*National Imaging Associates, Inc.	
Clinical guideline **CT HEART** **CT HEART Congenital** **(Not including coronary arteries)**	**Original Date: September 1997**
CPT Codes: 75572, 75573	**Last Revised Date: April 2023**
Guideline Number: NIA_CG_025	**Implementation Date: January 2024**

GENERAL INFORMATION

- *It is an expectation that all patients receive care/services from a licensed clinician. All appropriate supporting documentation, including recent pertinent office visit notes, laboratory data, and results of any special testing must be provided. If applicable: All prior relevant imaging results and the reason that alternative imaging cannot be performed must be included in the documentation submitted.*
- *Where a specific clinical indication is not directly addressed in this guideline, medical necessity determination will be made based on widely accepted standard of care criteria. These criteria are supported by evidence-based or peer-reviewed sources such as medical literature, societal guidelines and state/national recommendations.*

INDICATIONS FOR HEART COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)[1, 2]

Congenital Heart Disease[3]

For all indications below, either CT or CMR can be performed:

- All congenital lesions: prior to planned repair and for change in clinical status and/or new concerning signs or symptoms
- Patent Ductus Arteriosus: routine surveillance (1-2 years) in a patient with postprocedural aortic obstruction
- Aortic Stenosis or Regurgitation: routine surveillance (6-12 months) in a child with aortic sinus and/or ascending aortic dilation with increasing size
- Aortic Coarctation and Interrupted Aortic Arch:
    - Routine surveillance (3–5 years) in a child or adult with mild aortic coarctation
    - Post procedure (surgical or catheter-based) routine surveillance (3–5 years) in an asymptomatic patient to evaluate for aortic arch aneurysms, in-stent stenosis, stent fracture, or endoleak
- Tetralogy of Fallot:

    - Routine surveillance (2–3 years) in a patient with valvular or ventricular dysfunction, right ventricular outflow tract obstruction, branch pulmonary artery stenosis, arrhythmias, or presence of an RV-to-PA conduit
- D-Loop Transposition of the Great Arteries (postoperative):
    - Routine surveillance (3–5 years) in an asymptomatic patient
    - Routine surveillance (1–2 years) in a patient with dilated aortic root with increasing size, or aortic regurgitation
    - Routine surveillance (3–12 months) in a patient with ≥moderate systemic AV valve regurgitation, systemic RV dysfunction, LVOT obstruction, or arrhythmias
- Congenitally Corrected Transposition of the Great Arteries:
    - Unrepaired: routine surveillance (3–5 years) in an asymptomatic patient
    - Postoperative: routine surveillance (3–5 years) in an asymptomatic patient
    - Postoperative anatomic repair: routine surveillance (6–12 months) in a patient with valvular or ventricular dysfunction, right or left ventricular outflow tract obstruction, or presence of an RV-to-PA conduit
    - Postoperative physiological repair with VSD closure and/or LV-to-PA conduit: routine surveillance (3–12 months) in a patient with ≥moderate systemic AV valve regurgitation, systemic RV dysfunction, and/or LV-to-PA conduit dysfunction
- Truncus Arteriosus: routine surveillance (1–2 years) in an asymptomatic child or adult with ≥ moderate truncal stenosis and/or regurgitation
- Single-Ventricle Heart Disease (includes hypoplastic left heart syndrome, double-inlet LV, double-inlet RV, mitral atresia, tricuspid atresia, unbalanced A-V septal defect): postoperative routine surveillance (3-5 years) in an asymptomatic patient

Cardiomyopathy

- Quantification of myocardial (muscle) mass (CMR or CT)
- Assessment of right ventricular morphology in suspected arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, based upon other findings such as:
    - Nonsustained VT
    - Unexplained syncope
    - ECG abnormalities
    - First-degree relative with positive genotype of ARVC

    (either, but CMR is superior to CT)[4, 5]

Valvular Heart Disease

- Characterization of native or prosthetic valves with clinical signs or symptoms suggesting valve dysfunction, when TTE, TEE, and/or fluoroscopy have been inadequate[6]
- Evaluation of RV function in severe TR, including systolic and diastolic volumes, when TTE images are inadequate and CMR is not readily available
- Pulmonary hypertension in the absence of severe valvular disease

- Evaluation of suspected infective endocarditis with moderate to high pretest probability (i.e., staph bacteremia, fungemia, prosthetic heart valve, or intracardiac device), when TTE and TEE have been inadequate
- Evaluation of suspected paravalvular infections when the anatomy cannot be clearly delineated by TTE and TEE[7]

Evaluation of Intra- and Extra-cardiac Structures

- Evaluation of cardiac mass, suspected tumor or thrombus, or cardiac source of emboli, when imaging with TTE and TEE have been inadequate
- Re-evaluation of prior findings for interval change (i.e., reduction or resolution of atrial thrombus after anticoagulation), when a change in therapy is anticipated[6-8]
- Evaluation of pericardial anatomy, when TTE and/or TEE are inadequate or for better tissue characterization of a mass and detection of metastasis [CMR superior for physiologic assessment (constrictive versus restrictive) and tissue characterization, CT superior for calcium assessment][9, 10]

Electrophysiologic Procedure Planning[2]

- Evaluation of pulmonary venous anatomy prior to radiofrequency ablation of atrial fibrillation and for follow-up when needed for evaluation of pulmonary vein stenosis
- Non-invasive coronary vein mapping prior to placement of biventricular pacing leads

Transcatheter Structural Intervention Planning

- Evaluation for transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR)[6, 11, 12]
- When TTE and TEE cannot provide adequate imaging, CT imaging can be used for planning: robotic mitral valve repair, atrial septal defect closure, left atrial appendage closure, ventricular septal defect closure, endovascular grafts, and percutaneous pulmonic valve implantation[12, 13]
- Evaluation for suitability of transcatheter mitral valve procedures, alone or in addition to TEE[14]

Aortic Pathology[6-8, 15-20, 21]

- CT, MR, or echo can be used for screening and follow-up, with CT and MR preferred for imaging beyond the proximal ascending thoracic aorta in the following scenarios:
    - Evaluation of dilated aortic sinuses or ascending aorta identified by TTE
    - Suspected acute aortic pathology, such as dissection
    - Re-evaluation of known aortic dilation or aortic dissection with a change in clinical status or cardiac examination or when findings would alter management
    - Screening first-degree relatives of individuals with a history of thoracic aortic aneurysm or dissection, or an associated high-risk mutation for thoracic aneurysm in common

    - Screening second-degree relative of a patient with thoracic aortic aneurysm, when the first-degree relative has aortic dilation, aneurysm, or dissection
    - Six-month follow-up after initial finding of a dilated thoracic aorta, for assessment of rate of change
    - Annual follow-up of enlarged thoracic aorta with size up to 4.4 cm
    - Biannual (twice/yr) follow-up of enlarged aortic root ≥ 4.5 cm or showing growth rate ≥ 0.5 cm/year
- Patients with Marfan syndrome may undergo annual imaging with CT, MRI or TTE, with increase to biannual (twice-yearly) when diameter ≥ 4.5 cm or when expansions is > 0.5 cm/yr
- Patient with Turner syndrome should undergo initial imaging with CT, MRI, or TTE for evidence of dilatation of the ascending thoracic aorta. If imaging is normal and there are no risk factors for aortic dissection, repeat imaging should be performed every 5 - 10 years, or if otherwise indicated. If the aorta is enlarged, appropriate follow-up imaging should be done according to size, as above
- Evaluation of the aorta in the setting of a known or suspected connective tissue disease or genetic condition that predisposes to aortic aneurysm or dissection (i.e., Loeys-Dietz, Ehlers-Danlos), with re-evaluation at 6 months for rate of expansion. Complete evaluation with CMR from the cerebrovascular circulation to the pelvis is recommended with Loeys-Dietz syndrome.

BACKGROUND

- Cardiac computed tomography (Heart CT) images the cardiac chambers, great vessels, valves, myocardium, and pericardium to assess cardiac structure and function, particularly when echocardiography (transthoracic echocardiography and transesophageal echocardiography) cannot provide adequate information
- CT imaging can be used for assessment of:
    - Structures of the heart (e.g., chambers, valves, great vessels, masses), as in this guideline
    - Quantitative level of calcium in the walls of the coronary arteries, in the separate coronary artery calcium (CAC) scoring guideline

OVERVIEW[2]

Imaging in Congenital Heart Disease

Echocardiography is often utilized for initial assessment of congenital heart disease. However, if findings are unclear or need confirmation, CMR or CT can be useful.[3]

CT and Cardiac Masses

CT and CMR are used to evaluate cardiac masses, describing their size, density, tissue characteristics, and spatial relationship to adjacent structures.

CT and Pericardial Disease

While echocardiography is most often used in the initial examination of pericardial disease, CT and CMR can evaluate pericardial thickening and masses which are often detected initially with echocardiography. CT and CMR can accurately define the site and extent of masses, e.g., cysts, hematomas, and neoplasms.[9]

Abbreviations

ARVD/C	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy
CABG	Coronary artery bypass grafting surgery
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CCS	Coronary calcium score
CCT	Cardiac (heart) CT
CHD	Coronary heart disease
CMR	Cardiac magnetic resonance (imaging)
CT	Computed tomography
CTA	Computed tomography angiography
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EF	Ejection fraction
HF	Heart failure
LVOT	Left ventricular outflow tract
MI	Myocardial infarction
MPI	Myocardial perfusion Imaging or cardiac nuclear imaging
MR(I)	Magnetic resonance (imaging)
PA	Pulmonary artery
PCI	Percutaneous coronary intervention
PVML	Paravalvular mitral leak
RV	Right ventricle
SE	Stress echocardiogram
TAVR	Transcatheter aortic valve replacement
TMVR	Transcatheter mitral valve replacement
TR	Tricuspid regurgitation
TEE	Transesophageal echocardiography
TTE	Transthoracic echocardiography
VT	Ventricular tachycardia

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POLICY HISTORY

Date	Summary
April 2023	• Added statement on clinical indications not addressed in this guideline
February 2022	Listed clinical spectrum comprising single-ventricle heart disease to include: hypoplastic left heart syndrome, double-inlet LV, double-inlet RV, mitral atresia, tricuspid atresia, unbalanced A-V septal defect

Reviewed / Approved by NIA Clinical Guideline Committee

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