatelet agents, calcium channel antagonists, partial fatty acid oxidase inhibitors (e.g. ranolazine), statins, short-acting nitrates as needed, long-acting nitrates up to 6 months after an acute coronary syndrome episode, beta blocker drugs (optional), angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blocking (ARB) agents (optional)
Platypnea: shortness of breath when upright or seated (the opposite of orthopnea) and can indicate cardiac malformations, shunt or tumor
Silent ischemia: cardiac ischemia discovered by testing only and not presenting as a syndrome or symptoms
Syncope: loss of consciousness; near-syncope is not syncope
Takotsubo cardiomyopathy: apical dyskinesis oftentimes associated with extreme stress and usually thought to be reversible
Troponin: a marker for ischemic injury, primarily cardiac

Practice Estimate of Effective Radiation Dose Chart for Selected Imaging Studies

Imaging Study	Estimate of Effective Radiation Dose
Sestamibi myocardial perfusion study (MPI) PET myocardial perfusion study: Rubidium-82 NH3	9-12 mSv 3 mSv 2 mSv
Thallium myocardial perfusion study (MPI)	22-31 mSv
Diagnostic conventional coronary angiogram (cath)	5-10 mSv
Computed tomography coronary angiography (CTCA) (with prospective gating)	5-15 mSv Less than 5 mSv
CT Abdomen and Pelvis	8-14 mSv
Chest x-ray	<0.1 mSv

General Guidelines (CD-1.0)

- A current clinical evaluation (within 60 days) is required prior to considering advanced imaging, which includes:
  - Relevant history and physical examination and appropriate laboratory studies and non-advanced imaging modalities, such as recent ECG (within 60 days), chest x-ray or ECHO/ultrasound, after symptoms started or worsened.
    - Effort should be made to obtain copies of reported “abnormal” ECG studies in order to determine whether the ECG is uninterpretable for ischemia on ETT
    - Most recent previous stress testing and its findings should be obtained
    - Other meaningful contact (telephone call, electronic mail or messaging) by an established individual can substitute for a face-to-face clinical evaluation.
  - Vital signs, height and weight, or BMI, or description of general habitus is needed.
  - Clinical question to be answered by advanced imaging that will affect management of the individual’s clinical condition.
- Cardiac imaging is not indicated if the results will not affect clinical management decisions. If a decision to perform cardiac catheterization or other angiography has already been made, there is often no need for imaging stress testing
- Assessment of ischemic symptoms can be determined by ***Table-1***

Clinical Pre-test Probability of CAD in Individuals with Stable Chest Pain Symptoms

Clinical pre-test probability of CAD is a statistical tool used in the initial assessment of stable chest pain syndromes to estimate the likelihood that the symptoms are caused by obstructive coronary artery disease using the individual's description of the symptoms, their age, and sex assigned at birth. The pre-test probability for obstructive coronary artery disease as the cause of the symptoms is categorized as the following:

- **High** >85% pre-test probability
- **Intermediate/high** between 66%-85% pre-test probability
- **Intermediate** between 15%-65% pre-test probability
- **Low** <15% pre-test probability

Table - 1

Clinical pretest probability of CAD in individuals with stable chest pain symptoms				
Age (years)	**Sex at birth**	**Type of symptoms**		
		Cardiac	**Possibly cardiac**	**Non-cardiac**
30-39	Men	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate	Low	Low
40-49	Men	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate	Low	Low
50-59	Men	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low
60-69	Men	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
70-79	Men	High	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate	Intermediate
>80	Men	High	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate
	Women	Intermediate/ High	Intermediate	Intermediate

- For purposes in this guideline ischemic symptoms can be defined as the following:
  - **Cardiac chest** (typical angina):
    - Angina pectoris is classified as typical when all of the following are present
      - Retrosternal chest discomfort (generally described as pressure, heaviness, burning, constriction, squeezing, or tightness)
      - Brought on by exertion or emotional stress
      - Relieved by rest or nitroglycerin
    - May radiate to the left arm or jaw

- When clinical information is received indicating that an individual is experiencing chest pain that is "exertional" or "due to emotional stress" and relieved with rest, this meets the cardiac chest pain (typical angina) definition under the Pre-Test Probability Grid. No further description of the chest pain is required (location within the chest is not required).
- The Clinical pretest probability of CAD (*Table-1*) is based on age, sex assigned at birth, and symptoms. All factors must be considered in order to approve for stress testing with imaging using the Pre-Test Probability Grid.

- **Possibly cardiac chest pain** (atypical angina):
  - Chest pain or discomfort (arm or jaw pain) that lacks one of the characteristics of cardiac chest pain.
  - DOE can be considered
- **Non-cardiac/non-ischemic chest pain**:
  - Chest pain or discomfort that meets one or none of the possibly cardiac characteristics.
- **Anginal equivalents**
  - Symptoms consistent with individual's known angina pattern in an individual with a history of CABG or PCI.

- Other signs and symptoms suggestive of potential cardiac etiology:
  - Dyspnea
  - Orthopnea
  - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
  - Heartburn unrelated to meals/nausea and vomiting
  - Palpitations
  - Syncope
  - Heart failure
- Chest pain remains the predominant symptom reported by females among those diagnosed with an acute coronary syndrome.
- For the purpose of this guideline, evidence documenting the presence of CAD includes any of the following:
  - Prior heart catheterization or CCTA revealing any of the following:
    - ≥40% stenosis of the left main coronary artery
    - ≥50% stenosis for other coronary arteries
    - Significant stenosis defined by an FFR of <0.80
    - History of a prior PCI or CABG
- For the purpose of this guideline, evidence documenting the presence of non-obstructive CAD includes prior heart catheterization or CCTA revealing any of the following:
  - <40% stenosis of the left main coronary artery
  - <50% stenosis for other coronary arteries
  - FFR >0.8

- For the purposes of this guideline, evidence documenting a prior MI includes any of the following:
  - Presence of diagnostic Q waves on an ECG
  - A fixed perfusion defect on MPI
  - Akinetic or dyskinetic wall motion on echocardiogram
  - Area of Late Gadolinium Enhancement (LGE) on cardiac MRI suggesting scar
- Findings that may alter the ECG changes during exercise or are uninterpretable for ischemia on a stress test:
  - Complete Left Bundle Branch Block (bifasicular block involving right bundle branch and left anterior hemiblock does not render ECG uninterpretable for ischemia)
  - Ventricular paced rhythm
  - Pre-excitation pattern such as Wolff-Parkinson-White
  - Greater or equal to 1.0 mm ST segment depression (NOT nonspecific ST/T wave changes)
  - LVH with repolarization abnormalities, also called LVH with strain (NOT without repolarization abnormalities or by voltage criteria)
  - T wave inversion in the inferior and/or lateral leads. This includes leads II, AVF, V5 or V6. (T wave inversion isolated in lead III or T wave inversion in lead V1 and V2 are not included).
  - Individual on digitalis preparation

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Stress Testing

Guideline

Stress Testing Without Imaging - Procedures (CD-1.2)

CD.ST.0001.2.A
V1.0.2023

The Exercise Treadmill Test (ETT) Is Without imaging.

- Necessary components of an ETT include:
  - ECG that can be interpreted for ischemia.
  - Individual capable of exercise to achieve target heart rate on a treadmill or similar device (5 METs or greater; see functional capacity below). Target heart rate is calculated as 85% of the maximum age predicted heart rate (MPHR). MPHR is estimated as 220 minus the individual's age.
- An abnormal ETT (exercise treadmill test) includes any one of the following:
  - ST segment depression (usually described as horizontal or downsloping, ≥1.0 mm below baseline)
  - Development of chest pain
  - Significant arrhythmia (especially ventricular arrhythmia)
  - Hypotension during exercise
- Functional capacity ≥5 METs equates to the following:
  - Can walk four blocks without stopping
  - Can walk up a hill
  - Can climb one flight of stairs without stopping
  - Can perform heavy work around the house
  - Can walk 4mph at a brisk pace

Background and Supporting Information

An observational study found that, compared with the Duke Activity Status Index, subjective assessment by clinicians generally underestimated exercise capacity

Stress Testing with Imaging - Procedures (CD-1.3)

CD.ST.0001.3.A
V1.0.2023

- Imaging Stress Tests include any one of the following:
  - Stress Echocardiography see **Stress Echocardiography (Stress Echo) – Coding (CD-2.7)**
  - SPECT MPI see **Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) – Coding (CD-3.1)**
  - Stress perfusion MRI see **Cardiac MRI – Indications for Stress MRI (CD-5.3)**
  - PET Perfusion see **Cardiac PET-Perfusion-Indications(CD-6.2)**
- Stress testing with imaging can be performed with maximal exercise or chemical stress (adenosine, dipyridamole, dobutamine, or regadenoson) and does not alter the CPT® codes used to report these studies.

Stress Testing with Imaging - Indications (CD-1.4)

CD.ST.0001.4.UOH
V1.0.2023

- Stress echo, SPECT MPI or stress MRI, can be considered if there are **new, recurrent, or worsening** symptoms consistent with ischemia and **any** of the following:
  - Intermediate-high or High pretest probability (>66% probability of CAD) per **Table-1**
  - A history of obstructive CAD as defined in **General Guidelines (CD-1.0)**
  - Evidence of ventricular tachycardia
  - High suspicion of ventricular tachycardia such as unheralded syncope (not near syncope)
  - Age 40 years or greater and known diabetes mellitus
  - Coronary calcium score ≥100
  - Poorly controlled hypertension defined as systolic BP ≥180mmhg, if provider feels strongly that CAD needs evaluation prior to BP being controlled.
  - ECG is uninterpretable for ischemia due to any one of the following:
    - Complete Left Bundle Branch Block (bifasicular block involving right bundle branch and left anterior hemiblock does not render ECG uninterpretable for ischemia)
    - Ventricular paced rhythm
    - Pre-excitation pattern such as Wolff-Parkinson-White
    - Greater or equal to 1.0 mm ST segment depression (NOT nonspecific ST/T wave changes)
    - LVH with repolarization abnormalities, also called LVH with strain (NOT without repolarization abnormalities or by voltage criteria)
    - T wave inversion in the inferior and/or lateral leads. This includes leads II, AVF, V5 or V6. (T wave inversion isolated in lead III or T wave inversion in lead V1 and V2 are not included).
    - Individual on digitalis preparation
  - Continuing symptoms in an individual who had a normal or submaximal exercise treadmill test and there is suspicion of a false negative result.
  - Individuals with recent equivocal, borderline, or abnormal stress testing where ischemia remains a concern. See **Stress Testing without Imaging – Procedures (CD-1.2)**.
  - Heart rate <50 bpm in individuals, including those on beta blocker, calcium channel blocker, or amiodarone, where it is felt that the individual may not achieve an adequate workload for a diagnostic exercise study.

- Inability to safely use a treadmill or exercise bicycle, for example, the need for ambulatory assistance (wheelchair, cane, walker, etc.) or significant neurologic or orthopedic issue
- ETT inadequate due to one of the following:
  - Physical (musculoskeletal or neurological) inability to achieve target heart rate- 85% MPHR (220-age). See **Stress Testing without Imaging – Procedures (CD-1.2)** for necessary components for ETT.
  - History of false positive exercise treadmill test: a false positive ETT is one that is abnormal however the abnormality does not appear to be due to macrovascular CAD.

- Stress echo, SPECT MPI or stress MRI, can be considered regardless of symptoms for **any** of the following:
  - One imaging stress test can be performed within 3 months of an acute coronary syndrome (e.g. ST segment elevation MI [STEMI], unstable angina, non-ST segment elevation MI [NSTEMI]), to evaluate for inducible ischemia if ALL of the following related to the most recent acute coronary event apply:
    - Individual is hemodynamically stable
    - No recurrent chest pain symptoms and no signs of heart failure
    - No prior coronary angiography or imaging stress test since the current episode of symptoms
  - Assessing myocardial viability in individuals with significant ischemic ventricular dysfunction (suspected hibernating myocardium) and persistent symptoms or heart failure such that revascularization would be considered.
    - MRI, cardiac PET, SPECT MPI, or Dobutamine stress echo can be used to assess myocardial viability depending on physician preference.
    - See **Cardiac PET – Metabolic – Indications (CD-6.4)**.
  - Asymptomatic individual with an uninterpretable ECG as described in **General Guidelines (CD 1.0)** that either:
    - Has never been evaluated
    - Is a new uninterpretable change
  - Individual with an elevated cardiac troponin.
  - One routine study 2 years or more after a stent
    - Except with a left main stent where it can be done at 1 year.
  - One routine study at 5 years or more after CABG, without cardiac symptoms.
  - Every 2 years if there was documentation of previous “silent ischemia” on the imaging portion of a stress test but not on the ECG portion.
  - To assess for CAD prior to starting a Class IC antiarrhythmic agent (flecainide or propafenone) and annually while taking the medication.
  - Prior to starting Interleukin-2
  - Prior anatomic imaging study (coronary angiogram or CCTA) demonstrating coronary stenosis in the proximal or mid-portion of a major coronary branch, which is of uncertain functional significance, can have one stress test with

imaging.

- Evaluating new, recurrent, or worsening left ventricular systolic dysfunction
- Cardiac perfusion PET (CPT® 78430, 78431, 78491, 78492) can be considered in place of stress echo, SPECT MPI, or stress MRI when any of the above indications for stress testing with imaging have been met and there is documentation of one of the following:
  - Individual is severely obese (for example BMI ≥40 kg/m^2) or
  - Individual has large breasts or implants
  - Individual incapable of exercise due to physical (musculoskeletal or neurological) inability to achieve target heart rate. Target heart rate is calculated as 85% of the maximum age predicted heart rate (MPHR). MPHR is estimated as 220 minus the individual's age
    - See **Cardiac PET – Perfusion – Indications (CD-6.2)** for additional indications for cardiac PET perfusion

Stress Testing with Imaging - Preoperative (CD-1.5)

CD.ST.0001.5.UOH
V1.0.2023

- There are **2** steps that determine the need for imaging stress testing in (stable) pre-operative individuals:
  - Step1: Would the individual qualify for imaging stress testing independent of planned surgery?
    - If yes, proceed to stress testing guidelines **Stress Testing with Imaging Indications (CD-1.4)**
    - If no, go to step 2
  - Step 2: Is the surgery considered high, moderate or low-risk? (see **Table-2**) If high or moderate-risk, proceed below. If low-risk, there is no evidence to determine a need for preoperative cardiac testing.
    - **High-Risk Surgery**: All individuals in this category should receive an imaging stress test if there has not been an imaging stress test within 1 year* unless the individual has developed new cardiac symptoms or a new change in the EKG since the last stress test.
    - **Intermediate Surgery**: One or more risk factors and unable to perform an EIT per guidelines if there has not been an imaging stress test within 1 year* unless the individual has developed new cardiac symptoms or a new change in the EKG since the last stress test.
    - **Low-Risk**: Preoperative imaging stress testing is not supported.
  - Clinical Risk Factors (for cardiac death & non-fatal MI at time of non-cardiac surgery)
    - Planned high-risk surgery (open surgery on the aorta or open peripheral vascular surgery)
    - History of ischemic heart disease (previous MI, previous positive stress test, use of nitroglycerin, typical angina, ECG Q waves, previous PCI or CABG)
    - History of compensated previous congestive heart failure (history of heart failure, previous pulmonary edema, third heart sound, bilateral rales, chest x-ray showing heart failure)
    - History of previous TIA or stroke
    - Diabetes Mellitus
    - Creatinine level > 2 mg/dL

Table-2

Cardiac Risk Stratification List		
High-Risk (> 5%)	**Intermediate Risk (1-5%)**	**Low-Risk (<1%)**
• Open aortic and other major open vascular surgery • Open peripheral vascular surgery	• Open intraperitoneal and/or intrathoracic surgery • Open carotid endarterectomy • Head and neck surgery • Open orthopedic surgery • Open prostate surgery	• Endoscopic procedures • Superficial procedures • Cataract surgery • Breast surgery • Ambulatory surgery • Laparoscopic and endovascular procedures that are unlikely to require further extensive surgical intervention

Transplant (CD-1.6)

- Stress Testing in individuals for Non-Cardiac Transplant
  - Individuals who are candidates for any type of organ, bone marrow, or stem cell transplant can undergo imaging stress testing every year (stress echo, SPECT MPI, stress MRI, or stress cardiac PET perfusion per the transplant center's protocol) prior to transplant. See **Kidney Transplant, Pre-Transplant Imaging Studies (AB-42.5)**.
  - Individuals who have undergone organ transplant are at increased risk for ischemic heart disease secondary to their medication. Risk of vasculopathy is 7% at one-year, 32% at five years and 53% at ten years. An imaging stress test can be repeated annually after transplant for at least two years or within one year of a prior cardiac imaging study if there is evidence of progressive vasculopathy.
  - After two consecutive normal imaging stress tests, repeated testing is not supported more often than every other year without evidence for progressive vasculopathy or new symptoms.
  - Stress testing after five years may proceed according to normal patterns of consideration.
- Post-Cardiac transplant assessment of transplant CAD:
  - One of the following imaging studies may be performed annually:
    - SPECT MPI
    - Stress ECHO
    - Stress MRI
    - Cardiac PET perfusion

References (CD-1)

V1.0.2023

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Echocardiography (ECHO)

Guideline

Transthoracic Echocardiogram (TTE) - Coding (CD-2.1)

CD.EC.0002.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) - Coding
Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) – Coding - General Information (CD-2.1.1)
Myocardial contrast perfusion echocardiography (CPT 0439T) (CD-2.11)

Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) - Coding

Transthoracic Echocardiography

Description	CPT®
TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies, complete	93303
TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies, follow-up or limited	93304
TTE with 2-D, M-mode, Doppler and color flow, complete	93306
TTE with 2-D, M-mode, without Doppler or color flow	93307
TTE with 2-D, M-mode, follow-up or limited	93308

3D Echocardiography

Description	CPT®
3D echocardiographic imaging and postprocessing during transesophageal echocardiography, or during transthoracic echocardiography for congenital cardiac anomalies, for the assessment of cardiac structure(s) (eg, cardiac chambers and valves, left atrial appendage, interatrial septum, interventricular septum) and function, when performed (List separately in addition to code for echocardiographic imaging) Code with (93303-93304, 93312, 93314, 93315, 93317, 93350-93351)	+93319

Doppler Echocardiography

Description	CPT®
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display	+93320
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display, follow-up or limited study	+93321
Doppler echo, color flow velocity mapping	+93325
CPT® 93320 and CPT® 93321 should not be requested or billed together	

C codes are unique temporary codes established by CMS. C codes were established for contrast echocardiography. Each echocardiography C code corresponds to a standard echo code (Class I CPT® code) The C code and the matching CPT code should not both be approved.

C Code	Transthoracic Echocardiography	CPT®
C8921	TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies, complete	93303
C8922	TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies, follow-up or limited	93304
C8929	TTE with 2-D, M-mode, Doppler and color flow, complete	93306
C8923	TTE with 2-D, M-mode, without Doppler or color flow	93307
C8924	TTE with 2-D, M-mode, follow-up or limited	93308

Myocardial strain imaging

Description	CPT®
Myocardial strain imaging using speckle tracking-derived assessment of myocardial mechanics (List separately in addition to codes for echocardiography imaging)	+93356

Investigational codes

Description	CPT®
Myocardial contrast perfusion echocardiography, at rest or with stress, for assessment of myocardial ischemia or viability	0439T

Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) - Coding - General Information (CD-2.1.1)

- Complete transthoracic echocardiogram with spectral and color flow Doppler (CPT® 93306).
  - 93306 includes the Doppler exams, so CPT® codes 93320-93325 should not be assigned together with CPT® 93306.
  - Doppler codes (CPT® 93320, CPT® 93321, and CPT® 93325) are 'add-on codes' (as denoted by the + sign) and are assigned in addition to code for the primary procedure.
- For a 2D transthoracic echocardiogram without Doppler, report CPT® 93307.
- Limited transthoracic echocardiogram should be billed if the report does not

"evaluate or document the attempt to evaluate" all of the required structures.

- A limited transthoracic echocardiogram is reported with CPT® 93308.
- CPT® 93321 (not CPT® 93308 if Doppler is included in the study. CPT® 93325 can be reported with CPT® 93308 if color flow Doppler is included in the study.
- A limited congenital transthoracic echocardiogram is reported with CPT® 93304.

- Doppler echo may be used for evaluation of the following:
  - Shortness of breath
  - Known or suspected valvular disease
  - Known or suspected hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
  - Shunt detection

Background and Supporting Information

- Providers performing echo on a pediatric individual, may not know what procedure codes they will be reporting until the initial study is completed.
- If a congenital issue is found on the initial echo, a complete echo is reported with codes CPT® 93303, CPT® 93320, and CPT® 93325 because CPT® 93303 does NOT include Doppler and color flow mapping.
- If no congenital issue is discovered, then CPT® 93306 is reported alone and includes 2-D, Doppler, and color flow mapping.
- Since providers may not know the appropriate code/s that will be reported at the time of the pre-authorization request, they may request all 4 codes (CPT® 93303, CPT® 93320, CPT® 93325, and CPT® 93306).
- CPT® 76376 and CPT® 76377 are not unique to 3D Echo. These codes also apply to 3D rendering of MRI and CT studies, see **3D Echocardiography – Coding (CD-2.9)**
- CPT® 93325 may also be used with fetal echocardiography
- CPT® 93319 3D echo imaging post-processing of TEE or TTE to evaluate congenital cardiac abnormalities. see **3D Echocardiography – Coding (CD-2.9)**

Myocardial Contrast Perfusion Echocardiography (CPT® 0439T) (CD-2.11)

- Investigational see **Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) – Coding (CD-2.1)**

Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) - Indications/initial Evaluation (CD-2.2)

CD.EC.0002.2.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Asymptomatic Individuals
Symptomatic Individuals

Asymptomatic Individuals

- TTE can be approved for screening of an individual when there is documentation of any of the following:
  - First-degree relative with an inherited cardiomyopathy-an initial screening echocardiogram can be approved at the time an inherited cardiomyopathy is diagnosed in a first-degree relative
  - First-degree relative with bicuspid aortic valve
  - First-degree relative with known thoracic aortic aneurysm or dissection (may repeat every two years if negative). See **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (PVD-6.2)**, **Aortic Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)**, **Screening for TAA in individuals with bicuspid aortic valves (PVD-2.3)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guideline
- TTE can be approved for the initial evaluation of an individual for any of the following documented conditions:
  - Known or suspected connective tissue disease or a genetic condition that predisposes to an aortic aneurysm or dissection to evaluate the ascending aorta (may repeat every two years if negative). See **Screening for Vascular related genetic connective tissue Disorders (PVD-2.2)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease imaging guidelines
  - Genotype positive individual with inherited cardiomyopathy including any of the following:
    - HCM
    - Non-compaction cardiomyopathy
    - Familial Dilated Cardiomyopathy
    - Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy (e.g., ARVC)
  - Prior to solid organ transplant or hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT)
  - Prior to exposure to medications or radiation that could result in cardiotoxicity/heart failure. See **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**

  - Suspected pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in an individual with documented high-risk for developing PAH including any of the following conditions:
    - Scleroderma
    - Lupus
    - Mixed connective tissue disease
  - Cardiac mass, suspected tumor, or thrombus seen on other imaging (i.e., CT Chest, MRI Chest, CXR) when further assessment is needed for alteration in treatment or therapy
  - Newly diagnosed or strongly suspected cerebral ischemia or peripheral embolic event- initial evaluation
- Suspected cardiac injury due to blunt chest trauma
- Post myocardial infarction (MI) can be approved once in follow-up ≥6 weeks after the MI
- Suspected hypertensive heart disease (initial evaluation)
- Evaluation of adult congenital heart disease see **Adult Congenital Heart Disease (CD-11)** and **Congenital Heart Disease (PEDCD-2)** in the Pediatric Cardiology imaging guidelines

Symptomatic Individuals

- TTE can be approved to evaluate an individual when there is documentation of any of the following new or worsening clinical signs and symptoms of heart disease:
  - Chest pain
  - New or changing heart murmur
  - Newly diagnosed RBBB or LBBB
  - Frequent VPCs without other evidence of heart disease (Frequent VPCs is defined as Ventricular premature contractions occurring more frequently than 30 times per hour or occurring in a pattern of bigeminy, trigeminy, or runs of ventricular tachycardia)
  - Non-sustained or sustained ventricular tachycardia (VT)
  - Ventricular fibrillation (VF)
  - Newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation/flutter
  - Palpitations
  - Dependent lower extremity edema
  - Presyncope/Syncope
  - Dyspnea/shortness of breath, or hypoxemia
  - Suspected endocarditis when there is documentation of **any**:
    - Fever
    - Positive blood cultures indicating bacteremia
    - A new murmur

Frequency of Echocardiography Testing (CD-2.3)

CD.EC.0002.3.UOH
V1.0.2023

Repeat TTE

Repeat routine echocardiograms are not supported (annually or otherwise) for evaluation of clinically stable syndromes.

Every Three Years

A repeat echo is allowed **every three years**, without a change in clinical status, when there is a documented history of:

- Bicuspid aortic valve
- Mild aortic or mitral stenosis
- Prosthetic heart valve
- Aortic sclerosis without stenosis
- A first-degree relative with a diagnosis of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- A first-degree relative with a diagnosis of Familial Dilated Cardiomyopathy or Idiopathic cardiomyopathy
- Genotype positive for Familial Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Every Two Years

First-degree relative with known thoracic aortic aneurysm or dissection a repeat echo is allowed every two years when **both** :

- Prior aortic imaging (echo, CT, MR) is negative
- Last aortic imaging was ≥2 years

Once a Year

A repeat echo is allowed **once** a year (when no change in clinical status), when there a history of:

- Significant valve dysfunction either:
  - Moderate or severe regurgitation
  - Moderate or severe stenosis
- Significant valve deformity (regardless of extent of regurgitation or stenosis) when there is documentation of **either** :
  - Thickened myxomatous valve
  - Bileaflet prolapse
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy- see also: **Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) – Indications (CD-2.2)**, **Stress Echocardiography – Indications, other than ruling out CAD (CD-2.7)**

- Chronic pericardial effusions when findings would potentially alter therapy
- Left ventricular systolic dysfunction to evaluate the effectiveness of on-going therapy
- Aortic root dilatation that has not yet been repaired, see also **Congenital Valvular Aortic Stenosis (CD-11.2.9)** and for post-repair see **Post Aortic Endovascular/Open Surgery Surveillance Studies (PVD-6.8)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guideline
- Systemic Sclerosis or Scleroderma

Every 6 Months

A repeat echocardiogram is indicated every six months for asymptomatic, severe mitral regurgitation

Valve Surgery

- If valve surgery is being considered can have TTE **twice** a year
- Post-surgery (repair or prosthetic valve implantation):
  - 6 weeks post-surgery to establish baseline
  - One routine study (surveillance) every 3 years after valve repair or replacement.
- TAVR follow-up:
  - A baseline post-op TTE is usually performed within one week after surgery. This baseline study is indicated as an outpatient if not performed in the hospital prior to discharge
  - 1 month post-procedure
  - 1 year post-procedure
  - Annually thereafter
  - See also **Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR) (CD-4.8)**
- Mitral valve clip:
  - 1 month post-procedure
  - 6 months post-procedure
  - 1 year post-procedure
  - See also **Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair (mitral valve clip) (CD-13.5)**

PFO Closure

- Pre-operative evaluation for closure of PFO
- Post-procedural evaluation of PFO repair
- 6 month follow-up post PFO repair
- Annually if there is a residual shunt

(for ASD closure see **ASD-Atrial septal defects (CD 11.2.1)**)

Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion

TTE with 3D imaging can be approved as part of the preprocedural evaluation

Pulmonary Hypertension

- Anytime, without regard for the number or timing of previous ECHO studies to evaluate either:
  - Change in therapy
  - Change in clinical findings or symptoms
- Surveillance- regardless of symptoms
  - Annually- if known to be at least moderate in severity
  - Mild- repeat imaging is not indicated in absence of new clinical signs or symptoms

Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM)

Repeat TTE (CPT® 93306) is indicated in individuals with Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) for the following:

Mavacamten for obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Initiation of treatment

- Baseline-at the beginning of treatment
- 4 weeks after treatment initiation
- 8 weeks after treatment initiation
- 12 weeks after treatment initiation
- Then every 12 weeks while on mavacamten

Changes in treatment

- 4 weeks after any interruption of treatment (any missed dose)
- After any dosage change (including restart of treatment):
  - 4 weeks after dosage change
  - 12 weeks after dosage change
- After initiating a weak CYP2C19 inhibitor (e.g., omeprazole) or moderate CYP2A4 inhibitor (e.g., ciprofloxacin):
  - 4 weeks after start of medication
  - 12 weeks after start of medication
- At any time regardless of timing of prior echo when there are new cardiac signs or symptoms, or worsening of clinical status

Post- Septal Reduction Therapy (SRT)

TTE is indicated within 3 to 6 months after SRT (surgical myectomy or alcohol septal ablation) in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy to evaluate the procedural results

Cardiac Device Therapy

- Re-evaluation is indicated three months after revascularization or maximally tolerated optimal medical therapy to determine either:
  - Candidacy for device therapy
  - Optimal choice of device
- Evaluation prior to ICD/CRT placement, while establishing 3 months of optimal medical therapy

Anytime

Repeat echocardiogram is indicated **anytime** (without regard for the number or timing of previous ECHO studies) if there is a **change** in clinical status, or **new signs and symptoms** with documentation of **any** of the following:

- Cardiac murmurs
- Myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome
- Congestive heart failure (new or worsening):
  - New symptoms of dyspnea
  - Orthopnea
  - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
  - Elevated BNP
- Pericardial disease
- Stroke/transient ischemic attack
- Decompression illness
- Prosthetic valve dysfunction or thrombosis
- Cardiac transplant
- Individuals with Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD)

Cardiac Transplant

Anytime (without regard for the number or timing of previous ECHO studies) when there is a history of cardiac transplant, per transplant center protocol

Cardiotoxic Agents

For re-evaluation in an individual previously or currently undergoing therapy with cardiotoxic agents or radiation therapy follow **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**

Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) (CD-2.4) (CD-2.5)

CD.EC.0002.4.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) – coding (CD-2.4)
Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) – indications (CD-2.5)

Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) - Coding (CD-2.4)

TEE coding

Transesophageal Echocardiography	CPT®
TEE with 2-D, M-mode, probe placement, image acquisition, interpretation and report	93312
TEE probe placement only	93313
TEE image acquisition, interpretation, and report only	93314
TEE for congenital anomalies with 2-D, M-mode, probe placement, image acquisition, interpretation and report	93315
TEE for congenital anomalies, probe placement only	93316
TEE for congenital anomalies, image acquisition, interpretation and report only	93317
TEE for monitoring purposes, ongoing assessment of cardiac pumping function on an immediate time basis	93318

Doppler Echocardiography

Description	CPT®
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display	+93320
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display, follow-up or limited study	+93321
Doppler echo, color flow velocity mapping	+93325

Doppler echo, if performed, may be reported separately in addition to the primary TEE codes: CPT® 93312, CPT® 93314, CPT® 93315, and CPT® 93317

C codes

HCPCS	Description	CPT®
C8925	TEE with 2-D, M-mode, probe placement, image acquisition, interpretation and report	93312
C8926	TEE for congenital anomalies with 2-D, M-mode, probe placement, image acquisition, interpretation and report	93315
C8927	TEE for monitoring purposes, ongoing assessment of cardiac pumping function on an immediate time basis	93318

- The complete transesophageal echocardiogram service, including both (1) probe (transducer) placement and (2) image acquisition/interpretation, is reported with CPT® 93312.
  - Probe placement only is reported with CPT® 93313.
  - The image acquisition/interpretation only is reported with CPT® 93314.
- Physicians assign codes CPT® 93312, CPT® 93313, and/or CPT® 93314 to report professional services if the test is performed in a hospital or other facility where the physician cannot bill globally.
  - Modifier -26 (professional component) is appended to the appropriate code
  - CPT® 93313 and CPT® 93314 should never be used together. If both services are provided, CPT® 93312 is reported.
- Hospitals should report TEE procedures using CPT® 93312 (the complete service).CPT® 93313 and CPT® 93314 are not used for hospital billing.
- Monitoring of patients undergoing cardiac surgery is CPT® 93318.

Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) - Indications (CD-2.5)

- Limited transthoracic echo window when further information is needed to guide management (e.g. suspected or confirmed endocarditis, suspected intracardiac mass, etc.)
- Assessing valvular dysfunction, especially mitral regurgitation, when TTE is inadequate and intervention is being considered to repair/replace valve.
- Evaluation of cardiac mass, suspected tumor or thrombus
- Preprocedural assessment of PFO/ASD
- Embolic source or intracardiac shunting when TTE is inconclusive

  - Examples: atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, patent foramen ovale, aortic cholesterol plaques, thrombus in cardiac chambers, valve vegetation, tumor
- Embolic events when there is an abnormal TTE or a history of atrial fibrillation
  - Clarify atria/atrial appendage, aorta, mitral/aortic valve beyond the information that other imaging studies have provided
- Cardiac valve dysfunction
  - Differentiation of tricuspid from bicuspid aortic valve in setting of aortic enlargement or significant stenosis or significant regurgitation
  - Congenital abnormalities
- Assessing for left atrial thrombus prior to cardioversion of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter.
- Assessing for left atrial thrombus prior to planned atrial fibrillation ablation/pulmonary vein isolation procedure.
- 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.
- Left atrial appendage (LAA) Closure device (e.g., WATCHMAN®)
  - Preprocedural evaluation with or without 3D imaging
  - Repeat TEE 45 days post-procedure
  - 1 year post-procedure
  - See also **Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair (mitral valve clip)(CD-13.5)**

Stress Echocardiography (Stress Echo) (CD-2.6) (CD-2.7)

CD.EC.0002.7.A
V1.0.2023

Stress Echo - Coding (CD-2.6)

Associated codes

Stress Echocardiography	CPT®
Echo, transthoracic, with (2D), includes M-mode, during rest and exercise stress test and/or pharmacologically induced stress, with report;[1]	93350
Echo, transthoracic, with (2D), includes M-mode, during rest and exercise stress test and/or pharmacologically induced stress, with report: including performance of continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, with physician supervision[2]	93351
Doppler Echocardiography	
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display[3]	+93320
Doppler echo, pulsed wave and/or spectral display, follow-up/limited study	+93321
Doppler echo, color flow velocity mapping[4]	+93325

Associated HCPCS codes

CPT®	Stress Echocardiography	HCPCS
93350	Echo, transthoracic, with (2D), includes M-mode, during rest and exercise stress test and/or pharmacologically induced stress, with report;[5]	C8928

[1] CPT® 93350 and CPT® 93351 do not include Doppler studies
[2] CPT® 93350 and CPT® 93351 do not include Doppler studies
[3] Doppler echo (CPT® +93320 and CPT® +93325), if performed, may be reported separately in addition to the primary SE codes: CPT® 93350 or CPT® 93351.
[4] Doppler echo (CPT® +93320 and CPT® +93325), if performed, may be reported separately in addition to the primary SE codes: CPT® 93350 or CPT® 93351.

CPT®	Stress Echocardiography	HCPCS
93351	Echo, transthoracic, with (2D), includes M-mode, during rest and exercise stress test and/or pharmacologically induced stress, with report: including performance of continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, with physician supervision[6]	C8930

Stress Echo-Indications Other than Ruling out CAD (CD-2.7)

- See: **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**
- In addition to the evaluation of CAD, stress echo can be used to evaluate the following conditions:
  - Dyspnea on exertion (specifically to evaluate pulmonary hypertension)
  - Right heart dysfunction
  - Valvular heart disease, especially when the outcome would affect a therapeutic or interventional decision
  - Pulmonary hypertension, when the outcome will measure response to therapy and/or prognostic information
  - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (as defined in **Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) (CD-12.3)**) for **either** of the following:
    - Exercise stress echo (CPT® 93351 or 93350) is indicated for the detection and quantification of dynamic left ventricular outflow tract obstruction in symptomatic individuals with HCM who do **not** have a resting or provocable outflow tract gradient ≥50 mm Hg on TTE.
    - Stress echo can be repeated in 1 to 2 years in an individual with a documented history of HCM previously evaluated with a stress echo when there is documentation of **either** of the following:
      - Worsening symptoms
      - There has been a therapeutic change (i.e., change in medication, surgical procedure performed).
- In general spectral Doppler (CPT® 93320 or 93321) and color-flow Doppler (CPT® 93325) are necessary in the evaluation of the above conditions and can be added to the stress echo code.

3D Echocardiography (CD-2.8)(CD-2.9)

CD.EC.0002.9.A
V1.0.2023

Guideline

3D echocardiography – coding (CD-2.8)
3D echocardiography – indications (CD-2.9)

3D Echocardiography - Coding (CD-2.8)

- CPT® 93319 with one of the following (CPT® 93303, 93304, 93312, 93314, 93315, or 93317) for congenital cardiac abnormalities
- The procedure codes used to report 3D rendering for echocardiography are not unique to echocardiography and are the same codes used to report the 3D post-processing work for CT, MRI, ultrasound, and other tomographic modalities.
  - **CPT® 76376**, not requiring image post-processing on an independent workstation, is the most common code used for 3D rendering done with echocardiography
  - **CPT® 76377** requires the use of an independent workstation

3D Echocardiography - Indications (CD-2.9)

Echocardiography with 3-dimensional (3D) rendering is becoming universally available, yet its utility remains limited based on the current literature.

- 3D Echo may be indicated when a primary echocardiogram is approved and **one** of the following is needed:
  - Left ventricular volume and ejection fraction assessment when measurements are needed for treatment decision (e.g., implantation of ICD, alteration in cardiotoxic chemotherapy)
  - Mitral valve anatomy specifically related to mitral valve stenosis
  - Preprocedural evaluation of left atrial appendage occlusion (e.g., WATCHMAN®)
  - Guidance of transcatheter procedures such as:
    - Mitral valve clipping
    - TAVR
    - Left atrial appendage closure device (e.g., WATCHMAN®)

Myocardial Strain Imaging (CPT® 93356) (CD-2.12)

CD.EC.0002.12.A
V1.0.2023

- Myocardial strain imaging (CPT® 93356, speckle tracking longitudinal strain) is indicated for the initial evaluation of LVH, in addition to the primary echocardiogram, when there is documentation of **both**:
  - Unclear etiology
  - Concern for infiltrative cardiomyopathy
- Myocardial strain imaging (CPT® 93356) in addition to the primary echocardiogram in individuals receiving therapy with cardiotoxic agents for ANY of the following:
  - Initial evaluation-prior to treatment with EITHER:
    - Medications that could result in cardiotoxicity/heart failure
    - Radiation that could result in cardiotoxicity/heart failure
  - Re-evaluation of an individual previously or currently undergoing therapy as per echocardiogram parameters. See **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**
  - Re-evaluation of an individual undergoing therapy with worsening symptoms

References (CD-2)

CD.EC.0002.A
V1.0.2023

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Nuclear Cardiac Imaging

Guideline

Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) – Coding (CD-3.1)(CD-3.2)

CD.NC.0003.1.A
V1.0.2023

Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) - Coding (CD-3.1)

Nuclear Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes	
Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI)	**CPT ®**
MPI, tomographic (SPECT) (including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	**78451**
MPI, tomographic (SPECT) (including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); multiple studies, at rest and/or stress (exercise or pharmacologic) and/or redistribution and/or rest reinjection	**78452**

- The most commonly performed myocardial perfusion imaging are single (at rest or stress, CPT® 78451) and multiple (at rest and stress, CPT® 78452) SPECT studies.
  - Evaluation of the individual's left ventricular wall motion and ejection fraction are routinely performed during MPI and are included in the code's definition.
  - First pass studies, (CPT® 78481 and CPT® 78483), MUGA, (CPT® 78472 and CPT® 78473) and SPECT MUGA (CPT® 78494) should not be reported in conjunction with MPI codes.
  - Attenuation correction, when performed, is included in the MPI service by code definition. No additional code should be assigned for the billing of attenuation correction.

- **Multi-day Studies:** In the absence of written payer guidelines to the contrary, it is not appropriate to bill separately for the rest and stress segments of MPI even if performed on separate calendar dates. A single code is assigned to define the entire procedure on the date all portions of the study are completed.

Note 3D rendering should not be billed in conjunction with MPI.

MPI - Indications (CD-3.2)

See: **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

MUGA - Coding (CD-3.3)

CD.NC.0003.3.UOH
V1.0.2023

Cardiac blood pool imaging, or radionuclide ventriculography, can be used to evaluate ventricular function. Cardiac blood pool imaging includes first pass studies (CPT® 78481 and 78483) as well as gated equilibrium studies (CPT® 78472, 78473, 78494, and +78496).

Gated equilibrium studies can also be referred to as multi-gated acquisition (MUGA) scan or equilibrium radionuclide angiography (ERNA). Imaging for gated equilibrium studies can be planar or three-dimensional (single photon emission computed tomography, SPECT).

Of note, all cardiac blood pool imaging is synchronized with electrographic RR interval (EKG-gated); thus, regular rhythm is required for accurate LV assessment.

Gated Equilibrium Studies – Planar	**CPT ®**
Cardiac blood pool imaging, gated equilibrium; planar, ***single study*** at rest *or* stress, wall motion study plus ejection fraction, with or without quantitative processing	**78472**
Cardiac blood pool imaging, gated equilibrium; planar, ***multiple*** studies, wall motion study plus ejection fraction, ***at rest and stress***, with or without additional quantification	**78473**
Gated Equilibrium Studies - SPECT	**CPT ®**
Cardiac blood pool imaging, gated equilibrium, SPECT, at rest, wall motion study plus ejection fraction, with or without quantitative processing	**78494**
First Pass studies	**CPT ®**
Cardiac blood pool imaging (planar), first pass technique; ***single*** study, at rest or with stress (exercise and/or pharmacologic), wall motion study plus ejection fraction, with or without quantification	**78481**
Cardiac blood pool imaging (planar), first pass technique; ***multiple*** studies, at rest and with stress (exercise and/or pharmacologic), wall motion study plus ejection fraction, with or without quantification	**78483**
Cardiac blood pool imaging, gated equilibrium, ***single study***, at rest, with ***right ventricular ejection fraction*** by first pass technique (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) This CPT code is an add-on code to 78472.	**+78496**

- The technique employed for a MUGA service guides the code assignment.
  - CPT® 78472 is used for a planar MUGA scan at rest or stress
  - CPT® 78473 for planar MUGA scans, multiple studies at rest and stress.

- Planar MUGA studies (CPT® 78472 and CPT® 78473) should not be reported in conjunction with:
  - SPECT MPI (CPT® 78451 - CPT® 78454)
  - First pass studies (CPT® 78481- CPT® 78483)
  - SPECT MUGA (CPT® 78494).
- CPT® +78496 is assigned only in conjunction with CPT® 78472.

MUGA Study - Cardiac Indications (CD-3.4)

CD.NC.0003.4.UOH
V1.0.2023

MUGA (Multi Gated Acquisition) - Blood Pool Imaging Indications

- Echocardiography is the preferred method of following left ventricular systolic function.
- MUGA may be indicated when a recent ECHO, as indicated in **Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) – Indications (CD-2.2)** and/or **Frequency of Echocardiography Testing (CD 2.3)**, was technically limited and prevented accurate assessment of left ventricular function.
- MUGA may be indicated when there is a significant discrepancy between LVEF assessment by ECHO and another modality (i.e., one study reports normal LVEF and the other, a reduced LVEF) AND there is clear documentation as to how quantitative measurement of LVEF will affect individual management (e.g., implantation of an ICD, alteration in cardiotoxic chemotherapy, etc.).
- MUGA may be performed in place of an ECHO in the following circumstances:
  - To determine candidacy for ICD/CRT and/or to determine optimal choice of device in individuals who meet criteria for ICD based on ejection fraction and other criteria.
  - When previously or currently undergoing therapy with potentially cardiotoxic agents, including chemotherapy and radiation, AND a history of previous low LV ejection fraction (LVEF <50%). See **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**
- MUGA is **not** indicated when requested simply to compare LVEF by the same modality, a prior MUGA is not a reason to approve another MUGA.

Right Ventricular First Pass Study

- (CPT® 78472 and 78496) may be performed when ECHO is technically limited and prevents accurate assessment of RV function AND when further information about RV function is needed to guide management (e.g. established/diagnosed pulmonary hypertension, suspected or confirmed pulmonary embolus).

First Pass Studies

- First pass studies (CPT® 78481 and CPT® 78483) may be approved in place of MUGA when indications are met for MUGA and/or there is need for information that cannot be obtained by MUGA.
- First pass studies, (CPT® 78481 and CPT® 78483), MUGA (CPT® 78472 and CPT® 78473) and SPECT MUGA (CPT® 78494) should not be reported in conjunction with MPI codes.

MUGA Study - Oncologic Indications for Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CTRCD) (CD-3.5)

- See **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**

Myocardial Sympathetic Innervation Imaging in Heart Failure (CD-3.6)

- Nuclear imaging using I-123-meta-iodobenzylguanidine (I-123-mIBG) in an attempt to image increased myocardial sympathetic activity is considered to be experimental and investigational.
- The AMA has established the following set of Category III codes to report these studies:
  - **0331T** - Myocardial sympathetic innervation imaging, planar qualitative and quantitative assessment
  - **0332T** - Myocardial sympathetic innervation imaging, planar qualitative and quantitative assessment; with tomographic SPECT.

Background and Supporting Information

In heart failure, the sympathetic nervous system is activated in order to compensate for the decreased myocardial function. Initially, this is beneficial, however, long-term this compensatory mechanism is detrimental and causes further damage.

Markers have been developed, using radioactive iodine, in an attempt to image this increased myocardial sympathetic activity. Currently, AdreView™ (Iodine-123 meta-iodobenzylguanidine), is the only FDA-approved imaging agent available for this purpose.

Myocardial Tc-99m Pyrophosphate Imaging (CD-3.7)

CD.NC.0003.7.UOH
V1.0.2023

Myocardial Tc-99m Pyrophosphate Imaging	
MUGA (Multi Gated Acquisition) – Blood Pool Imaging	**CPT ®**
Myocardial Imaging, infarct avid, planar, qualitative or quantitative	**78466**
Myocardial Imaging, infarct avid, planar, qualitative or quantitative with ejection fraction by first pass technique	**78468**
Myocardial Imaging, infarct avid, planar, qualitative or quantitative tomographic SPECT with or without quantification	**78469**
Radiopharmaceutical Localization Imaging Limited area	**78800**
Radiopharmaceutical Localization Imaging SPECT Note: When reporting CPT® 78803, planar imaging of a limited area or multiple areas should be included with the SPECT	**78803**
Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); tomographic (SPECT) with concurrently acquired computed tomography (CT) transmission scan for anatomical review, localization and determination/detection of pathology, single area (e.g., head, neck, chest, pelvis), single-day imaging	**78830**

- Historically this method of imaging the myocardium was used to identify recent infarction, hence, the term "infarct-avid scan." Although still available, the sensitivity and specificity for identifying infarcted myocardial tissue are variable and the current use for this indication is limited. See **Cardiac MRI (CD-5)**.

Cardiac Amyloidosis (CD-3.8)

CD.NC.0003.8.A
V1.0.2023

- Tc-99m pyrophosphate imaging (CPT® 78803 or 78830) may be used to identify cardiac amyloidosis. Chest SPECT and planar imaging may be used, as well as whole-body imaging for identification of systemic ATTR (transthyretin) amyloidosis. See **Myocardial Tc-99m Pyrophosphate Imaging (CD-3.7)** for coding information
- For a single planar imaging session alone (without a SPECT study), report CPT® 78800 Radiopharmaceutical Localization Imaging Limited area
- Tc-99m pyrophosphate imaging can be pursued for diagnosis of ATTR amyloidosis in the presence of known systemic amyloidosis if Cardiac MRI (CMR) is either contraindicated or indeterminate in individuals undergoing evaluation for kidney transplant. See **Kidney Transplant, Pre-Transplant Imaging Studies (AB-42.5)**.
- Tc-99m pyrophosphate imaging can be pursued for diagnosis of ATTR amyloidosis after screening for presence of a monoclonal light chain to exclude AL amyloidosis:
  - Serum kappa/lambda free light chain ratio (not SPEP)
    - Abnormal if ratio is <0.26 or >1.65
  - Serum and urine immunofixation electrophoresis (IFE)
    - Abnormal if monoclonal protein detected
- Tc-99m pyrophosphate imaging may also be used for the following:
  - Diagnosis of cardiac ATTR in individuals with cardiac MRI or echocardiography findings consistent with or suggestive of cardiac amyloidosis.
  - Individuals with suspected cardiac ATTR amyloidosis and contraindications to CMR such as renal insufficiency or an implantable cardiac device.
  - Individuals with systemic amyloidosis who are being evaluated for kidney transplant if CMR is either contraindicated or indeterminate. See **Kidney Transplant, Pre-Transplant Imaging Studies (AB-42.5)**.

Background and Supporting Information

- The following conditions would raise high index of suspicion:
  - Left ventricular hypertrophy but low voltage on ECG
  - Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction and an increase in left ventricular wall thickness.
  - Unexplained heart failure with preserved ejection fraction and concomitant right heart failure in an individual over the age of 60
  - Individuals, especially elderly males, with signs/symptoms of heart failure and any of the following:
    - Lumbar spinal stenosis
    - Spontaneous biceps tendon rupture
    - Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome
    - Atrial arrhythmias in the absence of usual risk factors
  - Known or suspected familial amyloidosis.
  - Low flow, low gradient aortic stenosis

Non-imaging Heart Function and Cardiac Shunt Imaging (CD-1.7)

CD.NC.0001.7.A
V1.0.2023

- Procedures reported with CPT® 78414 and CPT® 78428 are essentially obsolete and should not be performed in lieu of other preferred modalities.
- Echocardiogram is the preferred method for cardiac shunt detection, rather than the cardiac shunt imaging study described by CPT® 78428.
- Ejection fraction can be obtained by echocardiogram, SPECT MPI, MUGA study, cardiac MRI, cardiac CT, or cardiac PET depending on the clinical situation, rather than by the non-imaging heart function study described by CPT® 78414.

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Cardiac CT

Guideline

Cardiac CT and CTA - General Information and Coding (CD-4.1)

CD.CT.0004.1.A
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Associated Codes
Cardiac CT and CTA - General information (CD-4.1)

Associated Codes
Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes

Cardiac CT and CCTA	CPT®

CT, heart, without contrast, with quantitative evaluation of coronary calcium
• The code set for Cardiac CT and CCTA (CPT® 75572- CPT® 75574), include quantitative and functional assessment (for example, calcium scoring) if performed
• CPT® 75571 describes a non-contrast CT of the heart with calcium scoring and should be reported only when calcium scoring is performed as a stand-alone procedure.
  • Can be used to report a preliminary non-contrast scan which indicates an excessive amount of calcium such that the original scheduled study must be discontinued.
  • CPT® 75571 should not be reported in conjunction with any of the contrast CT/CTA codes (CPT® 75572- CPT® 75574).
	75571

CT, heart, with contrast, for evaluation of cardiac structure and morphology (including 3D image post-processing, assessment of cardiac function, and evaluation of venous structures, if performed).	75572
Computed tomography, heart, with contrast material, for evaluation of cardiac structure and morphology in the setting of congenital heart disease (including 3D image postprocessing, assessment of left ventricular [LV] cardiac function, right ventricular [RV] structure and function and evaluation of vascular structures, if performed).	75573

Cardiac CT and CCTA	CPT®
CTA, heart, coronary arteries and bypass grafts (when present), with contrast, including 3D image post-processing (including 3D image post-processing, assessment of cardiac function, and evaluation of venous structures, if performed).	75574
Noninvasive estimated coronary fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary computed tomography angiography data using computation fluid dynamics physiologic simulation software analysis of functional data to assess the severity of coronary artery disease; data preparation and transmission, analysis of fluid dynamics and simulated maximal coronary hyperemia, generation of estimated FFR model, with anatomical data review in comparison with estimated FFR model to reconcile discordant data, interpretation and report	0501T
Noninvasive estimated coronary fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary computed tomography angiography data using computation fluid dynamics physiologic simulation software analysis of functional data to assess the severity of coronary artery disease; data preparation and transmission	0502T
Noninvasive estimated coronary fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary computed tomography angiography data using computation fluid dynamics physiologic simulation software analysis of functional data to assess the severity of coronary artery disease; analysis of fluid dynamics and simulated maximal coronary hyperemia, and generation of estimated FFR model	0503T
Noninvasive estimated coronary fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary computed tomography angiography data using computation fluid dynamics physiologic simulation software analysis of functional data to assess the severity of coronary artery disease; anatomical data review in comparison with estimated FFR model to reconcile discordant data, interpretation and report	0504T

Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes

Description	CPT®
Automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque to assess severity of coronary disease, using data from coronary computed tomographic angiography; data preparation and transmission, computerized analysis of data, with review of computerized analysis output to reconcile discordant data, interpretation and report	0623T
Automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque to assess severity of coronary disease, using data from coronary computed tomographic angiography; data preparation and transmission	0624T
Automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque to assess severity of coronary disease, using data from coronary computed tomographic angiography; computerized analysis of data from coronary computed tomographic angiography	0625T
Automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque to assess severity of coronary disease, using data from coronary computed tomographic angiography; review of computerized analysis output to reconcile discordant data, interpretation and report	0626T

Cardiac CT and CTA - General Information (CD-4.1)

- Only one code from the set: CPT® 75572 - CPT® 75574 can be reported per encounter.
- CPT® 75574 includes evaluation of cardiac structure and morphology when performed; therefore, additional code/s should not be assigned.
- Automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque (CPT® 0623T, 0624T, 0625T, 0626T) is a service in which coronary computed tomographic angiography (CCTA) data are analyzed using computerized algorithms to assess the extent and severity of coronary artery disease. The use of automated quantification and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque is considered investigational and experimental at this time.

Background and Supporting Information

The high negative predictive value (98%-99%) of CCTA in ruling out significant coronary artery disease has been confirmed in multiple studies.

3D rendering should not be billed in conjunction with Cardiac CT and CCTA.

CT for Coronary Calcium Scoring (CPT® 75571) (CD-4.2)

CD.CT.0004.2.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline
CT Calcium Scoring-Asymptomatic and for CAD Screening (CD-4.2.1)
CT Calcium Scoring Indications-Symptomatic (CD-4.2.2)

CT Calcium Scoring-Asymptomatic and for CAD Screening (CD-4.2.1)

- Coronary calcium scoring is not indicated in someone with known CAD.
- Coronary artery calcium score (CPT® 75571) can be approved when there is documentation of **all** of the following:
  - The results will impact risk-based decisions for preventive interventions
  - The individual is an adult age 40-75
  - The 10-year ASCVD risk including pooled cohort equation is between 5.0% to 19.9%
  - There is no documented CAD
  - Individual is not currently on a statin
  - Individual is not a smoker
  - There is no history of diabetes
  - There is no family history of premature CAD
  - There has been no calcium score performed in the previous 5 years
  - There has been no prior calcium score >0

Background and Supporting Information

State Mandates

Texas Heart Attack Preventive Screening Law (HR 1290)

Texas Heart Attack Preventive Screening Law 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 Texas resident.
  - Must be a member of a fully-insured Texas health plan.
  - Must be a man age 45 to 75 or a woman age 55 to 75.
  - Must have either diabetes or a Framingham cardiac risk score of intermediate or higher (10% or higher).
  - Must not have had a calcium scoring study or a carotid intima-media

thickness study within the past 5 years

New Mexico House Bill 126

New Mexico House Bill 126 Coverage for Health Artery Calcium Scan:

- Coverage may apply per state mandate as stated in House Bill 126. See **https:// www.nmlegis.gov** for guidance on specific application.
- Coronary calcium scan can be approved every 5 years to be used as a clinical management tool when all the following apply:
  - Prior CT calcium was >5 years ago
  - Prior CT calcium scan had a calcium score of zero
  - The individual is between the ages of 45 and 65
- The individual has an intermediate risk of developing CAD determined by a health care provider based on a 10-year risk algorithm including pooled cohort equation.

CT Calcium Scoring Indications-Symptomatic (CD-4.2.2)

Symptoms Concerning for Cardiac Ischemia

- Individuals with new, recurrent or worsening symptoms concerning for cardiac ischemia, who have a 'very low', or 'low' pretest probability of CAD*, see Table 1 in **General guidelines (CD-1.0)** for definitions of very low, low, intermediate, and high pretest probability of CAD

Low Gradient Aortic Stenosis

- Coronary artery calcium score (CPT® 75571) can be approved in low gradient aortic stenosis when symptomatic, severe aortic stenosis is suspected. Low gradient aortic stenosis is defined as an AVA <1 and a mean gradient <40mmHg.

CCTA - Indications for CCTA (CPT® 75574) (CD-4.3)

- New, recurrent or worsening symptoms concerning for cardiac ischemia in individuals who have:
  - An 'intermediate' or 'intermediate-high' pretest probability of CAD*, see **Table-1** in **General guidelines (CD-1.0)**
  - Persistent symptoms in individuals with a 'low', 'intermediate', or 'intermediate-high' pre-test probability of coronary disease after a normal stress test
  - Equivocal, borderline, abnormal or discordant prior noninvasive evaluation where obstructive coronary artery disease remains a concern (<90 days)
  - Abnormal rest ECG findings, such as a new LBBB, or T-wave inversions, when ischemia is a concern
  - A prior CABG when **only** graft patency is a concern
- Evaluation of an individual under the age of 40 for suspected anomalous coronary artery(ies) or for treatment planning when there is a history of one or more of the following:
  - Syncopal episodes during strenuous activities
  - Persistent chest pain brought on by exertion or emotional stress, and normal stress test
  - Full sibling(s) with history of sudden death syndrome before age 40 or with documented anomalous coronary artery
  - Resuscitated sudden death and contraindications for conventional coronary angiography
  - Prior nondiagnostic coronary angiography in determining the course of the anomalous coronary artery in relation to the great vessels, origin of a coronary artery or bypass graft location (any):
    - Anomalies of origin:
      - LCA or the RCA arising from the pulmonary artery;
      - Interarterial course between the pulmonary artery and the aorta of either the RCA arising from the left sinus of Valsalva or the LCA arising from the right sinus of Valsalva
    - Anomalies of course:
      - Myocardial bridging
    - Anomalies of termination:
      - Coronary artery fistula
- Initial imaging study in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and stable anginal symptoms.
  - Chest discomfort is common in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The incidence of false positive myocardial perfusion imaging abnormalities is higher in these individuals, whereas the incidence of severe coronary artery stenosis is low.
- Individuals who have recovered from unexplained sudden cardiac arrest in lieu of invasive coronary angiography (**both**):
  - Confirm the presence or absence of ischemic heart disease
  - Exclude the presence of an anomalous coronary artery.

CCTA - Regardless of Symptoms (CPT® 75574) (CD-4.4)

CCTA - Regardless of Symptoms (CPT® 75574) (CD-4.4)

- Evaluation of newly diagnosed congestive heart failure or cardiomyopathy (all):
  - No prior history of coronary artery disease, the ejection fraction is less than 50 percent, and low or intermediate risk on the pre-test probability assessment, and
  - No contraindications to cardiac CT angiography.
  - No cardiac catheterization, SPECT, cardiac PET, or stress echocardiogram has been performed since the diagnosis of congestive heart failure or cardiomyopathy.
- Unclear coronary artery anatomy despite conventional cardiac catheterization
- Re-do CABG
  - Assess bypass graft patency
  - Evaluate the location of the left internal mammary artery (LIMA) and or right internal mammary artery (RIMA) prior to repeat bypass surgery
- Follow-up Left main stent one time at 6-12 months
- Evaluate coronary artery anomalies and other complex congenital heart disease of cardiac chambers or great vessels:
  - Report CPT® 75574 for evaluating coronary artery anomalies.
  - Report CPT® 75573 for congenital heart disease.
  - To evaluate the great vessels, CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) can be performed instead of CCTA or in addition to CCTA.
  - For anomalous pulmonary venous return, can add CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177).
- When CCTA will replace conventional invasive coronary angiography for any of the following:
  - Ventricular tachycardia (6-beat runs or greater)
  - Delayed presentation or retrospective evaluation of suspected Takotsubo syndrome (stress cardiomyopathy)
  - Preoperative assessment of the coronary arteries in planned surgery for any of the following:
    - Aortic dissection
    - Aortic aneurysm
    - Valvular surgery
  - To assess for coronary involvement in individuals with systemic vasculitis (e.g. Giant Cell Arteritis, Takayasu's, Kawasaki's disease) when there are clinical features suggestive of underlying vasculitis including:
    - Unexplained elevated cardiac markers (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C reactive protein)
    - Constitutional symptoms (fever, chills, night sweats, weight loss)
    - Multiple visceral infarcts in the absence of embolic etiology
- **Cardiac Trauma** : CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) and CCTA (CPT® 75574) are useful in detecting aortic and coronary injury and can help in the evaluation of myocardial and pericardial injury see **Cardiac Trauma – Imaging (CD-10.1)**

Fractional Flow Reserve by Computed Tomography (CD-4.5)

CD.CT.0004.5.A
V1.0.2023

Fractional Flow Reserve by Computed Tomography (CD-4.5)

Fractional flow reserve (FFR) is typically measured using invasive techniques. FFR can be obtained noninvasively from coronary computed tomography angiography data (FFR-CT).

- Indications for FFR-CT:
  - To further assess CAD seen on a recent CCTA that is of uncertain physiologic significance

CT Heart - Indications (CPT® 75572) (CD-4.6)

CD.CT.0004.6.A
V1.0.2023

CT Heart - Indications (CPT® 75572) (CD-4.6)

- Cardiac vein identification for lead placement in individuals needing left ventricular pacing.
- Pulmonary vein isolation procedure (ablation) for atrial fibrillation:
  - MRI Cardiac (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561), MRV Chest (CPT® 71555), CTV Chest (CPT® 71275), or CT Cardiac (CPT® 75572) can be performed to evaluate the anatomy of the pulmonary veins prior to an ablation procedure performed for atrial fibrillation.
  - Study may be repeated post-procedure between 3-6 months after ablation because of a 1%-2% incidence of asymptomatic pulmonary vein stenosis
  - See **Pulmonary Vein Imaging – Indications (CD-8.2)**
- If echocardiogram is inconclusive for:
  - Cardiac or pericardial tumor or mass
  - Cardiac thrombus
  - Pericarditis/constrictive pericarditis
  - Complications of cardiac surgery
- In place of MRI when there is clinical suspicion of arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia or arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (ARVD/ARVC) if the clinical suspicion is supported by established criteria for ARVD-see **Cardiac MRI – Indications (excluding Stress MRI) (CD-5.2)**
- Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy due to cardiac chamber enlargement.
- CT Cardiac (CPT® 75572) can be performed instead of TEE for assessment of left atrial appendage (LAA) occlusion device or to assess for thrombus, see: **Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) – Indications (CD-2.5)**
- Coronary imaging is not included in the code definition for CPT® 71275.
  - The AMA definition for CPT® 71275 reads: "CTA Chest (non-coronary), with contrast material(s), including non-contrast images, if performed, and image post-processing."

CT Heart for Congenital Heart Disease (CD-4.7)

CD.CT.0004.7.A
V1.0.2023

CT Heart for Congenital Heart Disease (CPT® 75573) (CD-4.7)

- Coronary artery anomaly evaluation
  - A cardiac catheterization was performed, and not all coronary arteries were identified.
- Thoracic arteriovenous anomaly evaluation
  - A MRI Cardiac or CT angiogram Chest was performed and suggested congenital heart disease.
- Complex adult congenital heart disease evaluation
  - No CT Cardiac or MRI Cardiac has been performed, and there is a contraindication to MRI Cardiac.
  - A CT Cardiac or MRI Cardiac was performed one year ago or more.
- See also section **Adult Congenital Heart Disease (CD-11)**

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR) (CD-4.8)

CD.CT.0004.8.UOH
V1.0.2023

Pre-surgical Aortic Valve Replacement

- Once the decision has been made for aortic valve replacement, the following may be used to determine if an individual is a candidate for TAVR:
  - CTA Chest (CPT® 71275), Abdomen and Pelvis (combination code CPT® 74174) are indicated, and
  - CT Cardiac (CPT® 75572) may be considered to measure the aortic annulus or
  - Coronary CTA (CCTA CPT® 75574) may be considered to both measure the aortic annulus and assess the coronary arteries in lieu of heart catheterization.
- A repeat diagnostic left heart catheterization is **not** indicated when the individual is undergoing a transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR).

Transfemoral access not feasible

Alternative imaging can be obtained to evaluate vascular access for TAVR in individuals for whom it is documented either via the office note or prior imaging that transfemoral access would not be feasible due to **any** of the following exclusion criteria:

- Small vessels
- Highly calcified vessels
- Stenosed or occluded vessels
- Prior aortoiliac vascular intervention

Imaging is indicated based on the documented intended access site (transaxillary or transcarotid) and should be of the involved body areas. The following studies are indicated based on the documented planned access site:

- CTA of the Head (CPT® 70496) and/or Neck (CPT® 70498) for transcarotid access
- CTA of the Chest (CPT® 71275) and/or Upper extremity (CPT® 73206) for transaxillary access

Post-TAVR

- TTE follow-up is indicated at:
  - A baseline post-op TTE is indicated within one week after surgery if not performed in the hospital prior to discharge.
  - 1 month
  - One year post-procedure
  - Then annually thereafter.

References (CD-4)

V1.0.2023

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Cardiac MRI

Guideline

Cardiac MRI - Coding (CD-5.1)

CD.MRI.0005.1.A
V1.0.2023

Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes	
Cardiac MRI	**CPT ® /HCPCS**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function without contrast	**75557**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function without contrast; with stress imaging	**75559**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function without and with contrast and further sequences	**75561**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function without and with contrast and further sequences; with stress imaging	**75563**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for velocity flow mapping (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)	**+75565**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function, quantification of segmental dysfunction; with strain imaging	**C9762**
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function, quantification of segmental dysfunction; with stress imaging	**C9763**

- Only one procedure code from the set (CPT® 75557- CPT® 75563) should be reported per session.
- Only one flow velocity measurement (CPT® +75565) should be reported per session when indicated.
- C9762--Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function, quantification of segmental dysfunction; with strain imaging. The use of CMR strain imaging for the quantification of segmental dysfunction is considered investigational and experimental at this time.
- C9763--Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for morphology and function, quantification of segmental dysfunction; with stress imaging. The use of stress CMR for the quantification of segmental dysfunction is considered investigational and experimental at this time.

Cardiac MRI and MRA Chest - Indications (Excluding Stress MRI) (CD-5.2)

CD.MRI.0005.2.UOH
V1.0.2023

- Assess myocardial viability (to differentiate hibernating myocardium from scar) when necessary to determine if revascularization should be performed (CPT® 75561)
- Assessment of global ventricular function, myocardial composition and mass if a specific clinical question is left unanswered by a recent echocardiogram and results will affect individual management (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561). Particularly useful in evaluating:
  - Cardiomyopathy (ischemic, diabetic, hypertrophic, or muscular dystrophy)
  - Noncompaction
  - Infiltrative heart disease such as amyloid, iron overload cardiomyopathy (hemosiderosis, hemochromatosis)
  - Post cardiac transplant
  - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
  - Suspected acute myocarditis, cardiac aneurysm, trauma, and contusions
  - Monitoring cancer chemotherapy effect on the heart (especially if an accurate assessment of right ventricular function is documented as necessary).
- Pre and post-operative congenital heart disease assessment see **Adult Congenital Heart Disease (CD-11)** for defect specific indications (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561).
  - MRA Chest (CPT® 71555) may be added if the aorta or pulmonary artery need to be visualized beyond the root.
  - May add CPT® +75565 in conjunction with CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561, only if there is a need to clarify findings on a recent echocardiogram and cardiac Doppler study when there is documentation of **either** of the following:
    - Significant valvular disease that may require intervention
    - Intracardiac flow disturbances (e.g., ASD, VSD)
- MRA Chest (CPT® 71555) may be indicated for the following:
  - Thoracic aortic dissection see **Aortic Dissection and Other Aortic Conditions (PVD-6.7)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guidelines
  - Coarctation of the aorta see:
    - **Coarctation of the Aorta (CD-11.3.2)** for adults
    - **Aortic Coarctation and IAA (interrupted aortic arch) (PEDCD-2.4.11)** for infants and children in the Pediatric Cardiac Imaging Guideline
  - Thoracic aortic aneurysm see **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease Imaging Guidelines.

- Coarctation of the aorta
  - Follow-up (surveillance) imaging after repair of coarctation:
    - Adults: see **Coarctation of the Aorta (CD-11.3.2)**
    - Infants and children: see **Aortic Coarctation and IAA (interrupted aortic arch) (PEDCD-2.4.11)** in the Pediatric Cardiac Imaging Guideline
- Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia or arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVD/ARVC) suspicion (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561)—must have one of the following:
  - Nonsustained or sustained VT of LBBB morphology OR >500 PVC's over 24 hours on event recorder or Holter monitor.
  - ARVD/ARVC confirmed in a first-degree relative either by criteria, autopsy, pathogenic genetic mutation or sudden death <35 years of age with suspected ARVD/ARVC.
  - Inverted T waves in right precordial leads (V1, V2 and V3) or beyond in individuals >14 years of age in the absence of complete RBBB
  - Right ventricular akinesis, dyskinesis or aneurysm noted on echo or RV angiography.
- Differentiate constrictive pericarditis from restrictive cardiomyopathy (CPT® 75561).
- Evaluate cardiac tumor or mass when echocardiogram is inconclusive.
- Evaluate valvular heart disease when echocardiogram is inconclusive:
  - CPT® 75557 **or** CPT® 75561
  - May add CPT® 75565 when there is documentation of either of the following:
    - Significant valvular disease that may require intervention
    - Intracardiac flow disturbances (e.g., ASD, VSD)
- MRI Cardiac (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561) ***or*** chest MRV (CPT® 71555) but not both for pulmonary vein anatomy for planned ablation procedures in individuals with atrial fibrillation. See **Pulmonary Vein Imaging – Indications (CD-8.2)** for guidelines on follow-up imaging after ablation procedure.
- Suspected cardiac thrombus when echocardiogram is inconclusive (CPT® 75557).
- Right ventricular function evaluation (CPT® 75557 in conjunction with CPT® +75565) if there has been a recent ECHO and there is documented need to perform Cardiac MRI in order to resolve an unanswered question about flow dynamics.
- Shunting through a VSD (CPT® 75557 in conjunction with CPT® +75565) if a recent ECHO has been done, including a bubble study, and there is documented need to perform Cardiac MRI in order to resolve an unanswered question about flow dynamics.
- Conditions that would **not** require an echo prior to an MRI:
  - Anomalous coronary arteries: Cardiac MRI (CPT® 75561) or CCTA (CPT® 75574) is much better at detecting this than conventional angiography.
  - Assess coronary arteries in Kawasaki's disease.
  - Fabry disease
    - Late enhancement MRI may predict the effect of enzyme replacement therapy on myocardial changes that occur with this disease (CPT® 75561).
  - Initial evaluation for cardiac sarcoidosis.

Cardiac MRI - Indications for Stress MRI (CD-5.3)

CD.MRI.0005.3.UOH
V1.0.2023

- For indications for Stress MRI see **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**.
- If a nuclear perfusion (MPI) stress test was performed and was equivocal, a stress MRI is indicated.

Cardiac MRI - Aortic Root and Proximal Ascending Aorta (CD-5.4)

CD.MRI.0005.4.A
V1.0.2023

- See- **Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA) (PVD-6.2)** in the Peripheral Vascular Disease imaging guidelines

Cardiac MRI - Evaluation of Pericardial Effusion or Diagnosis of Pericardial Tamponade (CD-5.5)

CD.MRI.0005.5.A

V1.0.2023

- Contrast-enhanced cardiac MRI (CPT® 75561) is useful for evaluating pericarditis, neoplastic and other effusion, tamponade or myocardial infiltration if a specific clinical question is left unanswered by echocardiogram or another recent imaging study.

Cardiac MRI - Myocarditis (CD-5.6)

CD.MRI.0005.6.A
V1.0.2023

Clinical Evaluation of Suspected Myocarditis

Initial testing for suspected myocarditis should consist of an electrocardiogram, measurement of cardiac troponin, and an echocardiogram.

Cardiac MRI is indicated for suspected myocarditis in the presence of **all** of the following:

- New onset or persisting symptoms suggestive of myocarditis documented by **any** of the following:
  - Dyspnea
  - Chest pain
  - Palpitations
  - Syncope
  - Effort intolerance
- Evidence for recent or ongoing myocardial injury documented by **any** of the following results on initial screening:
  - Ventricular dysfunction noted on any cardiac imaging study, or
  - New or persisting ECG abnormalities suspicious for myocarditis
    - New ST changes, T wave changes, Q waves, or
    - New conduction abnormalities, such as LBBB or AV block, or
    - VT or VF
  - Elevated troponin
- Strong suspicion for viral etiology of myocardial injury with documentation of **both**:
  - Recent systemic viral disease, recent mRNA COVID-19 vaccination, or prior myocarditis
  - No evidence of coronary ischemia as documented by **any** of the following:
    - Lack of risk factors for CAD
    - Age under 35 years
    - Negative cardiac imaging study, such as MPI, CCTA, cath

Return to Play Screening for Athletes at Risk for Myocarditis

Cardiac MRI is indicated for **Return to Play Screening** for athletes when there is documentation of **both** of the following:

- Individual has a history of a clinical condition associated with myocarditis (i.e., COVID-19 infection or recent mRNA COVID-19 vaccination)
- Initial screening has been performed with documentation of **either** of the following:
  - Initial screening showed evidence for recent or ongoing myocardial injury (as defined above in Clinical Evaluation of Suspected Myocarditis) with ongoing symptoms concerning for myocarditis (dyspnea, chest pain, palpitations, syncope, or effort intolerance).
  - Normal results of initial screening with persistent or new onset symptoms concerning for myocarditis.

Background and Supporting Information

As noted in the "2022 ACC expert consensus decision pathway on cardiovascular sequelae of COVID-19 in adults" and the 2017 "Sports cardiology: core curriculum for providing cardiovascular care to competitive athletes and highly active people", an athlete is defined as an individual who places a high premium on exercise training, competition, and sports achievement.

Cardiac MRI - Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) (CD-5.7)

CD.MRI.0005.7.A
V1.0.2023

Cardiac MRI (CPT® 75557 or 75561-does not include 75565 or 71555 unless otherwise indicated)

- Asymptomatic individual with documented DMD can have annual surveillance cardiac MRI starting at 6 years old (yearly echo is recommended prior to age 6)
- Asymptomatic, documented carrier of DMD can have cardiac MRI every 3 years starting at 18

References (CD-5)

V1.0.2023

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Cardiac PET

Guideline

Cardiac PET – Coding (CD-6.1)
Cardiac PET – Perfusion – Indications (CD-6.2)
Cardiac PET – Absolute Quantitation of Myocardial Blood Flow (AQMBF) (CD-6.3).
Cardiac PET – Metabolic – Indications (CD-6.4)
FDG PET/CT for infections (CD-6.5)
References (CD-6)

Cardiac PET - Coding (CD-6.1)

CD.PET.0006.1.A
V1.0.2023

Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes	
Cardiac PET	**CPT ®**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), single study	**78459**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); single study at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	**78491**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); multiple studies at rest and stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	**78492**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), single study; with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan	**78429**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan	**78430**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); multiple studies at rest and stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan	**78431**
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability);	**78432**

Cardiac Imaging Procedure Codes	
Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability); with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan	**78433**
Absolute quantitation of myocardial blood flow (AQMBF), positron emission tomography (PET), rest and pharmacologic stress (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)	**+78434**
Positron emission tomography (PET) with concurrently acquired computed tomography (CT) for attenuation correction and anatomical localization imaging; skull base to mid-thigh	**78815**

- 3D rendering should not be billed in conjunction with PET.
- Separate codes for such related services as treadmill testing (CPT® 93015-CPT® 93018) and radiopharmaceuticals should be assigned in addition to perfusion PET. These services are paid according to each individual payer.

Cardiac PET - Perfusion - Indications (CD-6.2)

CD.PET.0006.2.A
V1.0.2023

CPT® 78430, CPT® 78431, CPT® 78491 and CPT® 78492

- Meets all of the criteria for an imaging stress test in **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)** and additionally any one of the following:
  - Individual is severely obese (for example BMI >40 kg/m^2) or
  - Individual has large breasts or implants
  - Individual incapable of exercise due to physical (musculoskeletal or neurological) inability to achieve target heart rate. Target heart rate is calculated as 85% of the maximum age predicted heart rate (MPHR). MPHR is estimated as 220 minus the individual's age
- Equivocal nuclear perfusion (SPECT MPI) stress test
- Routine use in post heart transplant assessment of transplant CAD

Cardiac PET - Absolute Quantitation of Myocardial Blood Flow (AQMBF) (CD-6.3)

CD.PET.0006.3.UOH
V1.0.2023

CPT® 78434

Performance of quantitation of myocardial blood flow by Cardiac PET is currently non-standardized between different vendor products.

- Absolute quantitation of myocardial blood flow is considered experimental, investigational and/or unproven (EIU).

Cardiac PET - Metabolic - Indications (CD-6.4)

CD.PET.0006.4.A
V1.0.2023

- Cardiac PET Metabolic (CPT® 78459 or CPT® 78429)
  - To determine myocardial viability when a previous study has shown significant left ventricular dysfunction when under consideration for revascularization
  - To diagnose strongly suspected cardiac sarcoid or monitor response to therapy for established cardiac sarcoid. See **Cardiac Sarcoidosis (CD-3.9)**
- Cardiac PET Metabolic and Perfusion (MPI SPECT CPT® 78451 and CPT® 78459, or CPT® 78432, or CPT® 78433)
  - To diagnose strongly suspected cardiac sarcoid or monitor response to therapy for established cardiac sarcoid. See **Cardiac Sarcoidosis (CD-3.9)**
- Full body PET/CT (CPT® 78815) is not indicated for the diagnosis or monitoring response to therapy of cardiac sarcoid. It may be considered to assist in diagnosis and/or treatment options in some instances of pulmonary sarcoid. See **Sarcoid (CH-15.1)** in the Chest Imaging Guidelines

FDG PET/CT for Infections (CD-6.5)

CD.PET.0006.5.UOH
V1.0.2023

- FDG PET/CT (CPT® 78815 or CPT® 78429) is indicated in the assessment of suspected prosthetic heart valve endocarditis when there is documentation of **both** of the following:
  - TTE and/or TEE are equivocal or non-diagnostic
  - Suspicion for prosthetic heart valve endocarditis remains high (all):
    - C-reactive protein ≥40 mg/L
    - No evidence of prolonged antibiotic therapy
    - The implantation was ≥3 months ago and there is no evidence of surgical adhesives used during the valve implantation
- FDG PET/CT for LVAD driveline infection (CPT® 78815 or 78429)
  - Early infection detection for LVAD drivelines is desirable, since once the infection extends to the cannula and pump pocket, eradication becomes difficult. CT findings are nonspecific and metal device artifacts of the driveline itself affects sensitivity.
  - FDG PET/CT is indicated for suspected LVAD infection if other studies and examination remain inconclusive.

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Diagnostic Heart Catheterization

Guideline

Diagnostic Heart Catheterization - Coding (CD-7.1) (CD-7.2)

CD.DHC.0007.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Diagnostic Heart Catheterization – Code Sets (CD-7.1)
Diagnostic Heart Catheterization – Coding Notes (CD-7.2)

Diagnostic Heart Catheterization - Code Sets (CD-7.1)

Cardiac Catheterization Procedure Codes

Cardiac Cath Procedure	CPT ®
Congenital Heart Disease Code “Set”	93593-93597
Right heart catheterization for congenital heart defect(s) including imaging guidance by the proceduralist to advance the catheter to the target zone; normal native connections	93593
Right heart catheterization for congenital heart defect(s) including imaging guidance by the proceduralist to advance the catheter to the target zone; abnormal native connections	93594
Left heart catheterization for congenital heart defect(s) including imaging guidance by the proceduralist to advance the catheter to the target zone, normal or abnormal native connections	93595
Right and left heart catheterization for congenital heart defect(s) including imaging guidance by the proceduralist to advance the catheter to the target zone(s); normal native connections	93596
Right and left heart catheterization for congenital heart defect(s) including imaging guidance by the proceduralist to advance the catheter to the target zone(s); abnormal native connections	93597
Anomalous coronary arteries, patent foramen ovale, mitral valve prolapse, and bicuspid aortic valve	93451-93464, 93566-93568
RHC without LHC or coronaries	93451
LHC without RHC or coronaries	93452
RHC and retrograde LHC without coronaries	93453

Cardiac Cath Procedure	CPT ®
Native coronary artery catheterization;	93454
with bypass grafts	93455
with RHC	93456
with RHC and bypass grafts	93457
with LHC	93458
with LHC and bypass grafts	93459
with RHC and LHC	93460
with RHC and LHC and bypass grafts	93461
LHC by trans-septal or apical puncture	+93462
Angiography of non-coronary arteries and veins performed as a distinct service	Select appropriate codes from the Radiology and Vascular Injection Procedures sections.

- CPT® 93593 to 93597 are indicated for invasive evaluation of congenital heart disease. See specific conditions in **Adult Congenital Heart Disease (CD-11)**

Diagnostic Heart Catheterization - Coding Notes (CD-7.2)

- Cardiac catheterization (CPT® 93451-CPT® 93461) includes all "road mapping" angiography necessary to place the catheters, including any injections and imaging supervision, interpretation and report.
- Cardiac catheterization (CPT® 93452-CPT® 93461) (for all conditions other than congenital heart disease) includes contrast injections, imaging supervision, interpretation and report for imaging typically performed.
- Catheter placements in native coronaries or bypass grafts (CPT® 93454-CPT® 93461) include intraprocedural injections for bypass graft angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation.
- Injection codes CPT® 93563-CPT® 93565 should not be used in conjunction with CPT® 93452-CPT® 93461.
- Codes CPT® 93451-CPT® 93461 do not include contrast injections and imaging supervision, interpretation and report for imaging that is separately identified by the following specific procedure codes: CPT® 93566, CPT® 93567 and CPT® 93568.
- Separate diagnostic cardiac catheterization codes should only be assigned in conjunction with interventional procedures in the following circumstances:
  - No prior or recent diagnostic catheterization is available to guide therapy
  - Individual's condition has significantly changed since the last diagnostic cath
  - The treatment plan may be affected
  - Other vessels may be identified for treatment
  - Further establishment of a diagnosis from a non-invasive study is necessary

LHC - Unstable/Active Coronary Artery Syndromes (CD-7.3.1)

CD.DHC.0008.UOH
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Diagnostic Left Heart Catheterization (LHC) is indicated for individuals in acute settings or with **active** unstable angina and should be handled as medical emergencies.

- LHC may be indicated for new onset, accelerating, or worsening ischemic symptoms suggestive of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) occurring at rest, or with minimal exertion resolving with rest, including:
  - Cardiac chest pain (typical angina) with or without new onset, evolving ischemic EKG changes
  - Symptoms consistent with the known angina pattern in an individual with a history of CABG or PCI
- Left and right heart cath may be indicated in place of a left heart cath if the above criteria has been met and there is documentation of any of the following:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - For surgical planning prior to valve surgery or congenital heart defect repair

Diagnostic Left Heart Catheterization (LHC) (CD-7.3)

CD.DHC.0007.3.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

LHC – Stable Established CAD Post Revascularization with CABG or PCI (CD-7.3.2)
Stable Symptomatic Suspected or Established Coronary Artery Disease (CD-7.3.3)
Exclusion of Significant Coronary Artery Disease Involvement in other Cardiac Pathology (CD-7.3.4)
Evaluation of structural heart disease (CD-7.3.5)

LHC - Stable Established CAD Post Revascularization with CABG or PCI (CD-7.3.2)

These guidelines apply to individuals with stable conditions and who are not in the acute setting (acute coronary syndrome or unstable angina).

- Diagnostic Left Heart Catheterization (LHC) is indicated in patients with established Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) post revascularization by percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) when there is documentation of any **one** of the following:
  - New, recurrent, or worsening ischemic symptoms with documentation of **one** of the following:
    - Symptoms occur despite current treatment with **at least two** classes of anti-anginal medications (including beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, long-acting nitrates, ranolazine).
    - Intermediate or high-risk findings on non-invasive stress testing as documented by **one** of the following:
      - Cardiac chest pain induced by exercise treadmill testing or dobutamine stress testing
      - Exercise treadmill testing inducing one of the following:
        - At least 1 mm downsloping ST-depression
        - 2 mm horizontal ST-depression
        - At least 1 mm ST-elevation in two leads
        - Ventricular tachycardia of at least 3 consecutive beats
      - Myocardial perfusion imaging (SPECT or PET) with ≥5% reversible ischemic burden
      - Stress echo with at least 2 segments of inducible ischemia
      - Severe stress-induced LV dysfunction (drop in LVEF with stress >10%)

- New or worsened left ventricular dysfunction
- New or worsened congestive heart failure
- Ventricular fibrillation
- Sustained ventricular tachycardia
- Unheralded syncope (not near syncope)

- Left and right heart cath may be indicated in place of a left heart cath if the above criteria has been met and there is documentation of **any** of the following:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - For surgical planning prior to valve surgery or congenital heart defect repair

Stable Symptomatic Suspected or Established Coronary Artery Disease (CD-7.3.3)

- Diagnostic left heart catheterization to screen for coronary artery disease (CAD) in asymptomatic individuals who are not anticipating other cardiac procedures is **not** indicated
- LHC with coronary arteriography is indicated when there is documentation of one of the following:
  - New onset, persistent, or worsening of cardiac chest pain (typical angina) and either:
    - Symptomatic failure of a 12 week trial of OMT including as tolerated all of the following:
      - Anti-platelet therapy
      - Statin and/or other lipid-lowering therapy
      - Anti-anginal therapy implemented to pursue a goal heart rate of 60 beats per minute or less
      - Anti-hypertensive therapy as may be indicated to pursue a goal systolic blood pressure (sbp) of less than 140 mmHg and a goal diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of less than 90 mmHg
    - Worsening of cardiac chest pain (typical angina) during 12 week trial of OMT
  - New onset, persistent, or worsening of cardiac chest pain (typical angina) and documentation of **both** of the following:
    - High pretest probability of CAD see **General Guidelines (CD- 1.0)**, **Pre-Test Probability Grid (Table 1)** or **established CAD per CD-1.0**
    - Cardiac chest pain (typical angina) at a low level of exercise or at rest despite optimal medical therapy

- LHC may be indicated irrespective of OMT for symptomatic individuals with any pre-test probability for coronary artery disease (CAD) who also have high-risk findings on Coronary CT Angiography See **CCTA – Indications for CCTA (CPT ®75574) (CD-4.3)**, to include any of the following:
  - Left main coronary artery stenosis ≥40%
  - Proximal or mid left anterior descending coronary artery stenosis ≥70%
  - Proximal or mid double-vessel coronary artery stenosis ≥60%
  - Proximal or mid triple-vessel coronary artery stenosis ≥50%
  - CT-FFR measured to be ≤0.8 in the proximal or mid segment of any coronary artery irrespective of degree of stenosis
- LHC may be indicated irrespective of OMT for symptomatic individuals who have BOTH high pretest probability of CAD see **General Issues (CD-1.0)**, Pre-Test Probability Grid (Table 1) and high-risk findings on non-invasive stress testing including any of the following:
  - Cardiac chest pain induced by exercise treadmill testing or dobutamine stress testing
  - Myocardial perfusion imaging with ≥10% reversible ischemic burden
  - Stress echo with at least 3 segments of inducible ischemia
  - Exercise treadmill testing inducing at least 2.5 mm downsloping ST-depression or 3 mm horizontal ST-depression in two leads
  - Ventricular tachycardia of at least 3 consecutive beats induced by an exercise treadmill test
- Left and right heart cath may be indicated in place of a left heart cath if the above criteria has been met and there is documentation of any of the following:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - For surgical planning prior to valve surgery or congenital heart defect repair

Background and Supporting Information

In addition to OMT, physician-guided behavioral modification therapy (BMT) is recommended including all of the following:

- Mediterranean diet
- Moderate intensity physical activity for at least thirty minutes per day at least five times per week as possible
- Attempts at smoking cessation to include at least one of the following:
  - Cognitive behavioral therapy
  - Nicotine withdrawal replacement therapy

Exclusion of Significant Coronary Artery Disease Involvement in Other Cardiac Pathology (CD-7.3.4)

- LHC may be indicated when the etiology is unclear for **any** of the following:
  - New or worsened left ventricular dysfunction or congestive heart failure if coronary artery disease is suspected
  - Ventricular fibrillation or sustained ventricular tachycardia
  - Unheralded syncope (not near syncope)
  - Suspected myocarditis
- Left and right heart cath may be indicated in place of a left heart cath if the above criteria has been met and there is documentation of any of the following:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - For surgical planning prior to valve surgery or congenital heart defect repair

Evaluation of Structural Heart Disease (CD-7.3.5)

- Evaluation prior to planned surgery
  - Ruling out coronary artery disease prior to planned non-coronary cardiac or great vessel surgery (i.e., cardiac valve surgery, aortic dissection, aortic aneurysm, congenital disease repair such as atrial septal defect, etc.).
  - Pre-organ transplant (non-cardiac) - in place of stress imaging for initial pre-transplant evaluation (per the transplant center's protocol) **or** if stress imaging is positive for ischemia. Repeat periodic screening while on a transplant waiting list (in the absence of other clinical indications) is not supported. See **Kidney Transplant, Pre-Transplant Imaging Studies (AB-42.5)**.
- Valvular heart disease when either:
  - There is a discrepancy between the clinical findings (history, physical exam, and non-invasive test results)
  - Valvular surgery is being considered.
- Suspected pericardial disease.
- Previous cardiac transplant:
  - Per transplant center protocol
  - To assess for accelerated coronary artery disease associated with cardiac transplantation.
- Left and right heart cath may be indicated in place of a left heart cath if the above criteria has been met and there is documentation of any of the following:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - For surgical planning prior to valve surgery or congenital heart defect repair

Right Heart Catheterization (RHC) (CD-7.4)

CD.DHC.0007.4.A
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Diagnostic Right Heart Catheterization - Indications (CD-7.4.2)

- Diagnostic Right heart cath is indicated when results will impact the diagnosis and management of **any** of the following:
  - Atrial septal defect (ASD) including shunt detection and quantification
  - Ventricular septal defect (VSD) including shunt detection and quantification
  - Patent foramen ovale (PFO)
  - Anomalous pulmonary venous return
  - Congenital defects including persistent left vena cava
  - Pulmonary hypertension
  - Pericardial diseases (constrictive or restrictive pericarditis)
  - Valvular disease
  - Right heart failure
  - Left heart failure
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy
  - Preoperative evaluation for valve surgery
  - During a left heart cath where the etiology of the symptoms remains unclear
  - Pre-lung transplant to assess pulmonary pressures
  - Uncertain intravascular volume status with an unclear etiology
  - Assessment post-cardiac transplant
    - For routine endomyocardial biopsy
    - Assess for rejection
    - Assess pulmonary artery pressure
    - Can be done per the institution protocol or anytime organ rejection is suspected and biopsy is needed for assessment
  - Evaluation of right ventricular morphology.
  - Suspected arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia.

Background and Supporting Information

General information RHC (CPT ® 93451) (CD-7.4.1)

- It is performed most commonly from the femoral vein, less often through the subclavian, brachial, or internal jugular vein and inter-atrial septal puncture approach.
- It includes a full oximetry for detection and quantification of shunts.
- Cardiac outputs are calculated by several techniques including the Fick thermodilution

Combined Right and Left Heart Catheterization Indications (CD-7.5)

CD.DHC.0007.5.A
V1.0.2023

- Preoperative evaluation for valve surgery
- The indications for **Diagnostic Left Heart Catheterization (LHC) (CD-7.3)** are met and **any** of the following are present:
  - The major component of the individual's symptoms is dyspnea
  - The indications are met according to **Right Heart Catheterization (RHC) (CD-7.4)**
  - Newly diagnosed or worsening cardiomyopathy

Planned (Staged) Coronary Interventions (CD-7.6)

CD.DHC.0007.6.UOH
V1.0.2023

- The CPT® codes for percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) include the following imaging services necessary for the procedure(s):
  - Contrast injection, angiography, 'road-mapping', and fluoroscopic guidance
  - Vessel measurement
  - Angiography following coronary angioplasty, stent placement, and atherectomy
- Separate codes for these services should not be assigned in addition to the PCI code/s because the services are already included.
- A repeat diagnostic left heart catheterization is not indicated when the individual is undergoing a planned staged percutaneous coronary intervention.

Evaluation of Conditions Other than Coronary Artery Disease (CD-7.7)

- Right and left heart catheterization (CPT® 93453) is indicated for any of the following:
  - Preoperative assessment prior to planned valvular surgery
  - Evaluation of pulmonary hypertension out of proportion to or unexplained by the severity of valvular disease documented by other non-invasive imaging modalities (i.e., echo, CMR)
  - Left ventricular dysfunction out of proportion to the severity of valvular disease documented by other non-invasive imaging modalities
  - Suspected pericardial tamponade as documented by clinical findings or other non-invasive imaging modalities
  - Suspected, or clinical uncertainty, between constrictive pericarditis vs. restrictive cardiomyopathy physiology when there are questions left unanswered by other cardiac non-invasive imaging modalities
  - Known or suspected cardiomyopathy with or without heart failure documented by prior advanced imaging
  - Re-evaluation of known cardiomyopathy for any of the following:
    - Change in clinical status
    - Change in cardiac exam
    - When required to guide therapy
  - Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
  - Subvalvular aortic stenosis
- Right and left heart catheterization (CPT® 93453) is indicated when there is uncertainty between clinical impression and other non-invasive imaging modalities to evaluate the following valvular diseases:
  - Mitral stenosis
  - Mitral regurgitation
  - Aortic stenosis
  - Aortic regurgitation
- Left heart catheterization (CPT® 93452) for hemodynamic evaluation of the left ventricle and aorta is indicated to evaluate aortic stenosis when there is uncertainty between the clinical impression and non-invasive imaging modality findings.

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Adult Congenital Heart Disease

Guideline

Congenital Heart Disease - General Information (CD-11.1)

CD.CHD.0011.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Definitions (CD-11.1.1)
Modalities (CD-11.1.2)
Coding (CD-11.1.3)

- This section covers adult congenital heart disease (CHD), for other associated disorders please see the condition specific sections
  - Marfan Syndrome
  - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
  - Bicuspid aortic valve (BAV)

Definitions (CD-11.1.1)

- Physiological stages (A, B, C, D)
  - Each congenital heart lesion is divided into 4 physiological stages (A, B, C, D)

Characteristics	Physiological stage			
	A	B	C	D
NYHA functional class	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**
Hemodynamic or anatomic sequelae	None	Mild ventricular enlargement of dysfunction, small shunt	Moderate or greater, ventricular dysfunction. Any venous or arterial stenosis	Moderate or greater, ventricular dysfunction. Any venous or arterial stenosis
Valvular	None	Mild	Moderate or greater	Moderate or greater
Aortic enlargement	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Exercise capacity limitation	Normal	Abnormal objective cardiac limitation	Moderate	Severe

Characteristics	Physiological stage			
	A	B	C	D
Renal hepatic pulmonary dysfunction	None		Mild but responsive to medication	Refractory to treatment
Cyanosis/ hypoxemia	None		Mild	Severe
Arrhythmias	None	Arrhythmia not requiring treatment	Needs rx	Refractory to rx
Pulmonary hypertension	None		Mild to moderate	Severe or Eisenmenger

- CHD Anatomic classification
  - Class I-Simple
    - Native disease
      - Isolated small ASD
      - Isolated small VSD
      - Mild isolated pulmonic stenosis
    - Repaired conditions
      - Previously ligated or occluded ductus arteriosus
      - Repaired secundum ASD or sinus venosus defect without significant residual shunt or chamber enlargement
      - Repaired VSD without significant residual shunt or chamber enlargement
  - Class II-Moderate Complexity
    - Repaired or unrepaired conditions
      - Aorto-left ventricular fistula
      - Anomalous pulmonary venous connection, partial or total
      - Anomalous coronary artery arising from the pulmonary artery
      - Anomalous aortic origin of a coronary artery from the opposite sinus
      - AVSD (partial or complete, including primum ASD)
      - Congenital aortic valve disease
      - Congenital mitral valve disease
      - Coarctation of the aorta
      - Ebstein anomaly (disease spectrum includes mild, moderate, and severe variations)
      - Infundibular right ventricular outflow obstruction
      - Ostium primum ASD
      - Moderate and large unrepaired secundum ASD
      - Moderate and large persistently patent ductus arteriosus
      - Pulmonary valve regurgitation (moderate or greater)
      - Pulmonary valve stenosis (moderate or greater)
      - Peripheral pulmonary stenosis

- Sinus of Valsalva fistula/aneurysm
- Sinus venosus defect
- Subvalvular aortic stenosis (excluding HCM; HCM not addressed in these guidelines)
- Supravalvular aortic stenosis
- Straddling atrioventricular valve
- Repaired tetralogy of Fallot
- VSD with associated abnormality and/or moderate or greater shunt

- Class III- Great Complexity (or Complex)
  - Cyanotic congenital heart defect (unrepaired or palliated, all forms)
  - Double-outlet ventricle
  - Fontan procedure
  - Interrupted aortic arch
  - Mitral atresia
  - Single ventricle (including double inlet left ventricle, tricuspid atresia, hypoplastic left heart, any other anatomic abnormality with a functionally single ventricle)
  - Pulmonary atresia (all forms)
  - TGA (classic or d-TGA; CCTGA or l-TGA)
  - Truncus arteriosus
  - Other abnormalities of atrioventricular and ventriculoarterial connection (i.e., crisscross heart, isomerism, heterotaxy syndromes, ventricular inversion)

Modalities (CD-11.1.2)

- Echocardiogram- transthoracic (TTE) or transesophageal (TEE)
  - Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) is an indispensable tool in the initial and serial follow-up evaluation to identify abnormalities and changes that commonly influence management decisions.
- Cardiac MRI (CMR)
  - CMR plays a valuable role in assessment of RV size and function, because it provides data that are reproducible and more reliable than data obtained with alternative imaging techniques
  - For intracardiac congenital heart disease, CMR will typically include flow velocity mapping for shunts and flow assessment.
  - Imaging that only requires aortic arch imaging, does not require intracardiac CMR, only MRA Chest.
- Cardiac Computed Tomography (CCT) and Cardiac Computed Tomography Angiography (CCTA)
  - The most important disadvantage of CCT (including CT angiography) as an imaging technique is the associated exposure to ionizing radiation.
- Cardiac catheterization
  - (hemodynamic and/or angiographic) in individuals with adult CHD AP classification II and III, or interventional cardiac catheterization in individuals with adult CHD AP classification I to III should be performed by, or in collaboration with, cardiologists with expertise in adult CHD

- Exercise Testing
  - Exercise test does not imply stress imaging
- Stress Imaging
  - Includes-MPI, stress echo, stress MRI
  - PET stress may be included as per **Cardiac PET (CD-6)**
- Circumstances where CMR, CCT, TEE, and/or Cardiac Catheterization may be Superior to TTE
  - Assessment of RV size and function in repaired Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), systemic right ventricles, and other conditions associated with right ventricular (RV) volume and pressure overload
  - Identification of anomalous pulmonary venous connections
  - Serial assessment of thoracic aortic aneurysms, especially when the dilation might extend beyond the echocardiographic windows
  - Accurate assessment of pulmonary artery (PA) pressure and pulmonary vascular resistance
  - Assessment for re-coarctation of the aorta
  - Sinus venosus defects
  - Vascular rings
  - Evaluation of coronary anomalies
  - Quantification of valvular regurgitation

Coding (CD-11.1.3)

Modality	
Echocardiogram	
Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE)	CPT®
TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies; complete	93303
TTE for congenital cardiac anomalies; limited study	93304
TTE (2D) m-mode recording, complete, with spectral and color flow doppler echocardiography	93306
TTE (2D) with or without m-mode recording; complete	93307
TTE (2D) with or without m-mode recording; limited study	93308
Transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE)	
TEE (2D) including probe placement, imaging, interpretation, and report	93312
TEE for congenital cardiac anomalies; including probe placement, imaging, interpretation, and report	93315

Modality	
MRI	
cardiac (CMR)	CPT®
Cardiac MRI for morphology and function without contrast	75557
Cardiac MRI for morphology and function without and with contrast	75561
MRI Chest	
MRI Chest without contrast	71550
MRI Chest with contrast	71551
MRI Chest with & without contrast	71552
MRI Angiography (MRA) MRA Chest	
MRA Chest (excluding myocardium) with or without contrast	71555
CT	
Cardiac (CCT	CPT®
CT, Heart, with contrast material, for evaluation of cardiac structure and morphology	75572
CT, Heart, with contrast material, for evaluation of cardiac structure and morphology in the setting of congenital heart disease	75573
CT Angiography-cardiac (CCTA)	CPT®
CTA Heart, coronary arteries and bypass grafts (when present), with contrast, including 3D image post-processing	75574
CT-Chest	CPT®
CT Thorax without contrast	71250
CT Thorax with contrast	71260
CT Thorax without & with contrast	71270
CT Angiography-Chest (CTA Chest)	CPT®
CTA Chest without and with contrast	71275

Modality	
Stress Imaging (echo, MRI, MPI)	
Stress echo	CPT®
Echocardiography (TTE), (2D), with or without m-mode, during rest and cardiovascular stress, with interpretation and report	93350
Echocardiography (TTE), (2D), m-mode, during rest and cardiovascular stress test using treadmill, bicycle exercise and/or pharmacologically induced stress, with interpretation	93351
Stress MRI	CPT®
Cardiac MRI for morphology and function without contrast, with stress imaging	75559
Cardiac MRI for morphology and function without and with contrast, with stress imaging	75563
Myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI)	CPT®
MPI, tomographic (SPECT) including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	78451
MPI, tomographic (SPECT) (including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); multiple studies, at rest and/or stress (exercise or pharmacologic) and/or redistribution and/or rest reinjection	78452
Pulmonary perfusion imaging	CPT®
Pulmonary perfusion imaging (e.g., particulate)	78580
Pulmonary ventilation (e.g., aerosol or gas) and perfusion imaging	78582
Quantitative differential pulmonary perfusion, including imaging when performed	78597
Quantitative differential pulmonary perfusion and ventilation (e.g., aerosol or gas), including imaging when performed	78598

Congenital Heart Disease Imaging Indications (CD-11.2)

V1.0.2023

- The following sections are based on the congenital heart lesion. Requests for imaging based on other cardiac conditions, such as CAD, HCM, acquired valvular lesions, should follow the adult cardiac guidelines for those conditions.

ASD-Atrial Septal Defects (CD-11.2.1)

CD.CHD.0011.2.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram at time of diagnosis
  - CMR, CCT (CPT® 75573), and/or TEE are useful if echo (TTE) is suboptimal and either:
    - ASD is suspected
    - To evaluate pulmonary venous connections in known ASD
  - MRA Chest or CTA Chest may be indicated if echo shows pulmonary venous anomalies
    - If normal, repeat pulmonary vein imaging is not required.
- Transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) is recommended to guide percutaneous ASD closure
- Diagnostic cath is indicated when there is either:
  - Evidence of pulmonary hypertension
  - Unanswered questions on CMR/CCT for venous drainage.

Post-Procedure Imaging

- TTE is indicated post ASD device placement:
  - 6 months to evaluate for erosion
  - 1 week (if amplazter)
  - 1 month
  - 6 months
  - 12 months
  - then every 1-2 years
- Due to low-risk of erosion in PFO devices- PFO device closure requires follow-up at 6-12 months. No additional evaluation unless PFO not closed

Stress imaging and coronary artery imaging is based on **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Follow-up ASD If Surgically Closed or If No Interventions

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	A	B	C	D
TTE	36	24	12	12

Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connections (CD-11.2.2)

CD.CHD.0011.2.2.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram at time of diagnosis
  - CMR and/or MRA Chest, or CT Cardiac and/or CTA Chest at time of diagnosis if any issues with pulmonary veins or RV volume.
  - Cardiac Cath at time of diagnosis for hemodynamic data and issues not answered on other imaging
- Routine stress imaging or coronary artery imaging not required.
- Echo, CMR, CT, per cardiology request for clinical changes
  - Diagnostic heart catheterization if questions unanswered on imaging

Follow-up Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connections

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	36	24	12	12

Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) (CD-11.2.3)

CD.CHD.0011.2.3.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echo (TTE) at time of diagnosis
  - CMR or CCT can be performed if questions are unanswered on echo
  - Catheterization at time of diagnosis for hemodynamics if pulmonary hypertension (PHT) or shunt size is a question

Long term Follow-Up VSD

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	36	24	12	12

Atrioventricular Septal Defect (AV Canal, AVSD, Endocardial Cushion Defect) (CD-11.2.4)

CD.CHD.0011.2.4.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echo (TTE) at time of diagnosis
  - CMR or CT Cardiac at time of diagnosis if there are unanswered questions on echo
  - Cardiac cath at time of diagnosis when CMR and TTE leave questions unanswered that affect individual management
- Stress imaging per **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Long term Follow-Up -AVSD

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	24	24	12	12

Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) (CD-11.2.5)

CD.CHD.0011.2.5.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echo at time of diagnosis
  - MR Chest or CT Chest if there are questions left unanswered by echo
  - Cardiac Cath for hemodynamics (if planned device closure, diagnostic cardiac cath is not indicated as it is included in the procedure code)
- Stress imaging per **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Long term Follow-Up PDA

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	36	24	12	12

Cor Triatriatum (CD-11.2.6)

CD.CHD.0011.2.6.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
  - CMR and/or MRA Chest or CT Cardiac and/or CTA Chest may be approved
  - Diagnostic cath may be approved if additional information is required for medical management

Long term Follow-Up

- Stress imaging per **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Congenital Mitral Stenosis (CD-11.2.7)

CD.CHD.0011.2.7.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis

Long term Follow-Up Congenital Mitral Stenosis

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	24	24	12	12

Subaortic Stenosis (SAS) (CD-11.2.8)

CD.CHD.0011.2.8.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Stress imaging (stress echo or stress MRI) for any of the following:
  - Once at the time of diagnosis
  - New or changed signs or symptoms of ischemia
  - Changes in cardiac function
  - If cardiac intervention is being considered
  - Any signs or symptoms allowed in **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Long term Follow-Up SAS

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	24	24	12	12
Stress imaging		24	24	12

Congenital Valvular Aortic Stenosis (CD-11.2.9)

CD.CHD.0011.2.9.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- TEE may be required if TTE limited or equivocal
- MRA Chest or CTA Chest if one of the following:
  - Suspicion of Coarctation based on exam and echocardiogram
  - Proximal ascending aorta not well visualized on TTE

Routine Follow-Up Congenital Valvular Aortic Stenosis

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging			
Stage (valvular AS)	**Progressive (stage B) Mild Vmax 2.0-2.9 m/s**	**Progressive (stage B) Moderate Vmax 3.0-3.9 m/s**	**Severe (stage C) ≥4.0 m/s**	**Aortic root dilation >4.5 cm**
echo (TTE)	3 years	1 years	6 months	12 months
MRA Chest or CTA				if ascending allowed yearly

Degree of aortic stenosis (AS) severity			
	Mild AS	**Moderate AS**	**Severe AS**
Vmax (m/s)[a] maximum Doppler velocity	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	≥4.0
Mean gradient (mmHg)[a]	<30	30-49	≥50
AVA (cm^2) aortic valve area	>1.5	1.0-1.5	<1.0
AVAi (cm^2/m^2 BSA) indexed aortic valve area	≥1.0	0.6-0.9	<0.6
[a]At normal transvalvular flow, BSA= body surface area			

Adapted from: ESC Guidelines for the management of grown-up congenital heart disease (new version 2010): The Task Force on the Management of Grown-up Congenital Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC).

Aortic Disease in Turner Syndrome (CD-11.2.10)

CD.CHD.0011.2.10.A
V1.0.2023

Dissection more common for a given aortic diameter. Mid-ascending aortic disease more common and my not be reliably seen on echocardiogram

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- MRA Chest or CTA Chest to rule out mid ascending aortic aneurysm if mid aorta was not seen on echocardiogram.

Surveillance

- Echocardiogram (TTE) yearly
  - MRA Chest or CTA if mid ascending aorta not visualized
- For documented thoracic aortic aneurysm (TAA) ≤ 4cm
  - Routine MRA Chest or CTA yearly
- For documented thoracic aortic aneurysm (TAA) > 4cm
  - MRA Chest or CTA every 6 months.

Aortopathies with CHD (CD-11.3)

V1.0.2023

- Dilated aortic arches are not uncommon with several congenital heart diseases and postoperative procedures including- Aortic stenosis, Ross repair, Tetralogy of Fallot, Transposition of the great arteries (TGA), Pulmonary atresia, hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS), Truncus Arteriosis, single ventricle.

Supravalvular Aortic Stenosis (CD-11.3.1)

CD.CHD.0011.3.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Supravalvular aortic stenosis is a relatively rare condition overall but is seen commonly in individuals with Williams syndrome or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- MRA Chest or CTA Chest
- Cardiac MRI or CTA Cardiac to assess coronary ostea
- Cardiac cath for any individuals pre-cardiac intervention for coronary arteries
- New cardiac symptoms-any of the following:
  - CT Cardiac or cardiac MR
  - CTA Chest or MRA Chest
  - Stress imaging as per **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**

Routine Follow-Up Supravalvular AS

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	24	24	12	12
CMR or CCT	36	36	36	36

Coarctation of the Aorta (CD-11.3.2)

CD.CHD.0011.3.2.A
V1.0.2023

Coarctation is suspected based on clinical findings:
- BP higher in upper extremities than in the lower extremities
- Absent femoral pulses
- Continuous murmur
- Abdominal bruit
- Berry aneurysm with hemorrhage
- Rib notching on x-ray
- Abnormal thoracic aortic imaging and blood pressures

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery
- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
  - No further imaging is required if echocardiogram (TTE), blood pressure, and exam rule out Coarctation.
  - If echo and exam are equivocal or positive one of the following is indicated:
    - CTA Chest
    - MRA Chest
  - Individuals with Coarctation of the aorta do not require intracardiac MR unless issue cannot be resolved on echocardiogram.
  - Screening for intracranial aneurysm by MRA or CTA of head is allowed
- ETT for diagnosis of exercise induced hypertension does not require imaging
- Cardiac MR not required unless issues unresolved by echo for intracardiac anatomy
- Diagnostic cath can be approved prior to stenting of the coarctation
- Stress imaging, TEE, Cardiac MR or CT, Coronary imaging not routine

Symptomatic
- Individuals with Coarctation are at risk for dissection. When individual has new or worsening symptoms any of the following:
  - Echocardiogram (TTE)
  - MRA Chest or CTA.
- For exertional symptoms, one of the following:
  - Stress imaging-per **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**
  - Cardiac MRI or CT Cardiac

Routine Follow-Up Coarctation of the Aorta

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	24	24	12	12
MRA Chest or CTA Chest	36	36	12	12

Valvular Pulmonary Stenosis (CD-11.3.3)

CD.CHD.0011.3.3.A
V1.0.2023

Overview Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- For issues affecting management not well visualized on TTE
  - Cardiac MRI or CT Cardiac
  - MRA Chest or CTA Chest

Valvular PS Routine Follow-Up and testing.

- Echocardiogram-stages
  - Mild PS – peak gradient <36 mmHg (peak velocity < 3m/s)
  - Moderate PS- peak gradient 36-64 mmHg (peak velocity 3-4 m/s)
  - Severe PS- peak gradient >64 mmHg (peak velocity > 4 m/s); or mean gradient >35 mmHg.
- Routine stress imaging is not required
- Routine chest or cardiac or ischemia workup not required.

Valvular PS routine imaging

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	36	24	12	12

Isolated Pulmonary Regurgitation After PS repair-Echo and CMR at Same Interval as TOF

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	24	12	12	12
CMR	36	24	12	12

Branch and Peripheral Pulmonary Stenosis (CD-11.3.4)

CD.CHD.0011.3.4.A
V1.0.2023

Overview

- Can be seen in newborns as a normal variant in the first 6 months of life
- Can be seen in surgeries of right ventricular outflow (TOF)
  - Noonan
  - Alagille
  - Williams
  - Maternal rubella exposure
  - Keutel syndrome

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Baseline MRA Chest or CTA Chest
- Cath may be considered if other advanced imaging is not adequate for management
- VQ scan or MRA Chest for differential blood flow

Routine Follow-Up Branch and Peripheral Pulmonary Stenosis

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	24	24	12	12
Cardiac MRI or CT Cardiac	36	36	24	24
MRA Chest or CTA Chest	36	36	24	24

Double Chambered RV (CD-11.3.5)

CD.CHD.0011.3.5.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis

Routine Follow-Up Double Chambered Right Ventricle (RV)

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	24	24	12	12

Ebstein Anomaly (CD-11.3.6)

CD.CHD.0011.3.6.A
V1.0.2023

Overview Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- TEE if either:
  - TTE is not adequate
  - If surgery/intervention planned
- Cardiac MRI or CT Cardiac at time of Diagnosis

Routine Follow-Up Ebstein Anomaly

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	12	12	12	12
Cardiac MRI or CT Cardiac	60	36	24	12

Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF, VSD with PS) (CD-11.3.7)

CD.CHD.0011.3.7.A
V1.0.2023

Includes TOF with pulmonary atresia, VSD PA

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Cardiac MR or CTA Cardiac at time of diagnosis
- MRA Chest or CTA Chest at time of diagnosis
- Cardiac catheterization if other advanced imaging leaves unanswered questions

Prior to Cardiac Intervention or Surgery

- Repeat imaging Echo/MR/CT
- Cath prior to surgery or intervention
  - If planned Catheter Pulmonary Valve replacement, procedure includes diagnostic cath and hemodynamics and diagnostic cath is not billed separately

New or Worsening Symptoms

- Repeat advanced imaging
  - New or worsening symptoms
  - New EKG changes
- Stress imaging (stress echo, stress MRI, or MPI) allowed for typical chest pain, even if intermediate pretest probability at atypical symptoms in individuals with known or undefined coronary artery (CA) anatomy or CA pathology
- VQ scan or MRA chest for left/right perfusion abnormality

Routine Follow-up Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	24	12	12	12
Cardiac MRI or CCTA	36	24	12	12
CTA Chest or MRA	36	24	12	12

Right Ventricle-to-Pulmonary Artery Conduit (CD-11.3.8)

CD.CHD.0011.3.8.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of surgery. Surgical Repair for Many Lesions Such as TOF/ Truncus /Pulmonary Atresia

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Cardiac MRI or CTA Cardiac
- MRA Chest or CTA Chest
- Prior to interventions or surgery may repeat any of the above imaging
- Cath allowed for new symptoms or with new imaging findings as needed for management
- Stress imaging (stress echo, stress MRI or MPI) as requested for symptoms

Routine Follow-Up Right Ventricle–to-Pulmonary Artery Conduit

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	12	12	12	12
CMR or CCTA	36	36	12	12
MRA Chest or CTA Chest	36	36	12	12

Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA) (CD-11.3.9)

CD.CHD.0011.3.9.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Baseline Cardiac MRI or CCTA
- Baseline MRA Chest or CTA
- Stress imaging as requested for symptoms or signs of ischemia
- V/Q scan for left to right PA perfusion or MRA Chest
- Symptomatic individuals should be offered stress physiological imaging and repeat anatomic imaging considered if symptoms are suggestive of coronary ischemia (regardless of diamond forester pretest probability category)
- Cath right and left heart when issues not elucidated on advanced imaging

Routine Follow-Up TGA

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE	12	12	12	12
CMR or CCTA	36	24	12	12
MRA Chest or CTA Chest	36	24	12	12

Congenitally Corrected TGA (CD-11.3.10)

CD.CHD.0011.3.10.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis
- Baseline CMR and MRA Chest
- CMR and/or Echo for changes in clinical status

Routine Follow-Up Congenitally Corrected TGA

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	12	12	12	12
CMR or CCTA	36	36	12	12
CTA Chest or MRA Chest	36	36	12	12

Fontan Palliation of Single Ventricle Physiology (CD-11.3.11)

CD.CHD.0011.3.11.A
V1.0.2023

Including Tricuspid Atresia and Double Inlet Left Ventricle, HLHS, HRHS, PA, Mitral atresia, AVC unbalanced, single ventricle, DIRV, pulmonary atresia, HLHS, Glen procedure, TA, double outlet right ventricle (DORV), and single ventricle physiology

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE) at time of diagnosis and with any new Symptoms
- CMR or CCTA can be done annually (vs. based on below chart) on individuals who have prior issues that were equivocal on echo, and the data is required (i.e. very poor windows)
  - Cardiac catheterization prior to surgical interventions
- Echo/CMR or CCTA/MRA Chest or CTA Chest/cath with any new signs or symptoms
- V/Q scan or MRA for lung perfusion left vs. right

Routine Follow-Up Fontan Palliation of Single Ventricle Physiology

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Echo (TTE)	12	12	12	12
CMR or CT Cardiac	36	24	24	24
CTA Chest or MRA	36	24	24	24

Severe Pulmonary Artery Hypertension (PHT) and Eisenmenger Syndrome (CD-11.3.12)

CD.CHD.0011.3.12.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echo (TTE)
  - Initial diagnosis
  - With new signs or symptoms
- Cardiac cath
  - Echo (TTE) results suggest PHT
  - New signs or symptoms with PHT

Long term Follow-Up Severe Pulmonary Artery Hypertension (PHT) and Eisenmenger Syndrome

Modality	Physiological stage / intervals for routine imaging (months)			
Physiological stage	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
TTE			12	12
CMR or CCT			As needed	As needed
MRA Chest or CTA Chest			As needed	As needed
Cath			As needed	As needed

Coronary Artery Anomalies (CD-11.3.13)

CD.CHD.0011.3.13.A
V1.0.2023

Initial studies-Diagnosis, Clinical Changes, Consideration of Surgery

- Echocardiogram (TTE)
  - At baseline
  - Any signs or symptoms
- Coronary CT/MR/Cath for initial evaluation
- CA from wrong sinus-baseline stress imaging regardless of symptoms
- Stress imaging for any cardiac signs or symptoms
- For Kawasaki GL regarding echo, Stress imaging, coronary imaging, see pediatric GL **Kawasaki Disease (PEDCD-6)**

Pregnancy - Maternal Imaging (CD-11.4)

CD.DHC.0011.4.UOH
V1.0.2023

- Overview
  - World Health Organization (WHO) classification:
    - WHO classification I: no detectable increased risk of maternal mortality and no/mild increase in morbidity.
      - Uncomplicated small or mild pulmonary stenosis
      - Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)
      - Mitral valve prolapse
      - Successfully repaired simple lesions (atrial or ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, anomalous pulmonary venous connection)
    - WHO classification II: small increase in maternal risk mortality or moderate increase in morbidity.
      - Unrepaired atrial or ventricular septal defect
      - Repaired tetralogy of Fallot
    - WHO classification II–III (depending on individual)
      - Mild left ventricular impairment
      - Native or tissue valvular heart disease not considered WHO I or IV
      - Marfan syndrome without aortic dilation
      - Aorta <45 mm in association with bicuspid aortic valve disease
      - Repaired coarctation
    - WHO classification III: significantly increased risk of maternal mortality or severe morbidity. Expert counseling required. If pregnancy is decided upon, intensive specialist cardiac and obstetric monitoring needed throughout pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.
      - Mechanical valve
      - Systemic right ventricle
      - Fontan circulation
      - Unrepaired cyanotic heart disease
      - Other complex congenital heart disease
      - Aortic dilation 40–45 mm in Marfan syndrome
      - Aortic dilation 45–50 mm in bicuspid aortic valve disease
    - WHO classification IV: extremely high-risk of maternal mortality or severe morbidity; pregnancy contraindicated. If pregnancy occurs, termination should be discussed. If pregnancy continues, care as for WHO class III.
      - Pulmonary arterial hypertension from any cause
      - Severe systemic ventricular dysfunction (LVEF <30%, NYHA functional class III–IV)
      - Severe mitral stenosis; severe symptomatic aortic stenosis
      - Marfan syndrome with aorta dilated >45 mm

- Aortic dilation >50 mm in aortic disease associated with bicuspid aortic valve
- Native severe coarctation of the aorta

Adapted from: Elkayam U, Goland S, Pieper PG, Silversides CK. High-Risk Cardiac Disease in Pregnancy. Journal of the American College of Cardiology..

- Congenital heart disease imaging in pregnancy
  - Echocardiogram (TTE) when planning pregnancy
  - TEE if TTE equivocal
  - CMR can be performed prior to planning pregnancy in those lesions where CMR would be routinely performed at some later date
  - CTA Chest or MRA Chest of arch if known disease with aortic involvement or if known dilation
  - Repeat echocardiogram and MR (can be without gad) can be performed based on the II, III, IV, or other risk factors
  - Severe complex CHD, may require echo monthly, or even weekly (every two weeks) (major physiological changes)-may be best as often as needed (Pulmonary hypertension, changes in function, can guide delivery after 24 weeks)
  - Echo can be performed if new signs or Symptoms during pregnancy
  - Postpartum first year can have more frequent imaging
  - Stress imaging pre/during pregnancy for individuals with known Coronary artery anomaly, pulmonary hypertension, LVOT obstruction, cardiac dysfunction, single ventricle.
  - WHO II, III, IV, can have echo/MR/CT/stress imaging prior to pregnancy
  - WHO I- one echocardiogram during pregnancy
  - WHO II- one echocardiogram per trimester during pregnancy
  - WHO II/III- echocardiogram every 2 months during pregnancy
  - WHO III/IV- echocardiogram monthly during pregnancy
    - Individuals may require more (even weekly) if treatment decision, delivery is considered.
- Syndromes that allow cardiac imaging at the time of diagnosis if not previously done. This list is not exhaustive
  - DiGeorge/velocardiofacial (22q11.2)
  - Down syndrome (trisomy 21)
  - Holt Oram (TBX5)
  - Klinefelter syndrome (47 XXY)
  - Noonan (PTPN11, KRAS, SOS1 RAF1, NRAS, BRAF, MAP2K1)
  - Turner (45X)
  - Williams (7q11.23 deletion)
  - Any syndrome associated with congenital heart disease.
- Echocardiogram at time of Diagnosis (either genetic testing or clinical features)
- CMR or CCTA if arch involved in disease.
- See **Maternal Imaging in Cardiovascular Disease (CD-15)**

References (CD-11)

V1.0.2023

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Condition Specific Imaging

Guideline

Cardiotoxic Agent-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12)
Cardiac Sarcoidosis (CD-3.9)
Cardiac Trauma Imaging (CD-10.1)
Congestive Heart Failure (CD-9)
Pre-Surgical Cardiac Testing (CD-13)
Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) (CD-8.1)
Pulmonary Vein Imaging – Indications (CD-8.2)
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) (CD-14)

Cardiotoxic Agent-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12)

CD.CS.0012.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)

- Echocardiogram to determine LV function in individuals on cardiotoxic chemotherapeutic drugs:
  - The time frame should be determined by the provider but should not be more often than at baseline and at every 6 weeks.
  - May repeat every 4 weeks if cardiotoxic chemotherapeutic drug is withheld for significant left ventricular cardiac dysfunction
  - If the LVEF is <50% on echocardiogram follow up can be done with MUGA at appropriate intervals.
- Echocardiography vs. MUGA for Determining Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) in Individuals on Cardiotoxic Chemotherapy Drugs:
  - UnitedHealthcare guidelines support using **echocardiography rather than MUGA** for the determination of LVEF and/or wall motion EXCEPT in one of the circumstances described previously in **MUGA Study – Cardiac Indications (CD-3.4)**.
- Echocardiogram is recommended for cancer survivors with a history of chest radiotherapy or anthracycline exposure who are pregnant or planning to become pregnant as follows:
  - Baseline exam
  - Once in the first trimester
  - Once in the third trimester
  - Study can be repeated for any symptoms at any other time as needed during or immediately following pregnancy
- Adults who received anthracyclines in childhood see **PEDONC-19.2 Cardiotoxicity and echocardiography**

Background and Supporting Information

- Advantages of Echocardiography in comparison to MUGA in individuals on cardiotoxic chemotherapy:
  - No ionizing radiation
  - No IV access required when echo contrast is not used
  - Allows view of the pericardium to look for effusion
  - Allows estimate of pulmonary pressure
  - May allow visualization of a clot or tumor in the Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) and/or the right heart

Myocardial Strain Imaging (CD-12.2)

- Myocardial strain imaging (CPT® 93356) in addition to the primary echocardiogram in individuals receiving therapy with cardiotoxic agents for ANY of the following:
  - Initial evaluation-prior to treatment with EITHER:
    - Medications that could result in cardiotoxicity/heart failure
    - Radiation that could result in cardiotoxicity/heart failure
  - Re-evaluation of an individual previously or currently undergoing therapy as per echocardiogram parameters. See **Cardiotoxic agent/Cancer Therapeutics-Related Cardiac Dysfunction (CD-12.1)**
  - Re-evaluation of an individual undergoing therapy with worsening symptoms

Mavacamten for Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) (CD-12.3)

Echocardiogram (CPT® 93306) is indicated for individuals treated with mavacamten for class II-III obstructive HCM as follows:

Initiation of Treatment

- Baseline-at the beginning of treatment
- 4 weeks after treatment initiation
- 8 weeks after treatment initiation
- 12 weeks after treatment initiation
- Then every 12 weeks while on mavacamten

Changes in Treatment

- 4 weeks after any interruption of treatment (any missed dose)
- After any dosage change (including restart of treatment):
  - 4 weeks after dosage change
  - 12 weeks after dosage change
- After initiating a weak CYP2C19 inhibitor (e.g., omeprazole) or moderate CYP2A4 inhibitor (e.g., ciprofloxacin):
  - 4 weeks after start of medication
  - 12 weeks after start of medication
- At any time regardless of timing of prior echo when there are new cardiac signs or

symptoms, or worsening of clinical status

Background and Supporting Information

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a clinical diagnosis, established by imaging with 2D echocardiography or cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) showing a maximal end-diastolic wall thickness of ≥ 15 mm anywhere in the left ventricle, in the absence of another cause of hypertrophy in adults. More limited hypertrophy (13–14 mm) can be diagnostic, particularly when present in family members of a patient with HCM or in conjunction with a positive genetic test, and/or associated with typical dynamic outflow obstruction, or distinctly abnormal ECG patterns.

References (CD-12)

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Cardiac Sarcoidosis (CD-3.9)

CD.CS.0003.9.UOH
V1.0.2023

Suspected Cardiac Sarcoidosis (See Background and Supporting Information)

- MRI imaging of the heart with gadolinium (CPT® 75561). Initial imaging for identification of suspected cardiac sarcoid should be cardiac MRI with late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) protocol unless there is a contraindication to MRI imaging (non-MRI safe pacemaker, renal failure). Absence of LGE is a strong negative predictor for low rates of cardiac morbidity and mortality from cardiac sarcoid and further testing is not usually indicated.
- PET – Metabolic imaging with F-18 FDG for diagnosis if there is a contraindication to MRI and cardiac sarcoid is suspected. Requires PET with F-18 FDG metabolic study combined with a PET perfusion study (CPT® 78432 or CPT® 78433) *OR* PET metabolic study (CPT® 78459 or CPT® 78429) and SPECT perfusion image (CPT® 78451).
  - For equivocal MRI
  - To confirm diagnosis if suggested by MRI
  - Prior to treatment of cardiac sarcoid

Monitoring of Treatment of Established Cardiac Sarcoidosis

- PET - Cardiac PET metabolic is indicated to monitor therapy in cardiac sarcoidosis. Requires PET with F-18 FDG metabolic study combined with a PET perfusion study (CPT® 78432 or CPT® 78433) OR PET metabolic study (CPT® 78459 or CPT® 78429) and SPECT perfusion image (CPT® 78451).
  - A pretreatment PET is indicated.
  - PET (heart FDG metabolic with perfusion study as above) can be repeated at 3-6 month intervals if there is active disease or to make therapeutic decisions.

Background and Supporting Information

- Cardiac imaging is reasonable to detect cardiac sarcoid in the following:
  - Any patient with extra cardiac sarcoid even if no cardiac symptoms
  - Echo with basal thinning of the intraventricular septum, depressed EF (<50) or regional wall motion abnormality not associated with CAD
  - Young patients with unexplained ventricular tachycardia, especially monomorphic VT
  - Patients with unexplained cardiomyopathy or heart failure (i.e., CAD has been ruled out)
  - Patients with unexplained arrhythmia especially advanced AV block or VT

References

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Cardiac Trauma Imaging (CD-10.1)

- Any of the following can be used to evaluate cardiac or aortic trauma:
  - Echocardiogram (TTE, TEE)
  - Cardiac MRI Cardiac (CPT® 75557, CPT® 75561, and CPT® 75565)
  - Cardiac CT Cardiac (CPT® 75572)
  - CCTA (CPT® 75574)
  - Chest CTA Chest (CPT® 71275)
  - Chest CT Chest (CPT® 71260, CPT® 71270)

References (CD-10)

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Congestive Heart Failure (CD-9)

CD.CS.0009.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

CHF – Imaging (CD-9.1)
Myocardial Sympathetic Innervation Imaging in Heart Failure (CD-3.6)
Left ventricular assist devices (LVAD) (CD-9.4)
References (CD-9)

CHF - Imaging (CD-9.1)

- Congestive heart failure (CHF), including post-cardiac transplant failure:
  - Echocardiogram is the first study after the clinical evaluation for suspected CHF.
  - MUGA, cardiac MRI or cardiac CT may be indicated if the ECHO is limited or does not completely answer the question.
  - Stress test to assess for CAD may be indicated. Follow stress testing guideline: **Stress Testing with Imaging – Indications (CD-1.4)**
- Arteriovenous fistula with "high output" heart failure:
  - CT Chest with contrast (CPT® 71260) and/or CT Abdomen and/or CT Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74160 or CPT® 72193 or CPT® 74177) **OR**
  - CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) and/or CTA Abdomen and/or CTA Pelvis (CPT® 74175 or CPT® 72191 or CPT® 74174) **OR**
  - MRI Chest and/or MRI Abdomen and/or MRI Pelvis without and with contrast (CPT® 71552 and/or CPT® 74183 and/or CPT® 72197) **OR**
  - MRA Chest and/or MRA Abdomen and/or MRA Pelvis (CPT® 71555 and/or CPT® 74185 and/or CPT® 72198)
- Right-sided congestive heart failure can be a manifestation of pulmonary hypertension or serious lung disease.
  - CT Chest (CPT® 71260) or CTA Chest (CPT® 71275) to evaluate for recurrent pulmonary embolism

Myocardial Sympathetic Innervation Imaging in Heart Failure (CD-3.6)

- Nuclear imaging using I-123-meta-iodobenzylguanidine (I-123-mIBG) in an attempt to image increased myocardial sympathetic activity is considered to be experimental and investigational.
- The AMA has established the following set of Category III codes to report these studies:
  - **0331T** - Myocardial sympathetic innervation imaging, planar qualitative and quantitative assessment
  - **0332T** - Myocardial sympathetic innervation imaging, planar qualitative and quantitative assessment; with tomographic SPECT.

Background and Supporting Information

In heart failure, the sympathetic nervous system is activated in order to compensate for the decreased myocardial function. Initially, this is beneficial, however, long-term this compensatory mechanism is detrimental and causes further damage.

Markers have been developed, using radioactive iodine, in an attempt to image this increased myocardial sympathetic activity. Currently, AdreView™ (Iodine-123 meta-iodobenzylguanidine), is the only FDA-approved imaging agent available for this purpose.

Left Ventricular Assist Devices (LVAD) (CD-9.4)

Left ventricular assist devices (LVAD) are implantable devices used in individuals with advanced heart failure refractory to medical therapy, often as a bridge to transplantation.

- Echocardiograms (TTE) are obtained frequently for surveillance following implantation:
  - Post-implant generally at 2 weeks
  - Then as follows at:
    - One month
    - Three months
    - Six months
    - Twelve months
    - Every 6 months thereafter

References (CD-9)

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Pre -Surgical Cardiac Testing (CD-13)

CD.CS.0013.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Pre-Surgical Cardiac Testing - General Information (CD-13.1)

- It is important to differentiate requests for preoperative CT imaging before cardiac surgery according to type of procedure planned:
  - Primary cardiac operation—individuals who have not had prior heart surgery
  - Redo procedures-individuals who have had a prior procedure (it is important to determine the type of procedure as this may impact which modality is most appropriate for the pre-operative assessment)
  - Minimally invasive procedures, such as minimally invasive aortic valve operations, minimally invasive or robotic mitral operations, TAVR, MitraClip™ or other percutaneous valve procedures (such as valve in valve aortic or mitral, percutaneous tricuspid and TMVR which will be increasing in the future)
- In re-operative cardiac surgery, the benefit of preoperative CT is to assess for aortic calcifications, to evaluate the anatomic relationships in the mediastinum, such as the location of the various cardiac chambers and great vessels and proximity to the sternum, and to assess for the location of prior bypass grafts. Information can then be used to change the operative strategy including non-midline approach, peripheral vascular exposure, and alternative cannulation sites and for establishing cardiopulmonary bypass before re-sternotomy. These techniques can result in decreased incidence of intraoperative injury to heart, great vessels and prior bypass grafts and lower rates of postoperative stroke. IV contrast is necessary with these studies to delineate the anatomic structures. However, in individuals with renal insufficiency, the provider might choose to forgo the contrast if does not want to contrast load the individual prior to placing them on the heart-lung machine.
- Aortic atherosclerosis is recognized as the single most important determinant of postoperative stroke. There is evidence to support that preoperative CT is associated with lower postoperative stroke rates and mortality after primary cardiac surgery.
  - CT Chest without contrast (CPT® 71250) can be performed pre-operatively to allow the surgeon to:
    - Visualize the extent and location of aortic atherosclerosis
    - Change the operative strategy such as those problematic areas are avoided

Primary Cardiac Surgery - No Previous Cardiac Surgery (CD-13.2)

- CT Chest without contrast (CPT® 71250) to evaluate for the presence of ascending aortic calcifications may be indicated prior to primary cardiac surgery when there is documented high-risk for aortic calcification including any of the following:
  - Aortic calcification on chest x-ray or other diagnostic test (TEE, fluoroscopy, etc.)
  - Calcific aortic stenosis
  - End stage renal disease (dialysis)

Re-operative Cardiac Surgery (CD-13.3)

- Individuals undergoing re-operative cardiac surgery may undergo **one** of the following tests for preoperative assessment:
  - CT Chest with contrast
  - CTA Chest
  - CCTA only if prior CABG (this might be in addition to CT with contrast as CCTA will not show the extent of the thoracic aorta that needs to be visualized)
  - CT Heart usually does not provide the necessary information, and is not indicated routinely.

Minimally Invasive Valve Surgery (CD-13.4)

- See **Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR) (CD-4.8)**
- For an individual undergoing minimally invasive aortic valve surgery and minimally invasive or robotic mitral valve surgery, ONE of the following for preoperative assessment of an individual's suitability for the approach and for subsequent procedure planning:
- CTA Chest, CTA Abdomen and Pelvis
- CT Chest and CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast

Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair (Mitral Valve Clip) (CD-13.5)

- Percutaneous treatment of mitral regurgitation can be accomplished using venous access to apply a clip device (e.g., MitraClip™ currently FDA approved) to provide edge-to-edge mitral leaflet coaptation, approximating opposing sections of the anterior and posterior mitral valve leaflets. FDA approved indications include treatment for individuals with symptomatic, moderate to severe or severe primary mitral regurgitation whose surgical risks are prohibitive, as well as symptomatic moderate to severe or severe secondary mitral regurgitation who have failed optimal medical therapy. This therapy should include, if indicated, cardiac resynchronization therapy.
- The following imaging may be used to determine if an individual is eligible for the procedure:
  - Transthoracic echo with or without 3D rendering
  - Transesophageal echo with or without 3D rendering
  - Heart catheterization, including right heart cath if requested
- Because this is a venous approach, CTA of Abdomen, Chest, and/or Pelvis **is not** indicated.
- Post-procedure transthoracic echo (TTE) can be performed at the following intervals:
  - One month
  - Six months
  - One year

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Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) (CD-14)

CD.CS.0014.UOH
V1.0.2023

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a clinical diagnosis, established by imaging with 2D echocardiography or cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) showing a maximal end-diastolic wall thickness of ≥ 15 mm anywhere in the left ventricle, in the absence of another cause of hypertrophy in adults. More limited hypertrophy (13–14 mm) can be diagnostic, particularly when present in family members of a patient with HCM or in conjunction with a positive genetic test, and/or associated with typical dynamic outflow obstruction, or distinctly abnormal ECG patterns.

Screening

- Screening for inherited hypertrophic cardiomyopathy see **Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) – Indications (CD-2.2)** and **Frequency of Echocardiography Testing (CD-2.3)**

Initial Imaging, New or Changed Symptoms

TTE

- TTE is indicated for the initial evaluation of a genotype positive individual with inherited hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Stress echocardiogram

- Exercise stress echo (CPT® 93351 or 93350) is indicated for the detection and quantification of dynamic left ventricular outflow tract obstruction in symptomatic individuals with HCM who do **not** have a resting or provocable outflow tract gradient ≥50 mm Hg on TTE.
- Stress echo can be repeated in 1 to 2 years in an individual with a documented history of HCM previously evaluated with a stress echo when there is documentation of **either** of the following:
  - Worsening symptoms
  - There has been a therapeutic change (i.e., change in medication, surgical procedure performed).

CCTA (CPT® 75574)

- Initial imaging study in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and stable anginal symptoms.
  - Chest discomfort is common in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The incidence of false positive myocardial perfusion imaging abnormalities is higher in these individuals, whereas the incidence of severe coronary artery stenosis is low.

Cardiac MRI (CMR)

- Cardiac MRI (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561) for assessment of global ventricular function, myocardial composition and mass if a specific clinical question is left unanswered by a recent echocardiogram and results will affect patient management.

Surveillance Imaging

- TTE is indicated every three years when there is no change in clinical status or treatment

Monitoring Treatment

Repeat TTE (CPT® 93306) is indicated in individuals with Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) for the following:

Mavacamten for Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

Initiation of treatment

- Baseline-at the beginning of treatment
- 4 weeks after treatment initiation
- 8 weeks after treatment initiation
- 12 weeks after treatment initiation
- Then every 12 weeks while on mavacamten

Changes in treatment

- 4 weeks after any interruption of treatment (any missed dose)
- After any dosage change (including restart of treatment):
  - 4 weeks after dosage change
  - 12 weeks after dosage change
- After initiating a weak CYP2C19 inhibitor (e.g., omeprazole) or moderate CYP2A4 inhibitor (e.g., ciprofloxacin):
  - 4 weeks after start of medication
  - 12 weeks after start of medication
- At any time regardless of timing of prior echo when there are new cardiac signs or symptoms, or worsening of clinical status

Post- Septal Reduction Therapy (SRT)

TTE is indicated within 3 to 6 months after SRT (surgical myectomy or alcohol septal ablation) to evaluate the procedural results in individuals with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) –Indications (CD-8.1)

CD.CS.0008.1.UOH
V1.0.2023

Guideline

Pulmonary Hypertension - Imaging indications
References

Pulmonary Hypertension - Imaging Indications

Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is a complex, chronic disease with multiple etiologies, that requires extensive evaluation, including ECG (right ventricular hypertrophy with/without strain, right atrial dilatation); chest x-ray; arterial blood gas, pulmonary function testing, CT angiography based on the etiology.

Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) (CPT® 93306) should be performed initially as it can help determine the probability of pulmonary hypertension.

- For suspected acute and/or chronic pulmonary embolism one of the following:
  - 71275) ®CTA Chest (CPT
  - 71555) ®MRA Chest (CPT
  - 78582-Pulmonary Ventilation (e.g., Aerosol or Gas) and Perfusion Imaging). If requested can add to V/Q scan one of the following:®78580-Pulmonary Perfusion Imaging or CPT®V/Q scan (CPT
    - 78803) ®SPECT imaging (CPT
    - 78830) ®SPECT/CT imaging (CPT
- See also in specific subsections:
  - in the Cardiac Imaging Guidelines Severe Pulmonary artery hypertension (PHT) and Eisenmenger syndrome (CD-11.3.12), Right Heart Catheterization (RHC) (CD-7.4), Frequency of Echocardiography Testing (CD-2.3)
  - in the Pediatric Cardiac Imaging Guidelines Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension - General (PEDCD-7), Congenital Heart Disease Modality Considerations (PEDCD-2.3)
  - in the Chest Imaging GuidelinesPulmonary Embolism (PE) (CH-25)
- Stress echocardiogram (CPT® 93350 or CPT® 93351), especially in the setting of concomitant valvular disease to assess for treatment
- Left and/or right heart catheterization for direct measurement of pressures
- High-resolution CT Chest (CPT® 71250) to rule out restrictive lung disorders such as pulmonary fibrosis in the setting of hypoxemia

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Pulmonary Vein Imaging - Indications (CD-8.2)

- MRI Cardiac (CPT® 75557 or CPT® 75561), MRV Chest (CPT® 71555), CTV Chest (CPT® 71275), or CT Cardiac (CPT® 75572) to evaluate anatomy of the pulmonary veins:
  - Prior to planned atrial fibrillation ablation/pulmonary vein isolation procedure
  - Post-procedure between 3-6 months after ablation because of a 1% to 2% incidence of asymptomatic pulmonary vein stenosis
    - If no pulmonary vein stenosis is present, no further follow-up imaging is required
    - If pulmonary vein stenosis is present on imaging following ablation and symptoms of pulmonary vein stenosis (usually shortness of breath) are present, can be imaged at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months

Background and Supporting Information

The majority (81%) of pulmonary vein stenosis remain stable over 1 year. Progression occurs in 8.8% and regression occurs in a small percentage.

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Policy History and Instructions for Use

Guideline

Policy History and Instructions for Use

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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.

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Policy History/Revision Information

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