



CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Pediatric Musculoskeletal Imaging Policy

Version 1.0

Effective February 14, 2020



eviCore healthcare Clinical Decision Support Tool Diagnostic Strategies: This tool addresses common symptoms and symptom complexes. Imaging requests for individuals with atypical symptoms or clinical presentations that are not specifically addressed will require physician review. Consultation with the referring physician, specialist and/or individual's Primary Care Physician (PCP) may provide additional insight.

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Procedure Codes Associated with Musculoskeletal Imaging

MRI	CPT®
Upper Extremity MRI non-joint without contrast	73218
Upper Extremity MRI non-joint with contrast (rarely used)	73219
Upper Extremity MRI non-joint without and with contrast	73220
Upper Extremity MRI joint without contrast	73221
Upper Extremity MRI joint with contrast (rarely used)	73222
Upper Extremity MRI joint without and with contrast	73223
Lower Extremity MRI non-joint without contrast	73718
Lower Extremity MRI non-joint with contrast (rarely used)	73719
Lower Extremity MRI non-joint without and with contrast	73720
Lower Extremity MRI joint without contrast	73721
Lower Extremity MRI joint with contrast (rarely used)	73722
Lower Extremity MRI joint without and with contrast	73723
Unlisted MRI procedure (for radiation planning or surgical software)	76498
MRA	CPT®
Upper Extremity MRA	73225
Lower Extremity MRA	73725
CT	CPT®
Upper Extremity CT without contrast	73200
Upper Extremity CT with contrast	73201
Upper Extremity CT without and with contrast	73202
Lower Extremity CT without contrast	73700
Lower Extremity CT with contrast	73701
Lower Extremity CT without and with contrast	73702
Bone Mineral Density CT, one or more sites, axial skeleton	77078
Bone Mineral Density CT, one or more sites, appendicular skeleton	77079
CT Guidance for Placement of Radiation Therapy Fields	77014
Unlisted CT procedure (for radiation planning or surgical software)	76497
CTA	CPT®
Upper Extremity CTA	73206
Lower Extremity CTA	73706
Nuclear Medicine	CPT®
PET Imaging; limited area (this code not used in pediatrics)	78811
PET Imaging; skull base to mid-thigh (this code not used in pediatrics)	78812
PET Imaging; whole body (this code not used in pediatrics)	78813
PET with concurrently acquired CT; limited area (this code rarely used in pediatrics)	78814
PET with concurrently acquired CT; skull base to mid-thigh	78815
PET with concurrently acquired CT; whole body	78816
Bone Marrow Imaging Limited Areas	78102
Bone Marrow Imaging Multiple Areas	78103
Bone Marrow Imaging Whole Body	78104
Nuclear Bone Scan Limited	78300
Nuclear Bone Scan Multiple Areas	78305
Nuclear Bone Scan Whole Body	78306

Bone Scan Three Phase	78315
DEXA Bone Densitometry, axial skeleton	77080
DEXA Bone Densitometry, peripheral skeleton	77081
Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); planar, single area (eg, head, neck, chest, pelvis), single day imaging	78800
Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); planar, 2 or more areas (eg, abdomen and pelvis, head and chest), 1 or more days imaging or single area imaging over 2 or more days	78801
Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); planar, whole body, single day imaging	78802
Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); tomographic (SPECT), single area (eg, head, neck, chest, pelvis), single day imaging	78803
Ultrasound	CPT®
Ultrasound, extremity, nonvascular; complete joint	76881
Ultrasound, extremity, nonvascular; limited, anatomic specific for focal abnormality	76882
Ultrasound, infant hips; dynamic (requiring physician manipulation)	76885
Ultrasound, infant hips; limited, static (not requiring physician manipulation)	76886
Ultrasound, axilla	76882
Ultrasound, upper back	76604
Ultrasound, lower back	76705
Ultrasound, other soft tissue areas not otherwise specified	76999
Limited bilateral noninvasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries	93922
Complete bilateral noninvasive physiologic studies of upper or lower extremity arteries	93923
Duplex scan of upper extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; complete bilateral	93930
Duplex scan of upper extremity arteries or arterial bypass grafts; unilateral or limited	93931
Non-invasive physiologic studies of extremity veins, complete bilateral study	93965
Duplex scan of extremity veins including responses to compression and other maneuvers; complete bilateral study	93970
Duplex scan of extremity veins including responses to compression and other maneuvers; unilateral or limited study	93971
Duplex scan of hemodialysis access (including arterial inflow, body of access and venous outflow)	93990

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PEDMS-1.1: Age Considerations

- Many conditions affecting the musculoskeletal system in the pediatric population are different diagnoses than those occurring in the adult population. For those diseases which occur in both pediatric and adult populations, differences may exist in management due to patient age, comorbidities, and differences in disease natural history between children and adults.
- Patients who are < 18 years old should be imaged according to the Pediatric Musculoskeletal Imaging Guidelines, and patients who are ≥18 years old should be imaged according to the adult Musculoskeletal Imaging Guidelines, except where directed otherwise by a specific guideline section.

PEDMS-1.2: Appropriate Clinical Evaluation and Conservative Treatment

- A recent (within 60 days) face to face evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, appropriate laboratory studies, and basic imaging such as plain radiography or ultrasound should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging (CT, MR, Nuclear Medicine), unless the patient is undergoing guideline-supported scheduled imaging evaluation.
- Plain x-ray should be done prior to advanced imaging for musculoskeletal conditions to rule out those situations that do not require advanced imaging, such as acute/healing fracture, osteomyelitis, and tumors of bone amenable to biopsy or radiation therapy (in known metastatic disease), etc.
 - ◆ Even in soft tissue masses, plain x-rays are helpful in evaluating for calcium/bony deposits, e.g. myositis ossificans and invasion of bone.
- Provider-directed conservative care may include any or all of the following: R.I.C.E (rest, ice, compression, and elevation), NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), narcotic and non-narcotic analgesic medications, oral or injectable corticosteroids, viscosupplementation injections, a provider-directed home exercise program, cross-training, physical medicine, or immobilization by splinting/casting/bracing.
- These guidelines are based upon using advanced imaging to answer specific clinical questions that will affect patient management. Imaging is not indicated if the results will not affect patient management decisions. Standard medical practice would dictate continuing conservative therapy prior to advanced imaging in patients who are improving on current treatment programs.
- Unless otherwise stated in a specific guideline section, repeat imaging studies of the same body area are not necessary unless there is evidence for progression of disease, new onset of disease, and/or documentation of how repeat imaging will affect patient management or treatment decisions.

PEDMS-1.3: Modality General Considerations

➤ MRI

- ◆ MRI without contrast is the preferred modality for pediatric musculoskeletal imaging unless otherwise stated in a specific guideline section, as it is superior in imaging the soft tissues and can also define physiological processes in some instances, e.g. edema, loss of circulation (AVN), and increased vascularity (tumors).
- ◆ MRI without and with contrast is frequently recommended for evaluation of tumors, infection, post-operative evaluation, arthrography, and juvenile idiopathic arthritis, as described in the disease-specific guideline sections.
- ◆ Due to the length of time required for MRI acquisition and the need to minimize patient movement, anesthesia is usually required for almost all infants (except neonates) and young children (age <7 years), as well as older children with delays in development or maturity. This anesthesia may be administered via oral or intravenous route. In this patient population, MRI sessions should be planned with a goal of minimizing anesthesia exposure by adhering to the following considerations:
 - MRI procedures can be performed without and/or with contrast use as supported by these condition based guidelines. If intravenous access will already be present for anesthesia administration and there is no contraindication for using contrast, imaging without and with contrast may be appropriate if requested. By doing so, the requesting provider may avoid repetitive anesthesia administration to perform an MRI with contrast if the initial study without contrast is inconclusive.
 - Recent evidence based literature demonstrates the potential for gadolinium deposition in various organs including the brain, after the use of MRI contrast.
 - The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has noted that there is currently no evidence to suggest that gadolinium retention in the brain is harmful and restricting gadolinium-based contrast agents (GBCAs) use is not warranted at this time. It has been recommended that GBCA use should be limited to circumstances in which additional information provided by the contrast agent is necessary and the necessity of repetitive MRIs with GBCAs should be assessed.
 - If multiple body areas are supported by eviCore guidelines for the clinical condition being evaluated, MRI of all necessary body areas should be obtained concurrently in the same imaging session.
- ◆ The presence of surgical hardware or implanted devices may preclude MRI, as magnetic field distortion may limit detail in adjacent structures. CT may be the procedure of choice in these cases.
- ◆ The selection of best examination may require coordination between the provider and the imaging service.

- CT
 - ◆ CT without contrast is generally superior to MRI for imaging bone and joint anatomy; thus it is useful for studying complex fractures (particularly of the joints, dislocations, and assessing delayed union or non-union of fractures, integration of bone graft material, if plain x-rays are equivocal.
 - CT should not be used to replace MRI in an attempt to avoid sedation unless listed as a recommended study in a specific guideline section.
 - ◆ CT beam attenuation can result in streak artifact which can obscure adjacent details. This can occur with radiopaque material such as metal objects or dense bones.
 - ◆ The selection of best examination may require coordination between the requesting provider and the rendering imaging facility.
- Ultrasound
 - ◆ Ultrasound is frequently used to evaluate infants for hip dysplasia, to detect and/or aspirate joint effusion, and as an initial evaluation of extremity soft tissue masses.
 - ◆ CPT® codes vary by body area and the use of Doppler imaging. These CPT® codes are included in the table at the beginning of this guideline.
- Nuclear Medicine
 - ◆ Nuclear medicine studies are commonly used in evaluation of the peripheral musculoskeletal system, and other rare indications exist as well:
 - Bone scan (CPT® 78315) or Distribution Of Radiopharmaceutical Agent SPECT (CPT® 78803) is indicated for evaluation of suspected loosening of orthopedic prostheses when recent plain x-ray is nondiagnostic.
 - Nuclear medicine bone marrow imaging (CPT® codes: CPT® 78102, CPT® 78103, or CPT® 78104) is indicated for detection of ischemic or infarcted regions in sickle cell disease.
 - Triple phase bone scan (CPT®78315) is indicated for evaluation of complex regional pain syndrome or reflex sympathetic dystrophy.
- 3D Rendering
 - ◆ 3D Rendering indications in pediatric musculoskeletal imaging are identical to those for adult patients. See **MS-3: 3D Rendering** for imaging guidelines.

The guidelines listed in this section for certain specific indications are not intended to be all-inclusive; clinical judgment remains paramount and variance from these guidelines may be appropriate and warranted for specific clinical situations.

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- A recent (within 60 days) evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, and plain radiography should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging.

PEDMS-2.1: Acute Fracture

- Plain x-rays should be performed initially in any obvious or suspected acute fracture or dislocation.
 - ◆ If plain x-rays are positive, no further imaging is generally indicated except in complex (comminuted or displaced) joint fractures where MRI or CT without contrast can be approved for preoperative planning.
 - ◆ 3D Rendering may sometime be indicated for complex fracture repairs. See **MS-3: 3D Rendering** for imaging guidelines.
- If plain x-rays are negative or equivocal for fracture, and fracture or bone marrow edema is still clinically suspected, CT or MRI without contrast is indicated if the results will determine immediate treatment decisions as documented by the treating physician.
- Bone scan may be approved for evaluation of suspected fracture when two x-rays are negative at least 10 days apart, using any of the following CPT® code combinations:
 - ◆ CPT® 78300, CPT® 78305, or CPT® 78306 as a single study
 - ◆ See **PEDMS-2.5: Stress/Occult Fracture** for bone scan indications

PEDMS-2.2: Joint Fracture

- CT can be approved in complex (comminuted or displaced) fractures involving a joint for preoperative planning.
- CT can be approved when there is clinical concern for delayed union or non-union of fracture or joint fusions on follow-up plain x-ray.

PEDMS-2.3: Growth Plate Injuries (Salter-Harris Fractures)

- These fractures can generally be diagnosed and managed adequately with plain x-ray.
- In case of severe injury with displacement of bone fractures, CT may be indicated prior to surgical intervention.
- If there is concern for delayed union or non-union of the bone, CT without contrast is indicated.
- MRI without contrast is indicated for the evaluation of a suspected physeal bar in a healing fracture or other complication of a fracture involving the growth plate, which may result in abnormal growth.
- Compressive injuries of the growth plate (Salter-Harris I) injuries may be difficult to identify on plain films, and MRI without contrast is indicated for confirmation.

PEDMS-2.4: Osteochondral or Chondral Fractures, Including Osteochondritis Dissecans

An Osteochondral fracture is a tear of the cartilage which covers the end of a bone, within a joint. It is also known as Osteochondritis Dissecans. In both disorders, loose bone fragments may form in a joint.

- If x-rays are negative and an osteochondral fracture is still suspected, or if x-ray or clinical exam suggests an unstable osteochondral injury, either MRI without contrast, MR arthrogram, or CT arthrogram of the involved joint is indicated.
- If plain x-rays show a non-displaced osteochondral fragment, follow up imaging should be with plain x-rays. Advanced imaging is not necessary.
- MRI without contrast or CT without contrast is indicated when healing cannot be adequately assessed on follow up plain x-rays.

PEDMS-2.5: Stress/Occult Fracture

- These fractures can usually be adequately evaluated by history, physical exam, plain x-ray and bone scan.
- Plain x-rays should be performed before advanced imaging. Plain x-rays are often negative initially but may become positive after 4 weeks in stress fractures or 14 days in occult fractures.
- Bone scan (CPT®78315) or Distribution Of Radiopharmaceutical Agent SPECT (CPT®78803) may be approved for evaluation of suspected stress or occult fracture when two x-rays are negative at least 10 days apart.
- If a stress or occult fracture is suspected involving the pelvis, sacrum, hip, femur, tibia, tarsal navicular, proximal 5th metatarsal, or scaphoid and the initial plain x-ray or bone scan fails to establish a definitive diagnosis, an MRI or CT without contrast is indicated without conservative care or follow-up plain x-rays.
- For all other suspected stress or occult fractures, MRI or CT without contrast is indicated if follow-up plain x-rays are negative after 2 weeks of conservative care when occult fracture is still suspected, or 4 weeks of conservative care when stress fracture is still suspected.
- Periodic follow-up plain x-rays will usually show progressive healing.
 - ◆ CT without contrast is indicated when there is clinical concern for non-union.

PEDMS-2.6: Compartment Syndrome

- Acute compartment syndrome is a clinical diagnosis made by direct measurement of compartment pressure and is a surgical emergency. Advanced imaging is not indicated.
- See **MS-11.3: Chronic Exertional Compartment Syndrome** for imaging guidelines.

PEDMS-2.7: Physical Child Abuse

- See **PEDMS-7: Suspected Physical Child Abuse** for imaging guidelines

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PEDMS-3: Soft Tissue and Bone Masses

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PEDMS-3.1: Soft Tissue and Bone Masses – General Considerations

- A recent (within 60 days) evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, with detailed information on the mass (including location, size, duration, solid vs. cystic, fixed vs. not fixed to bone) should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging.
- Evaluation by a surgical specialist or oncologist is strongly recommended to help determine the most helpful advanced imaging studies for an individual patient.
- Plain x-rays should be performed as initial imaging. This is true even for soft tissue masses that are clearly not directly associated with osseous structures. Details such as soft tissue calcification, presence or absence of phleboliths, radiographic density, and any effect on adjacent bone are all potentially significant plain film findings that may help better identify the etiology of the mass and determine the optimal modality and contrast level when advanced imaging is indicated.
- If initial plain x-ray is negative, ultrasound (CPT® 76882) can be approved to evaluate:
 - ◆ Ill-defined masses or areas of swelling
 - ◆ Hematomas
 - ◆ Subcutaneous lipomas with inconclusive clinical examination
 - ◆ Lipomas in other locations
 - ◆ Masses that have been present and stable for ≥1 year
 - ◆ Vascular malformations (see **PEDPVD-2: Vascular Anomalies** for imaging guidelines)
- Advanced imaging is not indicated for the following entities:
 - ◆ Ganglion cysts
 - ◆ Sebaceous cysts
 - ◆ Hematomas
 - ◆ Subcutaneous lipomas
 - MRI without or without and with contrast can be performed if surgery is planned.
- Lipomas in other locations (not subcutaneous) may be evaluated by MRI without and with contrast, or by ultrasound (CPT® 76882).

PEDMS-3.2: Soft Tissue Mass with Negative X-ray and Abnormal Ultrasound

- MRI without and with contrast is indicated.
 - ◆ CT without or with contrast is indicated if MRI is contraindicated.

PEDMS-3.3: Soft Tissue Mass with Calcification/Ossification on X-ray

- MRI without and with contrast is indicated.
 - ◆ CT without or with contrast is indicated if MRI is contraindicated.

PEDMS-3.4: Mass Involving Bone (Including Lytic and Blastic Metastatic Disease)

- Many benign bone tumors have a characteristic appearance on plain x-ray and advanced imaging is not necessary unless one of the following applies:
 - ◆ Imaging requested for preoperative planning (MRI without and with contrast and/or CT without may be indicated).
 - ◆ MRI without and with contrast can be approved when the diagnosis is uncertain based on plain x-ray appearance.
 - CT without or with contrast can be approved if MRI is contraindicated.
- Known benign bone tumors, Osteogenic Sarcoma, and Ewing Sarcoma Family of Tumors should be imaged according to **PEDONC-9: Bone Tumors**.

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PEDMS-4.1: General Evaluation of the Limping Child

- This guideline primarily applies to children under the age of 6 years. It may also be applied to older children with pre-existing conditions who may not be able to communicate, such as a child with severe intellectual disability. Many of these cases will be urgent, because of the risk of adverse outcomes in delay of diagnosis.
- A recent (within 60 days) evaluation, including a detailed history and physical examination, should be performed, which will help determine any indication for advanced imaging. Based on this clinical evaluation, the most likely etiology should be determined, usually trauma, infection, or neither trauma nor infection.

PEDMS-4.2: Limping Child with Suspected Trauma

- Plain radiographs are indicated for detection of fractures, destructive lesions, and avascular necrosis. For children under age 4 this may require X-rays of the entire leg from hip to foot. If clinical suspicion is high for “toddler fracture” imaging may start with tibia/fibula radiographs, and if a fracture is demonstrated, additional imaging may not be required.
- If initial radiographs are negative, but limping symptoms or avoidance of weight-bearing persist, follow-up radiographs in 7 to 10 days are indicated. MRI without contrast of the affected body area is indicated if plain films are negative and suspicion remains high for stress fractures or soft tissue injury.
- CT use is limited in the evaluation of the limping child with suspected trauma. Requests should be for Medical Director Review.
- Radionuclide bone scan (CPT® 78300, CPT® 78305, or CPT® 78306) may be indicated in setting of a non-focal exam, especially in younger and non-verbal children. Due to relatively high radiation exposure, bone scan is reserved for high suspicion cases with negative radiographs. It is a preferred examination in a child with implanted hardware or devices precluding MRI.

PEDMS-4.3: Limping Child with Suspected Infection

- Pain localized to hip:
 - ◆ It is essential to exclude septic arthritis. Ultrasound of the hip (CPT® 76881) is used to exclude hip joint effusion.
 - If hip joint effusion is demonstrated, hip joint fluid aspiration should be performed to distinguish infection from non-infectious etiologies.
 - If no hip joint effusion is demonstrated, plain radiographs should be obtained.
 - If plain films are not diagnostic, MRI without or without and with contrast is indicated.
 - For unilateral hip use CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast).
 - For bilateral hips use a single CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast) and add modifier -50.

- Pain localized distal to hip:
 - ◆ Plain radiographs of the leg should be obtained. If these are not diagnostic, MRI without contrast or without and with contrast of the affected body part is indicated.
- Nonlocalized pain:
 - ◆ Plain radiographs of the spine, pelvis, and lower extremities may be necessary to localize the abnormality.
 - ◆ If plain radiography is not diagnostic and suspicion for infection remains high, whole body bone scan (CPT®78306) or MRI without contrast or without and with contrast of the affected body area is indicated.

PEDMS-4.4: Limping Child with No Evidence of Trauma or Infection

- This differential diagnosis is quite broad.
 - ◆ Transient (or toxic) synovitis of the hip:
 - Ultrasound of the hip (CPT® 76881) is the preferred initial exam.
 - If no hip effusion is demonstrated, plain radiographs should be obtained.
 - If a hip joint effusion is demonstrated, hip joint fluid aspiration is indicated. This is usually performed with US guidance, though fluoroscopic guidance or blind aspiration may be required.
 - ◆ Avascular Necrosis: See **PEDMS-6: Avascular Necrosis (AVN)/ Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease**
 - ◆ Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: See **PEDMS-10.1: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis**
 - ◆ Histiocytic Disorders: See **PEDONC-18: Histiocytic Disorders**
 - ◆ Neoplasm: See **PEDONC-1: General Guidelines**, **PEDONC-3: Pediatric Leukemias**, **PEDONC-6: Neuroblastoma**, **PEDONC-8: Pediatric Soft Tissue Sarcomas**, or **PEDONC-9: Bone Tumors**
 - ◆ Child Abuse: See **PEDMS-7: Suspected Physical Child Abuse**

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PEDMS-5: Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip

Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) was formerly known as congenital dislocation of the hip. DDH includes a spectrum of abnormalities including abnormal acetabular shape (dysplasia) and malposition of the femoral head ranging from mild subluxation, dislocatable hip to fixed dislocation. 60 to 80% of abnormalities are identified by physical exam, and more than 90% are identified by ultrasound. Treatment may involve placement in a Pavlik harness, casting, or surgery in extreme or refractory cases.

Screening studies

- The routine use of ultrasound in screening neonates and infants without risk factors for DDH is not recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. There are two sonographic methods of evaluating the hip: the dynamic stress (Harcke) technique and the static (Graf) technique
- Screening ultrasound (CPT® 76885 or CPT® 76886) is recommended for infants between 4 weeks of age and 4 months of age with one or more of the following risk factors:
 - ◆ Breech presentation
 - ◆ Family history of DDH
 - ◆ Abnormal hip exam (e.g. positive Ortolani or Barlow maneuvers, asymmetric thigh folds, shortening of the thigh observed on the dislocated side, limitation of hip abduction).
- For children between 4 and 6 months of age plain x-ray is the preferred imaging abnormality as femoral head ossification is often seen on xray in normal patients
 - ◆ If x-ray is inconclusive, ultrasound (CPT® 76885 or CPT® 76886) may be indicated
- Indications for follow-up hip ultrasound (CPT® 76885 or CPT® 76886):
 - ◆ Type IIA hip was diagnosed on a previous hip ultrasound using the Graf method and follow-up hip ultrasound is requested to confirm normal development.
 - ◆ Graf type IIA hip has an alpha angle (bony angle) between 50 to 59 degrees in a child less than 3 months of age.
 - ◆ The overwhelming majority of these hips mature spontaneously, but follow-up may be required to ensure that maturation has occurred.
 - ◆ Full description of the Graf classification can be found at: <http://radiopaedia.org/articles/ultrasound-classification-of-developmental-dysplasia-of-the-hip-1>.
 - ◆ Subluxation or dislocation was diagnosed on previous hip ultrasound using the dynamic Harke imaging method.
 - ◆ Prior ultrasound demonstrates abnormal hip and treatment has been applied, such as a Pavlik harness or other device. Follow-up ultrasound is indicated to document effectiveness of treatment, to ensure the femoral head remains located in the acetabulum or to identify treatment failure. The usual interval for follow-up sonography is monthly, but earlier imaging is indicated for clinical suspicion of treatment failure, subluxation or dislocation of the hip.

- MRI without contrast or CT without contrast is indicated to evaluate alignment following reduction. Children in casts or following surgery may require repeated advanced imaging to ensure the reduction remains satisfactory, or to assess incorporation of bone graft material.
 - ◆ For unilateral Hip MRI use CPT® 73721
 - ◆ For bilateral Hips MRI use a single CPT® 73721 and add modifier -50
 - ◆ For unilateral Hip CT use CPT® 73700
 - ◆ For bilateral Hips CT use a single CPT® 73700 and add modifier -50
- Hip ultrasound is NOT indicated for the following:
 - ◆ Infants less than 2 weeks of age, since hip laxity is normal after birth and usually resolves spontaneously.
 - ◆ Infants older than 6 months of age as plain x-ray of the hips become more reliable due to femoral head ossification and should be used in infants over 6 months of age.
 - ◆ Type I, IIB, IIC, IID, and III hips diagnosed on a previous hip ultrasound using the Graf method. Type I hip is normal, and Type IIB, IIC, IID, and III require referral for treatment rather than follow-up imaging.
 - ◆ Plain x-ray of the hips should be performed rather than ultrasound if there is a clinical suspicion for teratogenic dysplasia.

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PEDMS-6: Avascular Necrosis (AVN) / Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease / Idiopathic Osteonecrosis

PEDMS-6.1: Avascular Necrosis and Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease	23
PEDMS-6.2: Osteonecrosis	23

Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease (LCP) is idiopathic osteonecrosis (AVN) of the femoral head. This may occur in children when the femoral head loses its blood supply. It most commonly affects children between the ages of 4 and 8 (occasionally younger or older). Clinically, LCP is quite different than adult AVN since there is good healing potential of the femoral head, especially in younger children. Treatment is observation in mild cases and containment of the head within the acetabulum by abduction bracing or occasionally surgery in more severe cases.

- A recent (within 60 days) evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, and plain radiography should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging, unless the patient is undergoing guideline-supported scheduled follow-up imaging evaluation.

PEDMS-6.1: Avascular Necrosis and Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease

- Plain x-ray is the initial imaging study and may be all that is necessary for follow-up.
- If the diagnosis is uncertain on plain x-ray, hip MRI either without contrast or without and with contrast is indicated.
 - ◆ For unilateral hip use CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast).
 - ◆ For bilateral hips use a single CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast) and add modifier -50
 - ◆ If MRI is contraindicated or unavailable, any one of the following studies may be approved in lieu of MRI:
 - CT scan without contrast, with contrast or without and with contrast
 - Nuclear bone scan (CPT® codes: CPT® 78300, CPT® 78305, CPT® 78306, or CPT® 78803)

PEDMS-6.2: Osteonecrosis

- Osteonecrosis can occur in a number of conditions, including during treatment for developmental dysplasia of the hip.
- Patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, lymphoblastic lymphoma, or other conditions with recurrent exposure to high dose corticosteroids and known or suspected osteonecrosis should be imaged according to guidelines in: **PEDONC-3.2: Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)**.
- Known or suspected osteonecrosis in long term cancer survivors should be imaged according to guidelines in: **PEDONC-19.4: Osteonecrosis in Long Term Cancer Survivors**.
- In other patients with concern for osteonecrosis and inconclusive recent x-ray, MRI either without contrast or without and with contrast can be approved if imaging results will change current patient management.

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PEDMS-7: Suspected Physical Child Abuse

The suspicion of physical abuse of a child often requires imaging, both for clinical management and for forensic purposes. Every effort should be made to support reasonable requests for imaging in these children.

Child abuse injuries may affect any organ or system. Fractures are common, but injuries may also involve solid and hollow visceral organs, and/or superficial and deep soft tissue injuries. Some fracture patterns are highly correlated with non-accidental mechanisms, such as the “classic metaphyseal lesion,” also known as a corner fracture or bucket handle fracture, but fractures may occur in any bone. Unsuspected fractures, multiple fractures at various stages of healing, or fractures of a configuration or distribution inconsistent with the history provided, may raise the suspicion for physical abuse.

Skeletal Injury

- The radiographic skeletal survey is the primary imaging procedure for detecting fractures, especially in children age 24 months or younger. In older children, skeletal survey may be indicated, but more tailored radiographic evaluation based on history and physical examination may be preferable to skeletal survey.
- Bone scan (CPT® codes: CPT® 78300, CPT® 78305, CPT® 78306) or Distribution Of Radiopharmaceutical Agent SPECT (CPT® 78803) is complimentary to plain radiographs, and may be used when the skeletal survey is negative but clinical suspicion remains high.
- Suspected injury to the spine should usually first be evaluated with plain radiographs. CT without contrast and/or MRI without contrast or without and with contrast may be required for complete evaluation of osseous and soft tissue spine injuries. If requested for suspected or known physical abuse, both CT without contrast and/or MRI without contrast or without and with contrast of suspected sites should be approved.
- A repeat skeletal survey performed approximately 2 weeks after the initial examination can provide additional information on the presence and age of child abuse fractures and should be performed when abnormal or equivocal findings are found on the initial study and when abuse is suspected on clinical grounds

Head Injury

- CT Head without contrast (CPT® 70450) is indicated when there is clinical evidence of head injury or when skull fracture of any age is detected on survey skull x-ray.
 - ◆ CT Head without contrast (CPT® 70450) is also indicated when known or suspected cervical trauma is present in a pediatric patient.
 - ◆ CT Cervical Spine without contrast (CPT® 72125) and/or MRI without contrast (CPT® 72141) or without and with contrast (CPT® 72156) may be approved when there is clinical evidence of head injury or when skull fracture of any age is detected on survey skull x-ray.

- MRI Brain without contrast (CPT® 70551) or without and with contrast (CPT® 70553) is indicated to further evaluate brain parenchymal injury, or in a child where the clinical signs of brain injury are not sufficiently explained by CT findings.
- Infants may require advanced imaging even if no neurologic symptoms are detected due to the great potential morbidity of abusive head trauma.

Other Body Area Injuries

- CT should be performed with IV contrast unless an absolute contraindication exists.
- Any of the following imaging studies are indicated for suspected injury to the abdomen or pelvis:
 - ◆ Abdominal ultrasound (CPT® 76700)
 - ◆ Pelvic ultrasound (CPT® 76856)
 - ◆ CT Abdomen with contrast (CPT® 74160)
 - ◆ CT Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 72193)
 - ◆ CT Abdomen and Pelvis with contrast (CPT® 74177)
- Any of the following imaging studies are indicated for suspected injury to the chest:
 - ◆ CT Chest without contrast (CPT® 71250)
 - ◆ CT Chest with contrast (CPT® 71260)

Screening of other children

- A skeletal survey, or other imaging, may be requested for siblings of abused children, or for other household members under the age of two due to the high incidence of occult fractures in these children. All such requests should be approved.

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PEDMS-8: Infection/Osteomyelitis

- Infection and osteomyelitis imaging indications in pediatric patients are similar to those for adult patients other than the limping child.
 - ◆ See **MS-9: Infection/Osteomyelitis** for imaging guidelines other than in the limping child.
 - ◆ See **PEDMS-4.3: Limping Child with Suspected Infection** for imaging guidelines when limping is present.
 - ◆ See **PEDMS-10: Inflammatory Musculoskeletal Disease** for imaging guidelines for chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis (CRMO, which is an autoimmune disease).
- Bone scan (CPT® 78315 or CPT® 78803 – Radiopharmaceutical Localization Of Inflammatory Process (SPECT) imaging) is indicated for evaluation of suspected bone infection if MRI cannot be done and when infection is multifocal, or when the infection is associated with orthopedic hardware or chronic bone alterations from trauma or surgery. Combining bone scintigraphy with a labeled leukocyte scan enhances sensitivity. A labeled leukocyte scan (radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process, or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) imaging) - one of the following CPT® codes: CPT® 78800, CPT® 78801, or CPT® 78803 in concert with Tc-99m sulfur colloid marrow imaging (one of CPT® codes: CPT® 78102, CPT® 78103, or CPT® 78104) is particularly useful in cases with altered bone marrow distribution, such as joint prosthesis.

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PEDMS-9: Foreign Body

- Foreign body imaging indications in pediatric patients are similar to those for adult patients. See **MS-6.1: Foreign Body – General** for imaging guidelines.
- The common soft tissue foreign bodies in children are wood, glass, and metal slivers. The latter two elements are radiopaque and visible to some degree on plain radiographs, whereas wood is usually radiolucent and nearly always imperceptible on radiographs. When a radiolucent foreign body is suspected, ultrasound (CPT®76882) can be used to identify the foreign body.

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PEDMS-10: Inflammatory Musculoskeletal Disease

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PEDMS-10.2: Chronic Recurrent Multifocal Osteomyelitis	30
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PEDMS-10.0: Inflammatory Musculoskeletal Disease

- A recent (within 60 days) evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, and plain radiography should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging.
- Inflammatory arthritis imaging indications in pediatric patients are very similar to those for adult patients. See **MS-15: Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Inflammatory Arthritis** for imaging guidelines. Specific pediatric considerations are included below.

PEDMS-10.1: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

- Ultrasound (CPT® 76881) is indicated for assessment of: size and characteristics of joint effusions, extent of synovial hypertrophy, which is the hallmark of juvenile idiopathic arthritis, and involvement of tendinous structures.
- Distribution Of Radiopharmaceutical Agent SPECT (CPT® 78803) is indicated for evaluation of facet arthropathy in patients with ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, or rheumatoid arthritis.
- MRI TMJ (CPT® 70336) is indicated annually for detecting silent TMJ arthritis in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).

PEDMS-10.2: Chronic Recurrent Multifocal Osteomyelitis

Chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis (CRMO) is a rare autoimmune disease affecting multiple bones, arising most commonly during the second decade of life. Treatment consists of anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory therapies, and is directed predominantly by status of clinical symptoms (most commonly pain).

- Patients with CRMO can have the following imaging approved for evaluation of new or worsening pain, or response to treatment in patients without complete clinical resolution of pain symptoms, when plain x-rays are non-diagnostic:
 - ◆ Bone scan (CPT® codes: CPT® 78300, CPT® 78305, CPT® 78306, CPT® 78315), or CPT® 78803 – radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process, or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent(s) (includes vascular flow and blood pool imaging, when performed); tomographic (SPECT))
 - ◆ Nuclear Bone Marrow imaging (CPT® codes: CPT® 78102, CPT® 78103, or CPT® 78104), OR
 - ◆ Radiopharmaceutical localization of tumor, inflammatory process, or distribution of radiopharmaceutical agent imaging (CPT® codes: CPT® 78800, CPT® 78801, CPT® 78802, or CPT® 78803)
 - ◆ MRI without contrast of specific painful body areas when plain x-ray and bone scan are insufficient to direct acute patient care decisions.
 - ◆ Literature suggests MRI may have greater sensitivity for clinically occult vertebral lesions than bone scan. Given possible complications of vertebral involvement, MRI spine without and with contrast (CPT® 72156, 72157, 72158) can be approved on an annual basis for screening of clinically occult radiographically active lesions of the vertebral bodies.

- ◆ Whole body MRI is considered investigational for CRMO at this time due to lack of standardization in technique and lack of published evidence showing improvement in patient outcomes over monitoring with clinical symptoms, plain radiography, and bone scan. See **Preface-5.2: Whole Body MR Imaging** for additional details.

PEDMS-10.3: Inflammatory Muscle Diseases

- A recent (within 60 days) face-to-face evaluation including a detailed history, physical examination, and plain radiography should be performed prior to considering advanced imaging.

Inflammatory Muscle Diseases:

These include dermatomyositis, polymyositis, and sporadic inclusion body myositis. MRI without contrast of a single site is indicated in these disorders for the following purposes:

- Selection of biopsy site
- Clinical concern for progression
- Treatment monitoring
- Detection of occult malignancy

Juvenile Dermatomyositis:

- MRI without contrast can frequently confirm the diagnosis and thus avoid a biopsy.
- CT without contrast (CPT® 73700) is indicated to follow progressive calcification in muscles, but MRI (CPT® 73718) is often used instead since it permits assessment of the primary muscle disease as well.
 - ◆ Both CT and MRI are rarely indicated concurrently, and these requests should be forwarded for medical director review.
- Contrary to adult dermatomyositis, juvenile dermatomyositis is very rarely paraneoplastic in nature, and routine screening for occult neoplasm is not indicated.
 - ◆ For patients with palpable lymphadenopathy or hepatosplenomegaly, CT Chest (CPT® 71260) and Abdomen and Pelvis (CPT® 74177) with contrast are indicated.

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PEDMS-11: Muscle/Tendon Unit Injuries

- Muscle and tendon unit injury imaging indications in pediatric patients are identical to those for adult patients. See **MS-11: Muscle/Tendon Unit Injuries/Diseases** for imaging guidelines.

PEDMS-12: Osgood-Schlatter Disease

- Osgood-Schlatter Disease is defined as traction apophysitis of the tibial tubercle in skeletally immature individuals. Diagnosis is by clinical examination and x-ray, and treatment is conservative.
- Advanced imaging is not indicated in this disorder.

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PEDMS-13: Popliteal (Baker) Cyst

Popliteal or Baker cyst in children is a different clinical entity than in adults and is almost never due to intra-articular pathology. These lesions are usually treated conservatively and rarely require surgery.

- Ultrasound (CPT® 76881) is the appropriate initial imaging study.
- MRI without contrast (CPT® 73721) is indicated for preoperative planning or if ultrasound is non-diagnostic.

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PEDMS-14: Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis (SCFE)

Slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE) should be considered in young adolescents or preadolescents with groin, anterior thigh, or atraumatic knee pain. Symptoms often include a history of intermittent limp and pain for several weeks or months that are often poorly localized to the thigh, groin, or knee. Any obese adolescent or preadolescent presenting with a history of a limp and thigh, knee, or groin pain for several weeks to one month should be presumed to have a slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE).

Imaging studies:

- Anteroposterior and lateral x-rays (frog leg or cross table lateral) of both hips will confirm or exclude the diagnosis.
 - ◆ If clinical suspicion remains after negative plain films, MRI without contrast (CPT® 73721) or without and with contrast (CPT® 73723) is indicated to detect widening of the physis before the femoral head is displaced (pre-slip).
- Because a significant percentage of SCFE is bilateral at presentation, it is reasonable to evaluate the contralateral hip if requested, as some surgeons advocate surgical treatment of pre-slip. All bilateral hip requests should be forwarded for Medical Director Review.
 - ◆ For unilateral hip use CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast).
 - ◆ For bilateral hips use a single CPT® 73721 (without contrast) or CPT® 73723 (without and with contrast) and add modifier -50.
- If MRI was not completed for diagnosis, MRI without contrast is indicated for preoperative planning.

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PEDMS-15: Limb Length Discrepancy

- Limb length discrepancy imaging indications in pediatric patients are identical to those for adult patients. See **MS-17.1: Limb Length Discrepancy** for imaging guidelines.

PEDMS-16: Congenital Anomalies of the Foot

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PEDMS-16.1: Tarsal Coalition (Calcaneonavicular Bar/Rigid Flat Foot)

- Plain x-rays should be performed initially since the calcaneonavicular bar is readily visible in older children and adults.
 - ◆ Talocalcaneal coalition is more difficult to evaluate on plain x-rays.
- If tarsal coalition is suspected (because of restricted hindfoot motion on physical exam), and plain x-rays are inconclusive, CT without contrast (CPT® 73700) or MRI without contrast (CPT® 73718) is indicated.

PEDMS-16.2: Club Foot

Club Foot is a congenital foot contracture with foot in equinus (plantar flexion) and heel and forefoot in varus/adduction (turned in). Immediate diagnosis and specialty evaluation in the first week of life provide the best chance for successful correction.

- Plain x-rays should be performed initially since the anomaly is readily visible in older children and adults.
- Ultrasound (CPT® 76881) can be used to characterize the cartilaginous tarsal bones and demonstrate tarsal bone alignment in infants with non-ossified tarsal bones.
- MRI is not currently used to image clubfoot, and limited experiences are published in the literature. MRI (CPT® 73718) or CT (CPT® 73700) can be approved to determine residual deficits following repair.

PEDMS-16.3: Vertical Talus

- Congenital vertical talus (also known as congenital rocker-bottom foot) is a fixed foot deformity characterized by irreducible talonavicular dislocation. The talus is plantar flexed and does not articulate with the navicular bone.
- Plain x-rays should be performed initially since the anomaly is readily visible in older children and adults.
- MRI (CPT® 73718) or CT (CPT® 73700) can be approved to determine residual deficits following repair.

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