

2025 Magnetic Resonance Angiography/Venography (MRA/ MRV) Lower Extremities

Diagnostic Imaging

MRA-LowerEXT-HH
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Magnetic Resonance Angiography/Venography (MRA/MRV) Lower Extremities

MRA Extremities Related National Coverage Determination (NCD)/Local Coverage Determination (LCD)

Please refer to <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx> if applicable to the individual's health plan membership.

Type/ID Number	Title
NCD 220.2	Magnetic Resonance imaging
LCD 33633	Magnetic Resonance Angiography
LCD 34372	Magnetic Resonance Angiography
LCD 34424	Magnetic Resonance Angiography
LCD 34865	Magnetic Resonance Angiography

Clinical Judgment

These medical policies are designed to provide clinical guidance and do not supplant a provider's independent professional judgment. Physicians retain full and independent authority to determine appropriate care based on each patient's individual clinical circumstances. Although services may be subject to documentation requirements, medical necessity review, or coverage limitations, nothing in this policy is intended to restrict or interfere with a physician's independent medical judgment.

MRA Contraindications

An MRA is contraindicated for **ANY** of the following:

- Safety, related to clinical status (eg, body mass index exceeds MR capability, intravascular stents within recent 6 weeks)
- Safety, related to contrast material (eg, allergy, renal impairment)
- Safety, related to implanted devices (aneurysm clip, cochlear implant, insulin pump, spinal cord stimulator)



IMPORTANT

Some implanted devices that were once absolute contraindications to a MRI, may now be accepted. Considerations include if the MRI is able to accommodate the device, or the device is deemed safe for MRI.

References: [7] [22] [16] [11] [2]

Preamble: Pediatric Diagnostic Imaging

HealthHelp's clinical guidelines for the Diagnostic Imaging program, are intended to apply to both adults and pediatrics (21 years of age or younger), unless otherwise specified within the criteria.

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities Guideline

Magnetic resonance angiography/magnetic resonance venography (MRA/MRV) of the lower extremities is considered medically appropriate when the documentation demonstrates **ANY** of the following:

1. Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in the lower extremity is suspected and ultrasound is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate.

References: [12] [14]

2. Peripheral vascular disease (PVD) is suspected or known, computed tomography angiography (CTA) is **contraindicated or unavailable** and **ANY** of the following:
 - a. Critical limb ischemia with **ANY** of the following peripheral artery disease signs:
 - i. Gangrene
 - ii. Ischemic rest pain
 - iii. Tissue loss
 - b. Peripheral arterial disease is suspected or known (eg, claudication, clinical concern for vascular causes of ulcers) when ankle/brachial index (ABI), pulse volume recording or ultrasound is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate.
 - c. Post-revascularization procedure with **ANY** of the following:
 - i. ABI is abnormal.
 - ii. Pulse volume recording is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate.
 - iii. Symptoms are recurrent.
 - iv. Ultrasound is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate.

References: [17] [4] [6] [3] [19]

3. Peri-procedural care to guide pre-procedure, invasive procedure planning or post-procedural follow-up.

References: [8] [3]

4. Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome **AND** ultrasound is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate.

References: [15] [9] [5]

5. Vascular access dysfunction when ultrasound is non-diagnostic or indeterminate.

References: [10] [20] [13]

6. Vascular disease (eg, atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease, Buerger disease, peripheral arterial aneurysms) is suspected when ultrasound is abnormal, non-diagnostic or indeterminate and **ANY** of the following:

- a. Aneurysm
- b. Stenosis/occlusions
- c. Trauma
- d. Tumor invasion
- e. Vasculitis

References: [9] [1]

7. Vascular disease (eg, atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease, Buerger disease, peripheral arterial aneurysms) is known, for evaluation.

References: [9] [1]

8. Vascular malformation is suspected when vascular ultrasound is non-diagnostic or indeterminate.

References: [18] [21]

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities Summary of Changes

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities guideline had the following version changes from 2024 to 2025:

Table 1. 2025 MRA/MRV Lower Extremities Summary of Changes

Date	Type of Change	Summary
05/21/2025	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added the following to keep in line with current evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Computed tomography angiography (CTA) is contraindicated or unavailable" to "Peripheral vascular disease (PVD) is suspected or known" as CTA is more appropriate • Citations updated per the evidence • Combined "Claudication" and "Ulcers are known" criteria into 1 "Peripheral arterial disease" criteria • Removed the following as current evidence no longer supports the indication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Hemodialysis graft dysfunction" as it falls under "Peri-procedural" indication ▪ MRA/MRV Extremities: Special Circumstances as it is redundant ▪ "Prior <u>MRA lower extremities imaging is non-diagnostic or indeterminate</u>" as it is too broad ▪ "Traumatic injury is known and arterial injury is suspected" as this is an emergent indication and not appropriate for the outpatient setting.

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities Procedure Codes

Table 1. MRA Lower Extremity Associated Procedure Codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION
73725	Magnetic resonance angiography, lower extremity, with or without contrast material(s)
C8912	Magnetic resonance angiography with contrast, lower extremity
C8913	Magnetic resonance angiography without contrast, lower extremity
C8914	Magnetic resonance angiography without contrast followed by with contrast, lower extremity

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities Definitions

Aneurysm refers to weakness in an artery wall, allowing it to abnormally balloon out or widen. **Aneurysm clip** is a small metal device used in a surgical procedure called aneurysm clipping to treat brain aneurysms. The clip is placed around the neck of the aneurysm, preventing blood from flowing into it and reducing the risk of rupture and bleeding.

Ankle-brachial index (ABI) is a measure of the difference in the systolic blood pressure of the arm and ankle calculated by dividing the blood pressure of the ankle by that of the arm. It is a noninvasive diagnostic test that measures the ratio of the systolic blood pressure at the ankle to the systolic blood pressure at the brachial artery to assess for peripheral artery disease (PAD).

Buerger's disease (also known as thromboangiitis obliterans) affects blood vessels in the body, most commonly in the arms and legs. Blood vessels swell, which can prevent blood flow, causing

clots to form. This can lead to pain, tissue damage and even gangrene (the death or decay of body tissues).

Claudication is a condition in which cramping pain in the leg is induced by exercise, typically caused by obstruction of the arteries.

Cochlear implant is a surgically implanted electronic device that provides a sense of sound to people with profound to severe hearing loss, bypassing damaged parts of the inner ear to directly stimulate the auditory nerve.

Computed tomography angiography (CTA) is a medical test that combines a computed tomography (CT) scan with an injection of a special dye to produce pictures of blood vessels and tissues in a part of the body.

Critical limb ischemia is defined as the presence of ischemic rest pain, nonhealing wounds or ulcers, or gangrene for more than 2 weeks, with associated evidence of hypoperfusion.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) refers to the formation of one or more blood clots (a blood clot is also known as a “thrombus,” while multiple clots are called “thrombi”) in one of the body's large veins, most commonly in the lower limbs (e.g., lower leg or calf).

Gangrene is localized death of soft tissues due to loss of blood supply or serious bacterial infection.

Hemodialysis is a medical procedure that removes waste products and fluid from the blood. It also corrects electrolyte imbalances. Hemodialysis is used to treat both acute and chronic kidney failure.

Indeterminate findings are inconclusive or insufficient for treatment planning.

Ischemic rest pain is a severe, unrelenting pain in the lower extremities, typically the feet, that occurs due to advanced peripheral artery disease (PAD) and is aggravated by elevation and relieved by dependency.

Magnetic resonance angiogram (MRA) is a test that uses a magnetic field and pulses of radio wave energy to provide images of blood vessels inside the body, allowing for evaluation of blood flow and blood vessel wall condition. MRA is used to look for aneurysms, clots, tears in the aorta, arteriovenous malformations and stenosis caused by plaque in the carotid arteries (neck) or blood vessels leading to the lungs, kidneys or legs.

Magnetic resonance venogram (MRV) is a diagnostic procedure that uses a combination of a large magnet, radiofrequencies, and a computer to produce detailed images of organs and structures within the body. An MRV uses magnetic resonance technology and intravenous (IV) contrast dye to visualize the veins. Contrast dye causes the blood vessels to appear opaque on the X-ray image, allowing the visualization the blood vessels being evaluated. MRV is useful in some cases because it can help detect causes of leg pain other than vein problems.

Non-diagnostic is a result that does not lead to a confirmed diagnosis.

Pediatric approximate ages are defined by the US Department of Health (USDH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) as the following:

1. Infancy, between birth and 2 years of age
2. Childhood, from 2 to 12 years of age
3. Adolescence, from 12 to 21 years of age, further defined by the AAP into:
 - a. Early (ages 11–14 years)
 - b. Middle (ages 15–17 years),
 - c. Late (ages 18–21 years)
 - d. Older ages may be appropriate for children with special healthcare needs.

Peripheral arterial aneurysm is a bulge or ballooning in the wall of an artery that's not the aorta, the body's main artery. These aneurysms can occur in various locations, including the legs (often the popliteal artery), arms, and other extremities. They are often asymptomatic until they become large or rupture, causing symptoms like pain, swelling, or numbness.

Peripheral vascular disease (PVD) is a systemic disorder that involves the narrowing of peripheral blood vessels (vessels situated away from the heart or the brain). This happens as a result of arteriosclerosis, or a buildup of plaque, and can happen with veins or arteries.

Periprocedural is a medical term that means occurring before, during, or after a medical procedure. "Perioperative" is another term that refers to the time around surgery.

Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome (PAES) is an uncommon condition in which an abnormally positioned or enlarged calf muscle presses on the main artery behind the knee (popliteal artery). The artery becomes trapped, making it harder for blood to flow to the lower leg and foot.

Pulse volume recording (PVR) uses a blood pressure cuff and hand-held Doppler ultrasound device to determine the presence and severity of peripheral artery disease (PAD). The Doppler ultrasound records sound waves that bounce off moving objects, such as blood, to measure speed and flow.

Revascularization is a medical procedure that restores blood flow to an organ or body part that has been ischemic, or without enough blood. It can be used to treat existing blood flow problems, such as heart attacks, or to prevent similar problems from occurring in the future.

Spinal cord stimulator (SCS) is a medical device implanted to manage chronic pain by delivering mild electrical pulses to the spinal cord. These pulses can help block pain signals from reaching the brain, offering relief.

Stenosis is a narrowing or constriction of the diameter of a bodily passage or orifice.

Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot (partial or complete blockage) within blood vessels, whether venous or arterial, limiting the natural flow of blood and resulting in clinical sequela.

Ulcerated is a break in the skin or mucous membrane with loss of surface tissue, disintegration and necrosis of epithelial tissue and often pus.

Ultrasound is the diagnostic or therapeutic use of ultrasound and especially a noninvasive technique involving the formation of images used for the examination and measurement of internal body structures and the detection of bodily abnormalities.

Vasculitis involves inflammation of the blood vessels. The inflammation can cause the walls of the blood vessels to thicken, which reduces the width of the passageway through the vessel. If blood flow is restricted, it can result in organ and tissue damage.

MRA/MRV Lower Extremities References

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Disclaimer section

Purpose

The purpose of the HealthHelp's clinical guidelines is to assist healthcare professionals in selecting the medical service that may be appropriate and supported by evidence to safely improve outcomes. Medical information is constantly evolving, and HealthHelp reserves the right to review and update these clinical guidelines periodically. HealthHelp reserves the right to include in these guidelines the clinical indications as appropriate for the organization's program objectives. Therefore the guidelines are not a list of all the clinical indications for a stated procedure, and associated Procedure Code Tables may not represent all codes available for that state procedure or that are managed by a specific client-organization.

Clinician Review

These clinical guidelines neither preempt clinical judgment of trained professionals nor advise anyone on how to practice medicine. Healthcare professionals using these clinical guidelines are responsible for all clinical decisions based on their assessment. All Clinical Reviewers are instructed to apply clinical indications based on individual patient assessment and documentation, within the scope of their clinical license.

Payment

The use of these clinical guidelines does not provide authorization, certification, explanation of benefits, or guarantee of payment; nor do the guidelines substitute for, or constitute, medical advice. Federal and State law, as well as member benefit contract language (including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions) take precedence over clinical guidelines and must be considered first when determining eligibility for coverage. All final determinations on coverage and payment are the responsibility of the health plan. Nothing contained within this document can be interpreted to mean otherwise.

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National and Local Coverage Determination (NCD and LCD)



NOTICE

To ensure appropriate review occurs to the most current NCD and/or LCD, always defer to <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>.

Background

National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD) are payment policy documents outlined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the government's delegated Medicare Audit Contractors (MACs) that operate regionally in jurisdictions.

CMS introduced variation between different jurisdictions/Medicare Audit Contractors (MACs) and their associated covered code lists with the transition to ICD 10. The variation resulted in jurisdictions independently defining how codes are applied for exclusions, limitations, groupings, ranges, etc. for the medical necessity indications outlined in the NCD and LCD. Due to this variation, there is an inconsistent use/application of codes and coverage determinations across the United States between the different MACs.

In addition, **WITHOUT** notice, CMS can change the codes that indicate medical necessity and the format of the coverage determinations/associated documents (eg, Articles). This is an additional challenge for organizations to keep up with ongoing, unplanned changes in covered codes and medical necessity indications.

Medical Necessity Codes

Due to the variation in code application between jurisdictions/MACs and that updates can happen without notification, HealthHelp is not able to guarantee full accuracy of the codes listed for any Coverage Determination, and advises that prior to use, the associated Coverage Determination Articles are reviewed to ensure applicability to HealthHelp's programs and any associated NCDs and LCDs.

For Internal Use Only:

11248 11249 11253 11282 11325 11328 11333 11349 11350 11351 11352 11354 11355 11356
11358 11359 11360 11361 11362 11365 11366 11367 11368 11369 11370 11374 11375 11394
11395 11396 11565