

# MEDICAL POLICY STATEMENT Michigan Medicaid

Wilchigan Wedicald				
Policy Name & Number	Date Effective			
Unlisted Codes-MRI and CT Imaging Studies-MI MCD-MM-1520	06/01/2024-02/28/2025			
Policy Type				
MEDICAL				

Medical Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any Evidence of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other policies and procedures.

Medical Policy Statements prepared by CareSource and its affiliates do not ensure an authorization or payment of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced in the Medical Policy Statement. If there is a conflict between the Medical Policy Statement and the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage), then the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage) will be the controlling document used to make the determination. According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

# **Table of Contents**

Α.	Subject	2
	Background	
	Definitions	
	Policy	
	Conditions of Coverage	
	Related Policies/Rules	
G.	Review/Revision History	3
		3



# A. Subject

# **Unlisted Codes-MRI and CT Imaging Studies**

# B. Background

Generally, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) imaging codes reflect a specific anatomic part or section of the body. In some cases, a whole-body MRI or CT may be needed for appropriate diagnosis and care of the patient. In those cases, an "unlisted code" (ie, non-specific) may be required as no other MRI or CT imaging code reflects the entire body.

Whole body imaging with MRI/CT is the study of choice for initial evaluation and/or screening for the conditions listed in this policy, such as multiple myeloma. Multiple myeloma is an oncologic disorder in which plasma cells amass in the bone marrow, produce abnormally high levels of immunoglobulin proteins, and eventually form tumors. A single tumor (solitary plasmacytoma) or multiple tumors may be found in various locations but are most commonly found in bone marrow. The term multiple myeloma is used when multiple tumors are present, or the bone marrow has more than 10% plasma cells.

Osseous disease is the most common prominent finding in patients with suspected multiple myeloma. Low dose bone marrow MRI imaging studies are now preferred over skeletal radiographs, and whole-body CT imaging is the first choice for initial imaging of solitary plasmacytoma.

### C. Definitions

- Computed Tomography (CT) A computerized x-ray imaging procedure in which a
  narrow beam of x-rays is aimed at a patient and quickly rotated around the body,
  producing signals that are processed by the machine's computer to generate crosssectional images or "slices."
- Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) Codes that offer doctors and health care professionals a uniform language for coding medical services and procedures to streamline reporting and increase accuracy and efficiency.
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) An imaging test that uses powerful magnets and radio waves to create pictures of the body without the use of radiation.
- Unlisted CPT® Code An unlisted CPT® code represents an item, service, or procedure for which there is no specific CPT® code.

#### D. Policy

- I. CareSource considers unlisted CPT® codes medically necessary and require a medical necessity review in **any** of the following:
  - A. Unlisted CT low dose whole-body CTs do not have a specific CPT<sup>®</sup> code. CPT<sup>®</sup> code 76497 can be used in one of the following:



- a. Initial workup of plasma cell dyscrasia (to differentiate monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, smoldering, and active myeloma/plasmacytoma)
- b. Initial staging of known or suspected active or smoldering multiple myeloma/plasmacytoma
- c. Restaging of known active or smoldering myeloma/plasmacytoma conducted annually if no change in patient status, or at shorter intervals clinically indicated by signs/symptoms, laboratory, or radiographic concern for disease relapse or progression
- B. Unlisted MRI whole body MRIs do not have a specific CPT<sup>®</sup> code. CPT<sup>®</sup> code 76498 can be used for one of the following:
  - a. rare genetic disease screening including, but not limited to:
    - 01. Constitutional Mismatch Repair Deficiency Syndrome
    - 02. Hereditary Retinoblastoma
    - 03. Hereditary Paraganglioma-Pheochromocytoma Syndrome
    - 04. Increased genetic risk related to other cancer-predisposing syndromes
    - 05. Li-Fraumeni Syndrome
    - 06. Neurofibromatosis Type 1
    - 07. Rhabdoid Tumor Predisposition Syndrome
  - b. radiation treatment planning
- C. If a CPT® code exists that is specific to the MRI or CT service being requested, that code should be utilized.

CPT <sup>®</sup>	Description	
76497	Unlisted CT procedure (eg, diagnostic or interventional)	
76498	Unlisted MR procedure (eg, diagnostic or interventional)	

- E. Conditions of Coverage NA
- F. Related Policies/Rules NA

# G. Review/Revision History

	DATE	ACTION
Date Issued	09/13/2023	New policy. Approved at Committee.
Date Revised	03/13/2024	Annual review. Updated references. Approved at
		Committee.
Date Effective	06/01/2024	
Date Archived		This Policy is no longer active and has been archived. Please note that there could be other Policies that may have some of the same rules incorporated and CareSource reserves the right to follow CMS/State/NCCI guidelines without a formal documented Policy.

## H. References

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.



- 1. What is a CPT<sup>®</sup> code? American Medical Association. Accessed February 19, 2024. www.ama-assn.org
- Anupindi SA, Bedoya MA, Lindell RB, et al. Diagnostic performance of whole-body MRI as a tool for cancer screening in children with genetic cancer-predisposing conditions. *Am J Roentgenol*. 2015;205(2)400-408. doi:10.2214/AJR.14.13663
- 3. Medicare Claims Processing Manual: Radiology Services and Other Diagnostic Procedures. US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; 2023. CMS publication 100-04. Accessed February 19, 2024. www.cms.gov
- Chavhan GB, Babyn PS. Whole-body MR imaging in children: principles, technique, current applications, and future directions. *Radiographics*. 2011;31(6):1757–1772. doi:10.1148/rg.316115523
- Daly MB, Pal T, Berry MP, et al. Genetic/familial high-risk assessment: breast, ovarian, and pancreatic, version 2.2021, NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology. J Natl Compr Canc Netw. 2021;19(1):77-102. doi:10.6004/inccn.2021.0001
- Gavriatopoulou M, Boultadaki A, Koutoulidis V, et al. The role of low dose whole body CT in the detection of progression of patients with Smoldering Multiple Myeloma. *Blood Cancer J*. 2020;10(9):93. doi:10.1038/s41408-020-00360-9
- 7. Goo HW, Choi SH, Ghim T, et al. Whole-body MRI of paediatric malignant tumours: comparison with conventional oncological imaging methods. *Pediatr Radiol*. 2005;35:766–773. doi:10.1007/s00247-005-1459-x
- 8. Hisada M, Garber JE, Fung CY, et al. Multiple primary cancers in families with Li- Fraumeni syndrome. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 1998;90:606–611. doi:10.1093/jnci/90.8.606
- Kellenberger CJ, Epelman M, Miller SF, et al. Fast STIR whole-body MR imaging in children. *Radiographics*. 2004;24:1317–1330. doi:10.1148/rg.245045048
- 10. Monsalve J, Kapur J, Malkin D, Babyn PS. Imaging of cancer predisposition syndromes in children. *Radiographics*. 2011;31:263–280. doi:10.1148/rg.311105099
- 11. National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Computed Tomography (CT). Dept Health and Human Services; 2022. Accessed February 19, 2024. www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- 12. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). What is MRI? National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Accessed February 19, 2024. www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- 13. Ormond Filho AG, Carneiro BC, Pastore D, et al. Whole-body imaging of multiple myeloma: diagnostic criteria. *Radiographics*. 2019;39 (4):1077-1097. doi:10.1148/rg.2019180096
- Siegel MJ, Acharyya S, Hoffer FA, et al. Whole-body MR imaging for staging of malignant tumors in pediatric patients: results of the American College of Radiology Imaging Network 6660 Trial. *Radiology*. 2013;266:599–609. doi:10.1148/radiol.12112531
- 15. Villani A, Shore A, Wasserman JD, et al. Biochemical and imaging surveillance in germline TP53 mutation carriers with Li-Fraumeni syndrome:

The MEDICAL Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the MEDICAL Policy Statement Policy and is approved.



11-year follow-up of a prospective observational study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016;17(9):1295-1305. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30249-2

