



# **Cohere Medical Policy – Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA), Lower Extremity**

*Clinical Guidelines for Medical Necessity Review*

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## Guideline Information:

**Specialty Area:** Diagnostic Imaging

**Guideline Name:** Cohere Medical Policy - Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA), Lower Extremity

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**Type:**  Adult (18+ yo) |  Pediatric (0-17 yo)

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# Medical Necessity Criteria

**Service: Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA), Lower Extremity**

## Recommended Clinical Approach

Lower extremity computed tomography angiography (CTA) is indicated for peripheral artery disease (PAD), trauma, assessment of vascular anatomy and congenital malformations, vasculitis, and surgical planning.<sup>1</sup> After the intravenous injection of an iodinated contrast medium, CTA employs a thin-section CT scan timed to capture peak arterial and/or venous enhancement, depending on the targeted vascular structures. The resulting volumetric data set is analyzed using primary transverse reconstructions along with multiplanar reformations and 3-D renderings.<sup>1</sup>

## Medical Necessity Criteria

### Indications

- **Computed tomography angiography (CTA), lower extremity** is considered appropriate if **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:
- ◆ Neoplastic conditions (including masses or mass-like conditions) when the arterial blood supply needs to be evaluated (e.g., for treatment planning, treatment response, or prognostication); **OR**
  - ◆ Neoplastic invasion of arteries or veins; **OR**
  - ◆ Trauma-related conditions as indicated by **ANY** of the following<sup>2</sup>:
    - Expanding hematoma<sup>3</sup>; **OR**
    - Major blunt trauma and the patient is hemodynamically stable<sup>4</sup>; **OR**
    - Neurologic deficit of lower extremity in association with trauma<sup>5</sup>; **OR**
    - Known or suspected Knee dislocation<sup>\*6</sup>; **OR**
    - Vascular trauma to a lower extremity<sup>7</sup>; **OR**
  - ◆ Vascular conditions, known or suspected, including **ANY** of the following:
    - Aneurysm, seen on ultrasound or where ultrasound is nondiagnostic; **OR**
    - Intramural hematoma; **OR**

- Dissection; **OR**
- Critical limb ischemia strongly suspected (e.g. sudden onset of a cold leg with pain, gangrene, rest pain)<sup>8</sup>; **OR**
- Lower extremity ischemic symptoms when **ALL** of the following are **TRUE**:
  - **ANY** of the following:
    - ◆ Leg pain worsens with activity and is relieved with rest (claudication); **OR**
    - ◆ Non-healing lower extremity ulcers; **AND**
  - **ALL** of the following:
    - ◆ Limitation of performance of daily activities; **AND**
    - ◆ Expected mobility after treatment warrants revascularization; **AND**
    - ◆ Revascularization is planned<sup>9</sup>; **AND**
    - ◆ Abnormal ABI as evidenced by **ANY** of the following:
      - ABI is inconclusive or nondiagnostic; **OR**
      - ABI less than 0.9 or greater than 1.4 on at least one leg; **OR**
      - ABI less than 1.1 in patients with risk factors for atherosclerosis (e.g., personal history of diabetes or known cardiac disease)<sup>10</sup>; **AND**
    - ◆ Either low concern for aortic and iliac artery disease or aorta and iliac arteries previously imaged; **OR**
- Determination of hemorrhage source (including non-surgical, spontaneous)<sup>3</sup>; **OR**
- Localization and characterization of vascular malformation or fistula (e.g., assessing treatment response, treatment planning) with **ANY** of the following:
  - Duplex ultrasound indeterminate or nondiagnostic; **OR**
  - High flow lesion suspected clinically or by imaging; **OR**
  - Preoperative planning; **OR**

- Vasculitis, initial evaluation, when **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**<sup>2</sup>:
  - Biopsy proven; **OR**
  - Rheumatologic panel work-up including but not limited to erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) is suggestive of vasculitis; **OR**
  - The requesting clinician specializes in rheumatology and the outcome of the imaging is expected to change management and/or treatment plan; **OR**
- Popliteal entrapment syndrome, when ultrasound and MRI/MRA are indeterminate or contraindicated<sup>2</sup>; **OR**
- ◆ Pre and post-intervention evaluation when **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:
  - Postoperative evaluation of the effectiveness of arterial or venous reconstruction or bypass; **OR**
  - Characterization of normal and variant vascular anatomy; **OR**
  - Determination of the patency, location, or integrity of grafts and other vascular devices (e.g., stents); **OR**
  - Planning autografts for musculoskeletal reconstruction; **OR**
  - Treatment of popliteal entrapment syndrome; **OR**
- ◆ Hemodialysis access evaluation, when duplex ultrasound is inconclusive and fistulogram cannot be performed, for **ANY** of the following conditions:
  - Arteriovenous fistula (AVF) stenosis; **OR**
  - Occlusion; **OR**
  - Pseudoaneurysm; **OR**
  - Steal syndrome (cool and painful extremity); **OR**
- ◆ Repeat imaging of a specific area or structure using the same imaging modality (in the absence of an existing follow-up guideline) is considered appropriate when **ALL** of the following is **TRUE**:
  - There is documented clinical necessity; **AND**
  - Prior imaging results of the specific area or structure, obtained using the same imaging modality, must be documented and available for comparison; **AND**
  - **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:

- A change in clinical status, such as worsening symptoms or the emergence of new symptoms, that may influence the treatment approach; **OR**
- The requirement for interval reassessment, which may alter the treatment plan; **OR**
- One-time follow-up of a prior indeterminate finding to assess for interval change; **OR**
- The need for re-imaging either before or after performing an invasive procedure.

→ **Computed tomography venography (CTV), lower extremity** is considered appropriate for **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:

- ◆ Neoplastic conditions (including masses or mass-like conditions) when the arterial blood supply needs to be evaluated (e.g., for treatment planning, treatment-response, or prognostication); **OR**
- ◆ Neoplastic invasion of arteries or veins; **OR**
- ◆ Evaluation for known venous leg ulcer after ultrasound has been completed; **OR**
- ◆ Known or suspected acute or chronic deep venous thrombosis, when results would change management and ultrasound has been completed<sup>1</sup>; **OR**
- ◆ Known severe post-thrombotic changes incompletely evaluated by ultrasound<sup>1</sup>; **OR**
- ◆ Evidence of severe venous reflux disease and **ALL** of the following<sup>1</sup>:
  - Duplex ultrasound evaluation indeterminate, incomplete, or non-diagnostic; **AND**
  - Surgical or endovascular intervention planned; **OR**
- ◆ Pre and post-intervention evaluation when **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:
  - Postoperative evaluation of the effectiveness of arterial or venous reconstruction or bypass; **OR**
  - Characterization of normal and variant vascular anatomy; **OR**
  - Determination of the patency, location, or integrity of grafts and other vascular devices (e.g. stents); **OR**
  - Planning autografts for musculoskeletal reconstruction; **OR**
  - Treatment of popliteal entrapment syndrome; **OR**
- ◆ Repeat imaging of a specific area or structure using the same

imaging modality (in the absence of an existing follow-up guideline) is considered appropriate when **ALL** of the following is **TRUE**:

- There is documented clinical necessity; **AND**
- Prior imaging results of the specific area or structure, obtained using the same imaging modality, must be documented and available for comparison; **AND**
- **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**:
  - A change in clinical status, such as worsening symptoms or the emergence of new symptoms, that may influence the treatment approach; **OR**
  - The requirement for interval reassessment, which may alter the treatment plan; **OR**
  - One-time follow-up of a prior indeterminate finding to assess for interval change; **OR**
  - The need for re-imaging either before or after performing an invasive procedure.

### Non-Indications

→ **Computed tomography angiography (CTA)/computed tomography venography (CTA/CTV), lower extremity with contrast** is not considered appropriate if **ANY** of the following is **TRUE**<sup>12</sup>:

- ◆ The patient has undergone advanced imaging of the same body part within 3 months without undergoing treatment or developing new or worsening symptoms; **OR**
- ◆ The request is for CT/CTA with contrast, and the patient has a history of anaphylactic allergic reaction to iodinated contrast media; **OR**
- ◆ Evaluation of lower extremity arterial perfusion, such as for claudication, when there may be a concern for aorta or iliac disease and aorta and iliac have not been imaged.

\*NOTE: The referring professional and radiologist should discuss the risks and benefits of contrast media administration, including possible prophylaxis, in patients with chronic or worsening kidney disease or severe renal failure.

\*\*NOTE: CT in pregnant patients should be requested at the discretion of the ordering provider and obstetric care provider.

\*\*\*NOTE: CT in patients with claustrophobia should be requested at the discretion of the ordering provider.



## **Disclaimer on Radiation Exposure in Pediatric Population**

Due to the heightened sensitivity of pediatric patients to ionizing radiation, minimizing exposure is paramount. At Cohere, we are dedicated to ensuring that every patient, including the pediatric population, has access to appropriate imaging following accepted guidelines. Radiation risk is dependent mainly on the patient's age at exposure, the organs exposed, and the patient's sex, though there are other variables. The following technical guidelines are provided to ensure safe and effective imaging practices:

**Radiation Dose Optimization:** Adhere to the lowest effective dose principle for pediatric imaging. Ensure that imaging protocols are specifically tailored for pediatric patients to limit radiation exposure.<sup>13-14</sup>

**Alternative Modalities:** Prioritize non-ionizing imaging options such as ultrasound or MRI when clinically feasible, as they are less likely to expose the patient to ionizing radiation. For instance, MRI or ultrasound should be considered if they are more likely to provide an accurate diagnosis than CT, fluoroscopy, or radiography.<sup>13-14</sup>

**Cumulative Dose Monitoring:** Implement systems to track cumulative radiation exposure in pediatric patients, particularly for those requiring multiple imaging studies. Regularly reassess the necessity of repeat imaging based on clinical evaluation.<sup>13-14</sup>

**CT Imaging Considerations:** When CT is deemed the best method for achieving a correct diagnosis, use the lowest possible radiation dose that still yields reliable diagnostic images.<sup>13-14</sup>

### **Cohere Imaging Gently Guideline**

The purpose of this guideline is to act as a potential override when clinically indicated to adhere to Imaging Gently and Imaging Wisely guidelines and As Low As Reasonably Possible (ALARA) principles.

### **Level of Care Criteria**

Inpatient and Outpatient

## Procedure Codes (CPT/HCPCS)

CPT/HCPCS Code	Code Description
73706	Computed tomographic angiography (CTA), lower extremity; with contrast material(s), including non-contrast images, if performed, and image postprocessing

# Medical Evidence

Jayaraj et al. (2024) evaluate using CT venography (CTV) to diagnose chronic iliac venous obstruction. Advantages of CTV include acquisition and postprocessing functionalities, including multiplanar reconstruction assessment and image processing techniques (e.g., volume rendering and maximum intensity projection). These serve to ascertain and categorize the features of the lesion. CTV also enables the detection of extravascular structures potentially implicated in compression and obstruction. The identification of congenital anatomical variances was present in 20% of patients with these conditions.<sup>15</sup>

Kakkos et al. (2021) discuss the efficacy of CTV as a reliable diagnostic tool for proximal DVT in patients suspected of DVT and pulmonary embolism (PE), exhibiting sensitivity and specificity akin to ultrasound. CTV presents clear advantages over ultrasound in assessing pelvic veins and the inferior vena cava (IVC) while also identifying concurrent medical conditions manifesting as pain and swelling. The superior spatial resolution of CTV facilitates precise vessel measurements and treatment planning when intervention is warranted. Limitations of CTV include the necessity of iodine contrast administration and exposure to radiation – a concern, especially in younger patients.<sup>16</sup>

Cook et al. (2016) review CTA of the lower extremities for conditions including peripheral artery disease (PAD), trauma, evaluation of variant anatomy and congenital malformations, vasculitis, and pre-surgical planning. CTA is a crucial and adaptable noninvasive technique with various diagnostic and procedural applications. While it is commonly employed for patients with PAD or lower extremity trauma, the utility of CTA extends to investigating non-ischemic conditions and congenital vascular abnormalities. Tailoring CT scanner protocols to specific clinical inquiries, including adjusting bolus timing and employing multiphasic imaging, is essential. Additionally, the utilization of three-dimensional postprocessing techniques is vital for enhancing visualization and interpretation of the detailed imaging data obtained from these examinations.<sup>17</sup>

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# Clinical Guideline Revision History/Information

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<b>Review History</b>		
Version 2	8/13/2024	Annual review and policy restructure.