

DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY (DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING)

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AUTHORITY: 32 CFR 199.4(a), (b), (c), and (e)(14) and 32 CFR 199.6(d)(2)

I. CPT¹ PROCEDURE CODES

70010 - 76083, 76086 - 76394, 76400, 76496 - 76499, 95965 - 95967

II. HCPCS PROCEDURE CODES

G0204 - G0207

III. DESCRIPTION

Radiology is the science that deals with the use of radiant energy, such as X-rays, radium, and radioactive isotopes, in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Radiology is an important diagnostic tool useful for the evaluation. The techniques used for diagnostic radiology are as follows:

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), formerly also referred to as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), is a non-invasive method of graphically representing the distribution of water and other hydrogen-rich molecules in the human body. MRI uses radio frequency radiation in the presence of a carefully controlled magnetic field to produce high quality cross-sectional images of the head and body in any plane. These tomographic images represent the tissue being analyzed and the environment surrounding it. MRI has become a useful diagnostic imaging modality that is capable of demonstrating a wide variety of soft-tissue lesions with contrast resolution equal or superior to computerized tomography (CT) scanning in various parts of the body. Among the advantages of MRI are the absence of ionizing radiation and the ability to achieve high levels of tissue contrast resolution without injected iodinated contrast agents.

Magnetic Resonance Angiography (MRA) techniques generate contrast between flowing blood and surrounding tissue, and provide anatomic images that can be provided in a format similar to that of conventional x-ray angiography, and can also provide physiologic information.

A Computerized Tomography (CT)/Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scan is

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interchangeably referred to as either a CT or CAT scan. This diagnostic test uses x-ray technology to create three-dimensional, computerized images of internal organs. However, unlike a traditional x-ray, CT/CAT scans are able to distinguish between obscured and overlapping parts of the body. CAT scans are also capable of producing images of several different internal components, including soft tissue, blood vessels and bones.

IV. POLICY

A. MRI and MRI with contrast media are covered when medically necessary, appropriate, and the standard of care. (CPT² procedure codes 70336, 70540-70543, 70551-70553, 71550-71552, 72141-72158, 72195-72197, 73218-73223, 73718-73723, 74181-74183, 75552-75556, and 76400.)

B. Open MRI and Open MRI with contrast media are covered when medically necessary, appropriate, and the standard of care.

C. MRA is covered when medically necessary, appropriate and the standard of care. (CPT² procedure codes 70544-70549, 71555, 72159, 72198, 73225, 73725, and 74185.)

D. CT scans are covered when medically necessary, appropriate and the standard of care and all criteria stipulated in [32 CFR 199.4\(e\)](#) are met. (CPT² procedure codes 70450-70498, 71250-71275, 72125-72133, 72191-72194, 73200-73206, 73700-73706, 74150-74175, 75635, and 76355-76380.)

E. TRICARE considers three-dimensional (3D) rendering (CPT² procedure codes 76376 and 76377) medically necessary under certain circumstances ([see Chapter 5, Section 2.1](#)).

F. Helical (spiral) CT scans, with or without contrast enhancement, are covered when medically necessary, appropriate and the standard of care.

G. Chest x-rays (CPT² procedure codes 71010-71035) are covered.

H. Diagnostic mammography (CPT² procedure codes 76090-76092/HCPCS codes G0204-G0207) to further define breast abnormalities or other problems is covered.

I. Portable X-ray services are covered. The suppliers must meet the conditions of coverage of the Medicare program, set forth in the Medicare regulations, or the Medicaid program in that state in which the covered service is provided. In addition to the specific radiology services, reasonable transportation and set-up charges are covered and separately reimbursable.

J. Bone density studies (CPT² procedure codes 76070-76078) are covered for the following:

1. The diagnosis and monitoring of osteoporosis.

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2. The diagnosis and monitoring of osteopenia.

3. Patients must present with signs and symptoms of bone disease or be considered at high-risk for developing osteoporosis. High-risk factors which have been identified as the standard of care by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) include:

a. Women who are estrogen-deficient and at clinical risk for osteoporosis.

Naturally or surgically post-menopausal women who have not been on **long-term** hormone replacement therapy (HRT). However, **current** use of HRT does not preclude estrogen deficiency.

b. Individuals who have vertebral abnormalities.

c. Individuals receiving long-term glucocorticoid (steroid) therapy.

d. Individuals with primary hyperparathyroidism.

e. Individuals with positive family history of osteoporosis.

f. Any other high-risk factor identified by ACOG as the standard of care.

V. EXCLUSIONS

A. Bone density studies for the routine screening of osteoporosis.

B. Ultrafast CT (electron beam computed tomography (HCPCS code S8092)) to predict asymptomatic heart disease is preventive.

C. MRIs (CPT³ procedure codes 76093 and 76094) to screen for breast cancer, **for diagnosis of suspicious lesions to avoid biopsy, to evaluate response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy.**

D. 3D rendering (CPT³ procedure codes 76376 and 76377) for monitoring coronary artery stenosis activity in patients with angiographically confirmed CAD is unproven.

E. 3D rendering (CPT³ procedure codes 76376 and 76377) for evaluating graft patency in individuals who have undergone revascularization procedures is unproven.

F. 3D rendering (CPT³ procedure codes 76376 and 76377) for use as a screening test for CAD in healthy individuals or in asymptomatic patients who have one or more traditional risk factors for CAD is unproven.

G. Computed tomography angiography (CPT³ procedure codes 76376 and 76377) for acute ischemic stroke is unproven.

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- H. Computed tomography angiography (CPT⁴ procedure codes 76376 and 76377) for intracerebral aneurysm and subarachnoid hemorrhage is unproven.
- I. Computed tomography, heart, without contrast, including image post processing and quantitative evaluation of coronary calcium (CPT⁴ procedure code 0144T) is unproven.
- J. Computed tomography, heart, without contrast material followed by contrast, material(s) and further sections, including cardiac gating and 3D image post processing; cardiac structure and morphology (CPT⁴ procedure code 0145T) is unproven.
- K. Computed tomographic angiography of coronary arteries (including native and anomalous coronary arteries, coronary bypass grafts) without quantitative evaluation of coronary calcium (CPT⁴ procedure code 0146T). Computed tomographic angiography of coronary arteries (including native and anomalous coronary arteries, coronary bypass grafts) with quantitative evaluative of coronary calcium (CPT⁴ procedure code 0147T) is unproven.
- L. Cardiac structure and morphology and computed tomographic angiography of coronary arteries (including native and anomalous coronary arteries, coronary bypass grafts) without quantitative evaluation of coronary calcium (CPT⁴ procedure code 0148T). Cardiac structure and morphology and computed tomographic angiography of coronary arteries (including native and anomalous coronary arteries, coronary bypass grafts) with quantitative evaluative of coronary calcium (CPT⁴ procedure code 0149T) is unproven.
- M. Cardiac structure and morphology in congenital heart disease (CPT⁴ procedure code 0150T). Computed tomography, heart, without contrast material followed by contrast material(s) and further sections, including cardiac gating and 3D image post processing, function evaluation (left and right ventricular function, ejection fraction and segmental wall (CPT⁴ procedure code 0152T)) is unproven.

VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

A. The effective date for MRIs with contrast media is dependent on the FDA approval of the contrast media and a determination by the contractor of whether the labeled or unlabeled use of the contrast media is medically necessary and a proven indication.

B. March 31, 2006, for breast MRI.

- END -

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