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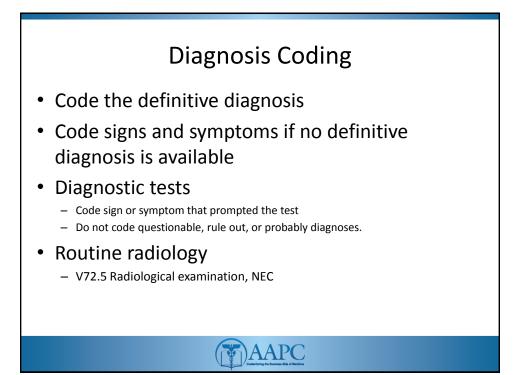
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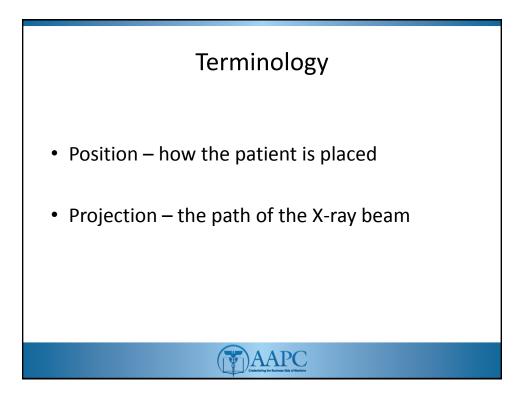


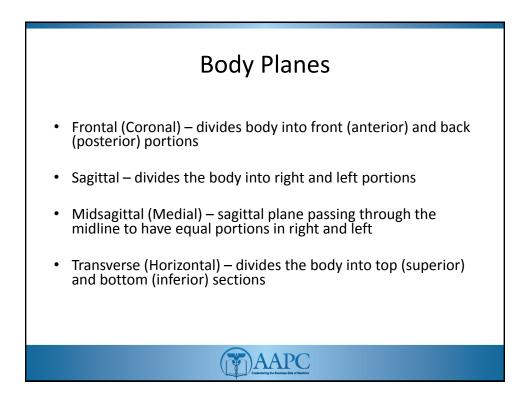
Objectives

- Diagnostic coding
- Terminology
- Guidelines
- Modifiers specific to radiology
- Materials and equipment





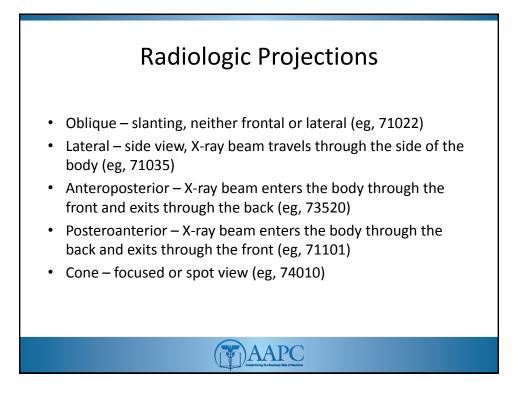


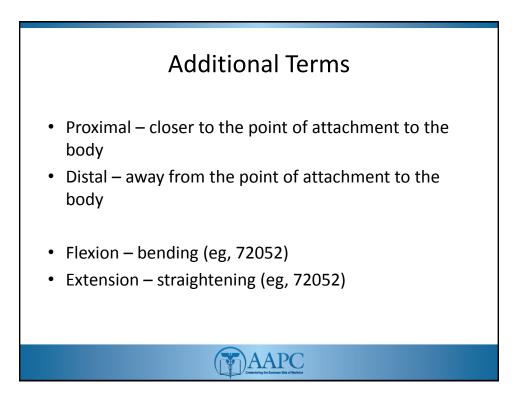


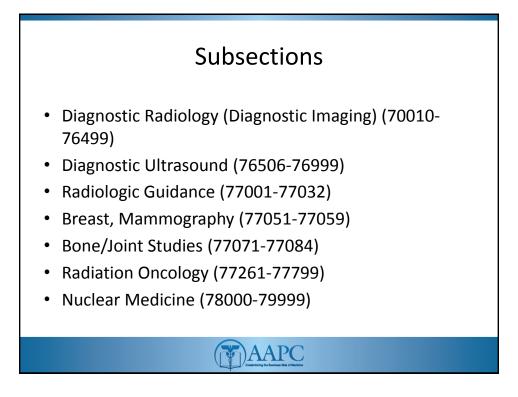
Body Directions

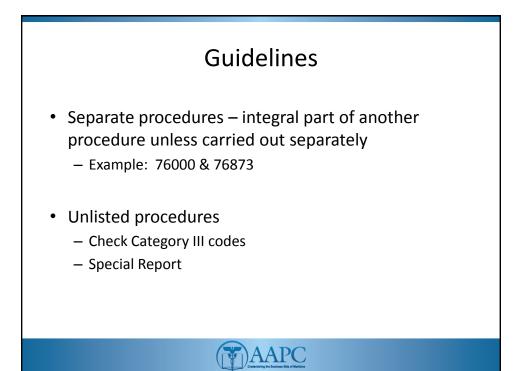
- Frontal anterior/ventral (front) portion of the body (eg, 71010)
- Dorsal posterior (back) portion of the body
- Superior above, or at the top
- Inferior below, or at the bottom
- Lateral to the side (eg, 72010)
- Medial at the middle
- Supine Face up or palm up (eg, 72090)
- Prone Face down or palm down
- Erect Standing up (eg, 72090)
- Decubitus Lying down (eg, 74020)

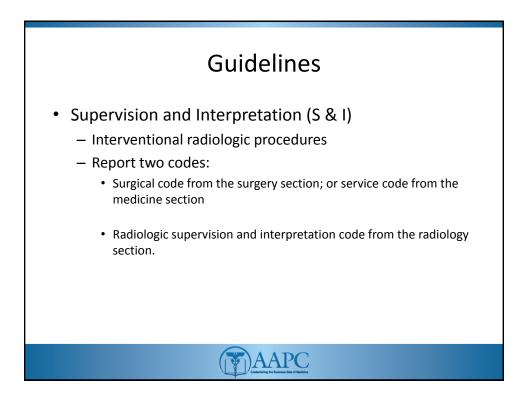


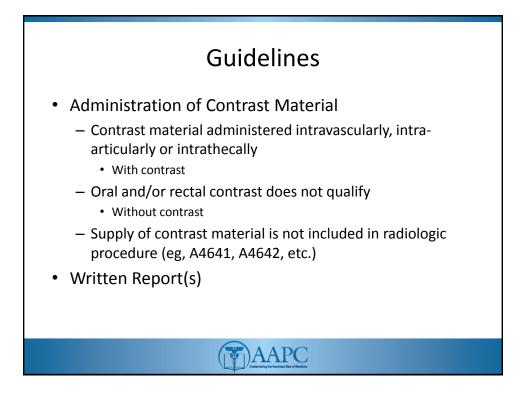


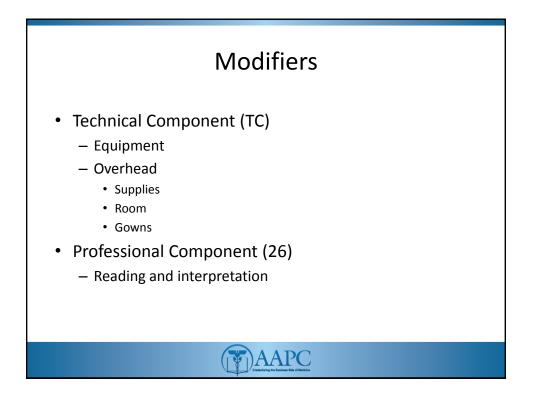












Number of Views

- More than # views
 - Additional views are taken, above the number in the code
 - No other more specific code is reported
 - Only that service should be reported.
- Example
 - 71030 Radiologic examination, chest, complete, minimum of 4 views
 - If 5 views are taken, this would still be the appropriate CPT code[®]



Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)

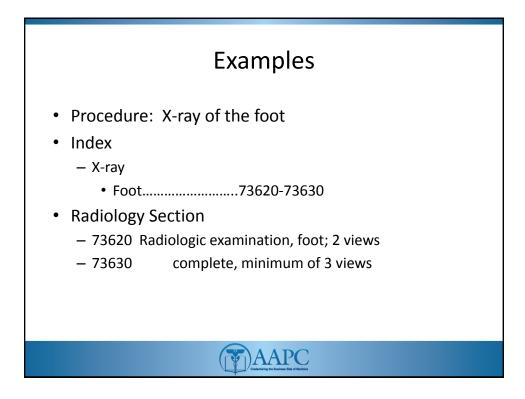
- Anatomical organization
- Radiologic procedures include:
 - Standard X-rays
 - MRIs
 - CTs

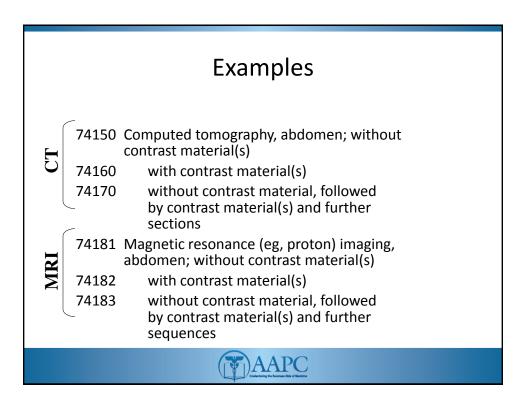


Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)

- Code Selection:
 - Anatomical location
 - Type of procedure
 - Number of views
 - Type of view (AP, PA, etc)
 - Laterality (unilateral, bilateral)
 - Contrast material







Heart

Heart

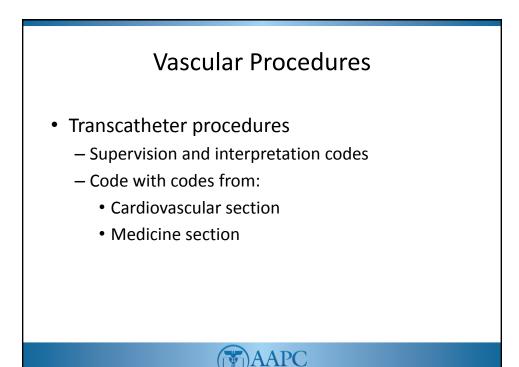
- Stress
 - Cause the heart to work harder
- Cardiac MRI
 - Physiologic evaluation of the cardiac function
 - Velocity flow mapping
- Cardiac CT
 - Coronary calcium
 - Congenital heart disease

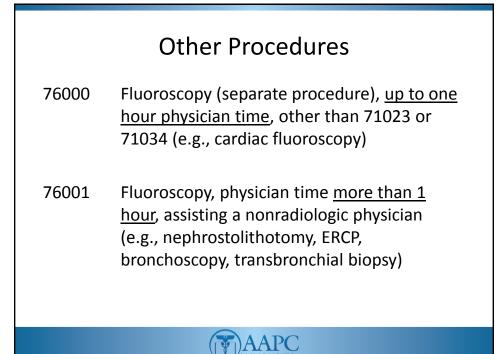


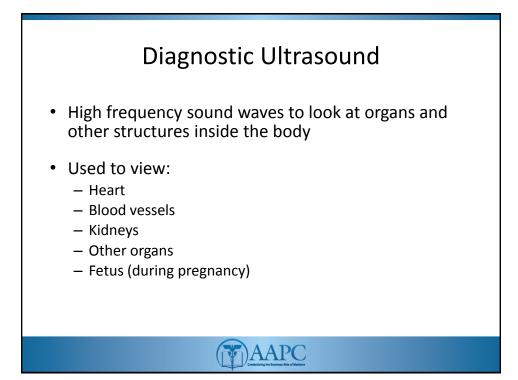
Vascular Procedures

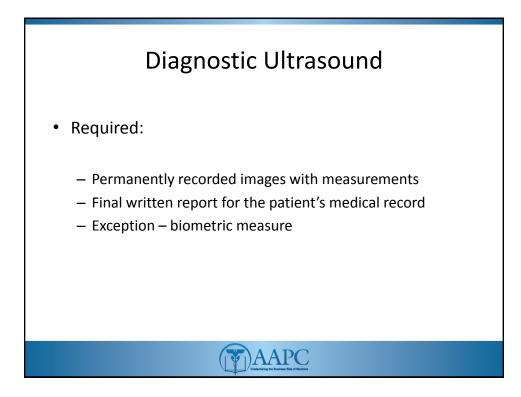
- Aorta and arteries
 - Aortography imaging of aorta and branches
 - Angiography imaging of arteries
- Veins and lymphatics
 - Lymphangiography visualization of lymphatics
 - Splenoportography injection of contrast into the spleen to visualize the port vessel of the portal circulation
 - Venography imaging of veins











Diagnostic Ultrasound

- Anatomic regions
 - Complete each element listed in parenthesis within the code description
 - Limited reported if less than complete is performed.
 - Not reported together
- Definitions
 - A-mode
 - M-mode
 - B-scan
 - Real-time scan



Ophthalmic Ultrasound

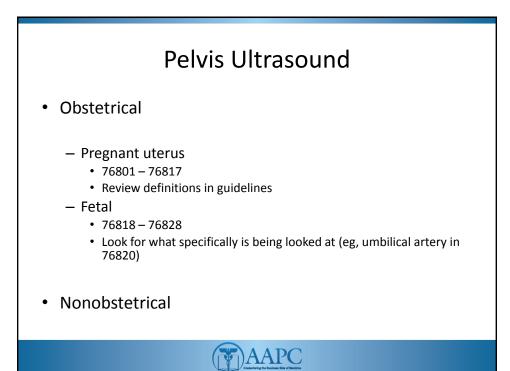
- A-scan look straight ahead
- B-scan look in many directions
- Biomicroscopy slit lamp exam
 - Cataracts
 - Macular degeneration
 - Retinal detachment
- Corneal Pachymetry determine corneal thickness



Abdominal Ultrasound

- Complete; abdomen (76700):
 - Liver, gall bladder, common bile duct, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, and the upper abdominal aorta and inferior vena cava.
- Complete; retroperitoneal (76770):
 - Kidneys, abdominal aorta, common iliac artery origins, and inferior vena cava; or
 - For urinary tract pathology complete evaluation of the kidneys and urinary bladder.





Ultrasonic Guidance

Includes guidance for:

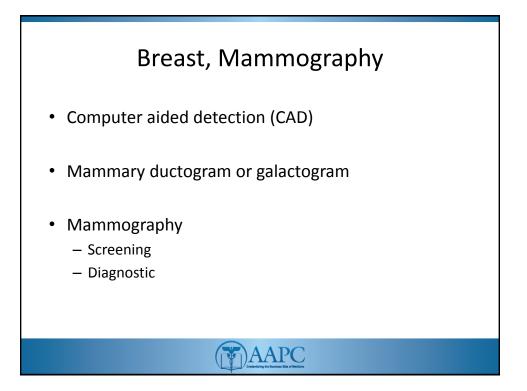
- Pericardiocentesis
- Endomyocardial biopsy
- Vascular access
- Parenchymal tissue ablation
- Intrauterine fetal transfusion or cordocentesis
- Needle placement
- Chorionic villus sampling
- Amniocentesis
- Aspiration of ova
- Placement of radiation therapy fields

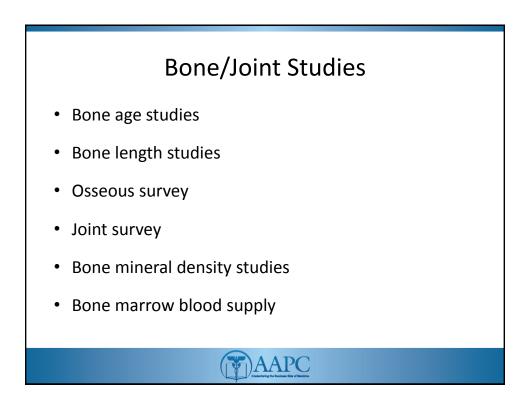


Radiologic Guidance

- Fluoroscopic
- Computed Tomography (CT)
- Magnetic Resonance (MRI)
- Other







Radiation Oncology

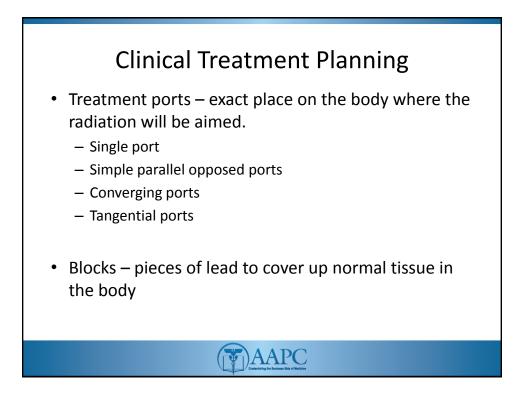
- Consultation: Clinical Management
- Clinical Treatment Planning
- Medical Radiation Physics, Dosimetry, Treatment Devices, and Special Services
- Stereotactic Radiation Treatment Delivery
- Other Procedures
- Radiation Treatment Delivery
- Neutron Beam Treatment Delivery
- Radiation Treatment Management
- Proton Beam Treatment Delivery
- Hyperthermia
- Clinical Intracavitary Hyperthermia
- Clinical Brachytherapy

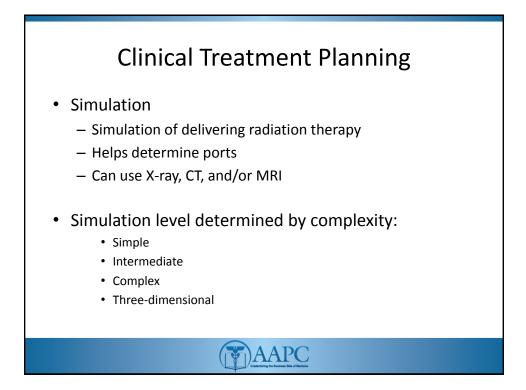


Clinical Treatment Planning

- Interpretation of special testing
- Tumor localization
- Treatment volume determination
- Treatment time/dosage determination
- Choice of treatment modality
- Determination of number and size of treatment ports
- · Selection of appropriate treatment devices
- Other procedures



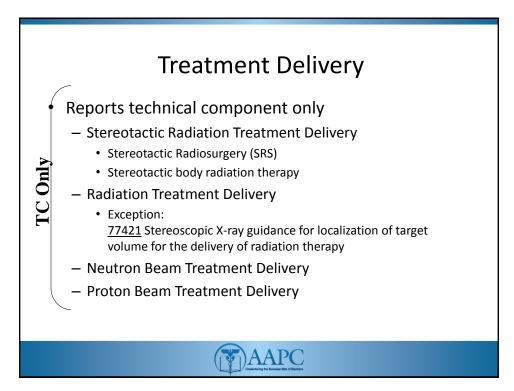




Medical Radiation Physics, Dosimetry, Treatment Devices, and Special Services

- Treatment Devices
 - Beam modifying and shaping blocks
 - Patient immobilization devices
 - Beam modifiers (wedges, compensators)
- Dosimetrist
 - Determines the proper radiation dose
- Radiation Physicist
 - Makes sure the machine delivers the right amount of radiation to the correct site in the body





Addiation Treatment Management Includes: Review of port films Review of dosimetry, dose delivery, and treatment parameters Review of patient treatment set-up Examination of patient for medical evaluation and management Reported: Increments of 5 Two treatments per day = 2 fractions per day 3 or 4 fractions beyond a multiple of 5 at end of course

- If entire treatment consists of 1 or 2 fractions



Hyperthermia

- Use of heat in conjunction with radiation therapy
- Investigational
 - Some policies allow for deep hyperthermia with radiation therapy while considering superficial hyperthermia investigational



