

Evidence Discussion (CD 7.6)

Diagnostic cardiac catheterization with coronary angiography is performed prior to an interventional percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) procedure. PCI may be performed on the same day as the diagnostic coronary angiogram (ad-hoc PCI) or on a later day (planned staged PCI)¹. Diagnostic coronary angiogram is required only once prior to the interventional procedure^{1,2,3}. A repeat diagnostic coronary angiogram is not medically necessary prior to a planned staged percutaneous coronary intervention. A repeat diagnostic coronary angiogram does not add to the findings of the initial diagnostic coronary angiogram and moreover carries cardiac and extra-cardiac risks including coronary artery injury and myocardial infarction, vascular access site bleeding, ischemic stroke, and contrast-mediated acute kidney injury.

References:

1. Spitzer E, McFadden E, Vranckx P, et al. Defining Staged Procedures for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Trials. *J Am Coll Cardiol Interv*. 2018 May, 11 (9) 823–832.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2018.03.044>
2. Local Coverage Determination (LCD) L33557 <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/lcd.aspx?lcdid=33557&ver=45&bc=0>
3. Local Coverage Determination (LCD) L33959 <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/lcd.aspx?lcdid=33959&ver=34&bc=0>